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MEMOIRS

OF THE

FAMILY OF GRACE,

BY

SHEFFIELD GRACE, Esq. F.S.A.

Το γαρ γερας εστι θανοντων.—Hom.

These on tradition's tongue still live, these shall
On history's honest page be pictured bright
To latest times. Grahame.

LONDON:
MDCCCXXIII.

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TO HER GRACE

ANNA ELIZA,

DUCHESS OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS,

WHO, TO THE PRINCELY VIRTUES* OF HER DESCENT,
UNITES ALL THE MORE ENGAGING AMIABLENESS OF HER SEX,
AND WHO HAS PECULIARLY DISTINGUISHED HERSELF
BY THAT BENEVOLENCE OF FILIAL PIETY
TO WHICH THIS VOLUME IS CONSECRATED,

THESE MEMOIRS

OF A FAMILY, NOT UNCONNECTED WITH HER ILLUSTRIOUS HOUSE,
ARE INSCRIBED,
WITH EVERY FEELING OF RESPECT
AND OF GRATEFUL ATTACHMENT, BY

SHEFFIELD GRACE.

* See p. 74, note *

MEMOIR

OF THE

GRACE FAMILY.

——— Et nos aliquod nomenque decusque
Gessimus. VIRG.

It has been well observed, that the spring, which urges a love of distinction, is so strong as to press upon every order and rank of society, not quite brutalized by ignorance, or rendered desperate by sufferings. Upon this feeling, in almost every civilized state, has been built that gradation of ranks, which, in the highest degree, terminates in hereditary nobility; whether attained, as in Rome, through a series of official employments, or conferred, as in modern Europe, by the sovereign. That, under either system, unworthy persons have from time to time obtained these honours, will not, in course, be denied: but it must be also allowed that such an elevation, of either citizen or subject, must generally be received as an evidence of merit, whether consisting of talent, however used, of virtuous exertion, or merely of general weight of character.

Under the head of *talent*, the class of conquerors may be ranked; such as, after the battle of Hastings, partitioned out England among them; or such as possessed themselves of Ireland, on the Anglo-Norman invasion, and still in their descendents survive in both countries as the proudest of our nobles.

In more settled times, when the affairs of state proceed in a more equable course, *virtuous exertion* combined with talent, whether shewn in the due discharge of military service, or of civil duties in public life, lead commonly to the high distinction of nobility. In Rome, the progression through the curule offices, some of them essentially of a civil nature, and others, as the consulate, liable to military service, opened the way to the Jus Imaginum; while the equivalent honours of our nobles are obtained by statesmen, by magistrates and jurists, and by military commanders. Our own age may well boast of the many instances in which the elevation has been won by men, whose memory it will be the proudest and most complacent office of their descendents to cherish.

Our own age has also seen various personages raised to the peerage from their *general weight of character*, founded upon the consequence given by large property and influence in their respective countries, or by their acquaintance and friendship with the persons invested under the sovereign with political power. In Rome, the hundred senators, selected by Romulus, and the conscript fathers subsequently added, may be regarded as having been thus advanced; but ever afterwards, as has been already observed, the road to nobility lay through official honours, conferred by popular election.*

There are few, if any families, which can substantiate their claims to a very high antiquity, that have not at first either sprung from nobility, or subsequently obtained it in their direct line, or become descended from it collaterally, in their progress downwards. The origin is, of course, in the first instance, the proof of the antiquity; and the subsequent connection, a strong evidence that the family continued to maintain its character and consequence.

That such a descent is respected by most persons possessing it, the experience of every man must have shewn him. But the respectability of birth, or, as it is termed, the "pride of blood," has itself been made a subject of debate. The reasonableness of it, however, seems inferable from several considerations. Among those, with whom we live, their good character is very properly judged to exalt our own. Now of all the persons connected with us by either consanguinity or friendship, there can be none, under both these relationships, more interesting to us than our parents. In them we have the first links of that long chain, which binds us to the original founder or founders of our family; and, although exceptions must, from time to time, be presumed to have taken place, it is plain that some of the qualities necessary to preserve the comparative rank in society established by the founders, must, upon the whole, have in general existed in their descendants. Moreover, ancient families are the upholders of civilization; and we have the authority of lord Bacon for the assertion, when he refers the continued barbarism of the Turks to the want of such families. The single fact of a parentage being consecutively able to secure to every succeeding generation better opportunities of education, amidst which must be ranked the high advantages of more improved companions, is of itself very important. Thus circumstanced, the admonition of example, not only as it regards the present, but the past, brings with it a persuasive, a resistless influence.

> Inspicere, tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium
> Jubeo; atque ex aliis sumere exemplum sibi.—TER.

The very preservation, also, of a pedigree is a proof that the persons recorded in it respected themselves: and some pride may well be allowed

* Gibbon, in a disquisition upon the Roman nobility, at an advanced period of his history, observes, that the patrician families had totally disappeared, and that of those, only noble, the Anician one was incontestably the oldest. Yet the *jus imaginum*, or nobility, was not obtained, it is presumed, before the sixth century of the Roman æra.

to a man, who derives his birth and being from persons endowed with such a principle.

But, without attempting to push the question further in this point of view, it is beyond all doubt or cavil, that the feelings of mankind are on the side of this "pride of blood." "No man," says one of Sir Richard Steel's dramatic characters, "ever enjoyed the advantages of birth, who did not value it." The assertion may, perhaps, be somewhat too sweeping, but we have evidence every day that the feeling is very general.

It is the happiness and the boast of the British Islands, that the highest honours of the state may be achieved, and the proudest fortunes raised by persons however lowly born, or poorly conditioned at their original outset. In a country, also, so generally commercial, it might be natural to suppose that the principle in question might be weakened amidst that perpetual and eager pursuit of wealth, which characterizes a nation so circumstanced. But it is a matter of notoriety, that no sooner do the persons, who have very laudably ascended in the scale of society by their assiduity and talents, feel at their ease, than they hasten, with the assistance of the heralds, to invest themselves with the honours which an armorial bearing can bestow. A feeling thus generally diffused and maintained century after century, through every civilized state, must have its foundation laid deep in human nature.

Under these circumstances, then, whether of reason or of feeling, or rather of both, it may surely be permitted to a family, able to trace its ascent to a very high antiquity, and connected extensively with some of the noblest houses in Europe, to put upon record these honourable facts; and, by the diffusion of the evidence, to make it imperishable. It is in truth a great and peculiar advantage belonging to ancient birth, that, when once thus recorded, it cannot be undone by time itself, or its accidents. The greatest fortunes may be wasted by mismanagement, or crushed by the revolutions of states; power, whether inherited or achieved, may be lost; and, when they are gone, they are as if they had never been for the purposes of present enjoyment. Not so is the pride of blood. Amidst the desolation of fortune, and the prostration of power, it stands upright, firm upon its basis; and, as it required centuries to build it up, so is its duration in proportion to the slowness of its structure.

Among the multiplied instances, illustrative of these truths, as they have been furnished by the long, cruel, and revolutionary history of Ireland, the family of Grace stands eminently prominent. Its antiquity is of the very highest order. Descended from the ancient lords of Tuscany,*

* While the boundless genius and indefatigable exertions of Leibnitz founded the basis of the *Origines Guelficæ*, the persevering and authentic researches of Muratori constructed the *Antichita Estense*. The German and Italian, in these vast efforts of erudition and labour, have firmly rivetted to these ancient Lords of Tuscany the genealogical chain of the house of Este, from whose elder branch spring the Dukes of Brunswick and Kings of Great Britain; as the late Dukes of Ferrara and Modena did from the younger.

it passed through Otho or Other, a powerful nobleman, contemporary with our Alfred, into Normandy, and thence into England; where, in the sixteenth year of Edward the Confessor, he is styled a baron, and was the father of Walter-Fitz-Other, who, at the general survey of the kingdom in 1078, was castellan of Windsor, and appointed by the Conqueror to be warden of the forests in Berkshire,—an office in those days of no small power and correspondent responsibility. The high honours and brilliant achievements of his descendants are reflected on the founder; and Other must always be illustrious, as the common ancestor of the noble houses of Windsor earl of Plymouth, Carew earl of Totness and Carew baronet, Grace baron of Courtstown and Grace baronet, Fitz-Maurice marquis of Landsdown and earl of Kerry, Gerard earl of Macclesfield and Gerard baronet, Fitz-Gerald duke of Leinster, earl of Desmond and Fitz-Gerald baronet, Mackenzie earl of Seaforth and Cromartie, and Fitz-Gibbon earl of Clare. He is thus the stem of a tree, which, during more than a thousand years, has borne its honours high, and spread them branchingly in society; which, transplanted from its Italian soil, has, in the vigour of primeval health, successively adorned, enriched, and benefited England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland.

Upon the conquest of South-Wales by the Anglo-Norman nobles, through the instrumentality of Jestyn-ap-Gwrgan's* perfidy towards Rhys-ap-Tewdor, his benefactor and patron, Gerald Fitz-Walter de Windsor acquired extensive possessions there; which some younger branches of his descendants quitted, to run a still more splendid race in Ireland. Of the various members belonging to this family, which accompanied and ennobled the adventure, was Raymond† Fitz-William de Carew, surnamed le Gros, who may justly be styled the Achilles of the expedition, of which Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, was the Agamemnon. His services were so conspicuously evident in securing the success of the invasion,‡ that as they exacted

* He was to Wales, what Count Julian is said to have been to Spain. He was indeed much worse. Julian resented an injury; Jestyn forgot or defied benefactions.

† The names of Other and Raymond are still used in the families of Windsor and Grace; and prouder ones they could not use.

‡ Annales Jacobi Gras Kilkenniensis, qui incipiunt, cum Historia invasionum hujus insulæ, et terminantur cum obitibus Ormondiæ et Desmoniæ. This MS. work contains thirty-six folio pages, and the last year mentioned is 1536. (Vide MS. in E., tab. 3, No. 20. Col. Trin. Dubl.) The author is said to have belonged to the Priory of St. John, in Kilkenny, and to have been prior elect when he fell a victim to the contagious malady or plague that then prevailed in Ireland. The learning and wisdom of Sir Oliver Grace, of "the Leagan," M. P. in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, are to this day in traditionary repute among the neighbouring peasantry. Oliver Grace, of Shanganagh (Gracefield), M. P., was thought to have surpassed in knowledge, as well as in virtue, most of King James's ministers in Ireland. Sheffield Grace, who died in 1746, the youngest son of Michael Grace, of Gracefield, was the author of several very beautiful essays in prose and verse; and his Latin compositions prove him to have been a scholar of no ordinary attainments. The literary acquisitions of the late Richard Grace, of Boley, M. P., embraced all the politer languages of Europe (Spanish and Portuguese excepted), which he could speak as well as write with fluency. He possessed also the same command of Latin; and his knowledge of Greek enabled him to enjoy all the nicer beauties of that unrivalled language. His productions, in English and Latin, bear ample testimony to his genius, his learning, and classical taste.

from Strongbow, so they certainly deserved, the hand of Basilia de Clare, sister of that aspiring chieftain, at this time become a prince by his own alliance with Eva, daughter and heiress of the king of Leinster.

His marriage with this illustrious lady was no barren honour. With her he received that great district in Kilkenny, denominated from him the "cantred of Grace's country,"* for his agnomen of Gros, given to him on account of his prowess, gradually became first Gras, and then, by English pronunciation, Grace. With this possession was coupled the honour of constable and standard-bearer of Leinster, together with the lands of Fethard, Odrone, and Glascarrig. He was also Lord of Lereton: and Dermod Mac Carthy, king of Desmond, whom he restored to his throne, conferred upon him a noble territorial reward in the county of Kerry, which he settled upon Maurice, his second son, the

* This vast tract of land, originally comprehending, it is said, the three contiguous baronies of Crannagh, Galmoy, and Shillelogher, extended northwards by the liberties of Kilkenny and river Nore to the borders of the Queen's county; and thence southwards by the borders of Tipperary and the Munster river to the liberties of Callan, forming a district between eleven and twelve miles in length, and between six and seven in breadth. The original surface of Grace's country was consequently about eighty thousand Irish acres; and a considerable portion of it still continues to commemorate its former lords, not only in its general but in its particular denominations. Thus we find laid down on the county surveys a Ballyroe-Grace, a Brittasmore-Grace, a Killaghy-Grace, and a Rathealy-Grace, in Tullaroan or Grace's parish; a Ballyfrank-Grace, and a Knocken-Grace in Ballycallan; a Cooleshal-Grace, and a Knock-Grace in Threecastles; a Grace-graigue, and a Ballysheam-Grace in Clomanto; a Rathmoyle-Grace, and a Lough-Grace, in Ballynamara, &c. But, in looking over the denominations of the townlands, situated in the more limited district of Tullaroan, or Grace's Parish, in which the castle of Courtstown stood, we are at once struck with the prevalence of the Celtic language, and the significancy of the terms descriptive either of the feudal consequence of the proprietor, or of the character of the place. In fact, the seat of an ancient baron represented all the features of a royal court, though, in course, upon a smaller scale. Thus, in the instance of Grace's Parish, there is a townland of the physician (Lisnaliagh), of the huntsman (Ballyfiaguidhe), of the tailor (Foiltailleur), and in short of every necessary dependent. The hawker had his portion (Ballysealgrave) allotted in another part of the cantred; but the swineherd (Knocknamuck), a somewhat more useful though less magnificent adjunct, was nearer the castle. Of the lord, upon whom was the dependency, the name of Grace, differently modified, reminds us, and admirably points out, the close and reciprocally advantageous relationship of the superior and his vassals. Godwin, in his life of Chaucer, a work redeeming many of his whims, has very happily and feelingly dwelt upon the affectionate nature of this connexion. Most of the other names of these townlands were descriptive of their topography; as the field of stumps (Gortnaceap), the great rocky water-fall (Brittasmore), the red bog (Monemidrone), the hamlet of the little glin (Ballycluainin), &c.; and these characteristics still justify the application, excepting where the industry of man, like death, has levelled all distinctions. Some more distant local evidences, not less singularly explicit than curious, have also perpetuated the recollection of a family second only in rank, wealth, and power, during the long period of five centuries, first to the house of the Earl Marshal, and subsequently to that of Butler; but as certainly preceding the last, in point of antiquity of settlement in this country, by two full centuries. Grace's Castle, in the city of Kilkenny, and the cantred of Grace's country, above noticed, were thus long held by them before the third earl of Ormonde and Carrick purchased the castle of Kilkenny, in 1391, from Thomas le de Spencer, who inherited it in right of blood from the Earl Marshal. But the Butlers, after bearing upon their brows a ducal coronet, and riding triumphantly over many a political storm, still survive and flourish. Not so favourable have been the vicissitudes in the consequences befalling the family of Grace, whose name in the same county is now only remembered by the numerous traditionary tales quoted and affectionately cherished by the resident peasantry.

founder of the Fitz-Maurice family.* This heroic chief was himself the great grandson of the patriarch, baron Walter de Windsor, through his third son, Gerald Fitz-Walter, chamberlain to king Henry I, and governor of Pembroke, whose alliance was not unworthy of his Tuscan origin. By his marriage with Nesta, the daughter of Rees-ap-Tewdor, prince of South-Wales, his posterity acquired an ancestry among the ancient British kings: and her inheritance, the great lordship of Carew, in Pembrokeshire, continued for many centuries the baronial residence of his descendants and representatives. William, the elder son of this Gerald Fitz-Walter, lord of Carew, was denominated de Carew; which thus became the surname of the second great branch of the house of Windsor, and which Odo his successor necessarily inherited; while Raymond, his second son, as has been already stated, was rewarded with his distinctive appellation, on account of his personal and military qualities.† For his uncle he had the celebrated Maurice Fitz-Gerald, the younger brother of his father, and the founder of those illustrious lines of nobles, which, in one unhappy instance, ended prematurely in the too aspiring family of Desmond; while, in the other, it has fortunately survived through many a political storm, to be crowned with the honours of a ducal coronet.

The warriors, who, as leaders of their respective tribes, subverted Troy, were bound to undertake in common that expedition, by their oaths, as the former suitors of Helen. The chiefs of the bold adventurers in the invasion of Ireland were connected in a very remarkable way by blood. Raymond was nephew both to Robert Fitz-Stephen and Maurice Fitz-Gerald, as were also Miler Fitz-Henry and Miles Cogan. He was likewise uncle to David Walsh; and, by his alliance with Basilia de Clare, he stood in the same degree of relationship to Hervè de Montemarisco, who was nephew to the earl of Pembroke. This last tie of affinity was further strengthened by Hervè's marriage with Nesta, the daughter of Maurice Fitz-Gerald, and consequently the cousin of Raymond, whom, however, he still continued to envy and malign.

The general pedigree, comprehending its several branches, exhibits the extraordinary extent and splendour of connection which peculiarly

* This line is represented by the marquis of Lansdowne, who is also earl of Kerry in Ireland.

† The descent of this family singularly illustrates that total extinction or loss of patronimics in assumed names, which sometimes embarrasses our profoundest antiquaries. William, the eldest son of Walter Fitz-Other, governor of Windsor, in 1078, retained the superadded, or, as in French, the surname of Windsor, and was ancestor of the family of that name; while Gerald Fitz-Walter, the youngest son, acquired from his lordship of Carew, in Pembrokeshire, the surname of Carew. William, the eldest son of this Gerald de Carew, kept the paternal surname, which was never assumed by Maurice Fitz-Gerald, the second son, ancestor to the Fitz-Gerald, Mackenzie, and Fitz-Gibbon families. Odo, as eldest son of this William de Carew, was likewise called de Carew, and was ancestor to the Carew family; while Raymond Fitz-William, his second son, acquired, from his prowess and great stature, the agnomen of le Gros; which he transmitted to his eldest son William, ancestor to the Grace family, and which was never assumed by Maurice Fitz-Raymond, his second son, ancestor to the Fitz-Maurice family; but continued, as in the foregoing instances, to be the surname of William,

distinguish the house of Windsor. It may be here shortly stated, that this house, producing the eight great families already mentioned, has had to boast, in the direct male lines, of no less than one Dukedom, two Marquisates, fourteen Earldoms, thirteen Viscounties, and twenty-eight Baronies; in all fifty-eight peerages, besides nine baronetcies.*

The abrupt details of the annalist, and the monotonous progress of the genealogist, are designedly avoided in this abridged memoir, which merely comprehends a concise sketch of authentic, honourable, and not uninteresting attestations of family eminence. In another place, the

his eldest son, exclusively, and his descendants, though since changed by English pronunciation into Grace. As a consequence of these notices, the following genealogical diagram, in accordance with the text, is subjoined.

Other, a baron of England in 1058, 16 of Edward the Confessor, descended from the lords of Tuscany.

Baron Walter Fitz-Other or de Windsor, governor of Windsor Castle in 1080, 14 of William the Conqueror.

- William Fitz-Walter or de Windsor, eldest son, governor of Windsor, temp. Hen. I., ancestor to the family of WINDSOR.
- Robert Fitz-Walter de Windsor, second son, lord of Estaines. His male issue extinct in William, second lord of Estaines.
- Gerald Fitz-Walter de Windsor, third son, chamberlain to Henry I., governor of Pembroke and lord of Carew, ob. 1135.
  - William Fitz-Gerald or de Carew, eldest son, lord of Carew, and governor of the county and castle of Pembroke, ob. 1173.
    - Odo Fitz-William de Carew, lord of Carew, eldest son, ancestor to the family of CAREW.
  - Maurice Fitz-Gerald, second son, a coadjutor in the conquest of Ireland and lord of Offaley there, ob. 1177. Ancestor to the families of FITZ-GERALD, MACKENZIE, and FITZ-GIBBON.
    - Raymond Fitzwilliam or le Gros, second son, a coadjutor in the conquest of Ireland, lord of Lereton, and of Grace's Country, in Leinster, and of Lixnaw, in Munster. Viceroy of Ireland in 1176.
      - William Fitz-Raymond or le Gros, eldest son, lord of Lereton and of Grace's Country, heir to his father's lands in Wales and Leinster. Governor of Leinster in 1198. Ancestor to the family of GRACE.
      - Maurice Fitz-Raymond le Gros, younger son, lord of Lixnaw, and of Clan-Maurice, heir to his father's lands in Munster. Ancestor to the family of FITZ-MAURICE.
  - David Fitz-Gerald, archdeacon of Cardigan, and bishop of St. David's, in 1147.
  - William Fitzwilliam Fitz-Gerald, third son, lord of Kingsley and justice in Eyre Co. Chester. Ancestor to the family of GERARD.

* The ducal houses of Howard and Butler may perhaps be found to afford materials for a detail of corresponding lustre; but assuredly no other in these kingdoms.

evidence of national, official, and domestic records * has already stood the test of a patient and uncompromising criticism; and the descent,

* To the labours of the Record Commission, the writer is indebted for a large proportion of the earlier details in the following pages. It is scarcely possible to conceive a state of greater confusion, or of more certain ruin, than the *national records* were in, previous to the appointment of this commission. The losses already incurred, and incurring, by the progressive decay of these public muniments, as well as their utter uselessness, from indiscriminate mixture, immemorial neglect, and the absence of any sort of reference, were stated, in 1723 and 1791, to the then governments of Ireland; but till the year 1810, no substantive effort was made for their preservation. The Record Commission was then constituted, to secure them from further destruction, and to methodize their contents. They appear to have been generally considered as the very refuse of state-lumber; and, in some cases, they occupied, in promiscuous accumulation, the open space of an entire room, from the floor to the ceiling; in others, they lay upon the ground in great heaps; and, when they underwent an investigation, their contents was estimated by the *ton weight!* This chaotic mass

——————— rudis indigestaque moles
Non bene junctarum discordia semina rerum.—OVID.

is now rapidly yielding to persevering and judicious exertion. Order and utility begin to characterize these important as well as interesting evidences; and the results of the commission have already, in several instances of public concern, proved highly beneficial; and, among those of a private nature, the writer does not scruple to acknowledge that a considerable proportion of the substance of this compilation would otherwise have been unattainable. He was in Ireland during the years 1818 and 1819, and since that period a vast additional quantity of the national records has been methodized, *none* of which has been yet examined with reference to further collections relative to the Grace family. And it cannot be doubted, that, when the commission has terminated its labours, many original documents will be brought to light, illustrative of the subject of these pages. Mr. Shaw Mason, the secretary of the Record Commission, has been appointed to carry into effect the late Act of Parliament, to ascertain the population of Ireland; and he is also known to the public as the author of the "Statistical and Parochial Survey" of that country. Mr. Groves, one of the sub-commissioners, is now engaged in compiling an "Irish Historical Library;" an undertaking for which his previous pursuits peculiarly qualify him. Mr. Hardiman, another sub-commissioner, is the author of the "History of Galway," which far surpasses, in every description of merit, any topographical work that has yet been published of Ireland. To these may be added, the name of Edmund Hyde Hall, a highly gifted and most accomplished gentleman, whose instructive "Analysis of the Down Survey" is universally admired; and whose "History of Carnarvonshire," now ready for the press, is as estimable for its literary excellence, as for its valuable information.

The *official records* in the Herald's Office have also supplied much important matter; and the writer considers himself no less fortunate as to the period of his researches, in this instance, than he does in that of the national records. The previous inefficiency of the office of arms, the consequent absence of all inquiry or employment of a private nature, and the uncertain location of this repertory, are well known. Happily for the preservation of evidences so operative upon property, so implicated in family feelings, Sir William Betham has been recently appointed Ulster King of Arms. The heraldic knowledge of this gentleman, his intimate acquaintance with the genealogical history of the country, and his unwearied exertions to fully and clearly substantiate every descent, and to develop every connection of the families he undertakes to illustrate, (as may be seen in the splendid pedigrees of Kavanagh of Borris, of Lords Frankford, O'Neil, Limerick, Longford, and others,) have rendered the Herald's Office not only highly respectable, but most eminently useful. A house is also now permanently appropriated for the reception of its records, owing to his representations of their injury and loss, by being moved from place to place, as it suited the convenience of former kings of arms, or their deputies, to change their private residences. It only remains to add, that the contents of the Prerogative Office in Dublin, and of the Diocesan Court in Kilkenny, have likewise been examined; and that these comprehend *all* the national and official records which leisure or opportunity permitted the writer to inspect.

from Raymond le Gros to the late Michael Grace, of Gracefield, John Grace, of Mantua-House, and Richard Grace, of Boley, M. P., has been manifested in a clear and regular series.

With respect to Raymond himself, and his descendents, the Graces, the weight of his alliance with Basilia de Clare was long felt by them, not only as being hereditary lords palatine of the cantred called after them, but as being the only landholders in their county who owed no feudal acknowledgment to the earl marshal's or mareschall's Court, at Kilkenny. The early magnitude of the territorial possessions thus acquired, and long held by the lords of Grace's country, may be inferred from a deed, preserved among the evidences of the Ormonde family, in Kilkenny Castle, respecting a partition made 3d of May, 31 of Hen. III. (1247), "between the five daughters of William, earl-marshal, (who were sisters and co-heirs of Anselm, the last earl-marshal,) of the counties of Carlow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Kildare, and Leix. The persons concerned in the aforesaid estates are as follows: Matilda countess of Norfolke and Waryn, Johan de Monteganisino, Ricardus de Clare earl of Glocester, Agnes de Vessye, Matilda wife of William Marshal de Mortuo-Mari, Hugo de Spencer and Elinor his wife, Jacobus le Botteller, Radulph Bigott, Edmund le Gras, Willielmus le Gras, Edmundus le Gras, Matilda (widow of) Hugh Bigott earl of Norfolk, Roger Bigott earl of Norfolk, John earl Warren, Hugh de Spencer, (Walter) earl of Ulster, &c."* In 1176, Raymond le Gros was appointed sole viceroy of Ireland, which high office he had previously held in conjunction with earl Strongbow, his brother-in-law. William Fitz-Raymond le Gros, his eldest son, succeeded him as lord of Grace's country, and was governor of the palatinate of Leinster in 1202, for William Marshal earl of Pembroke,† son-in-law and representative of Strongbow: and

Under the head of *domestic records* may be mentioned some notices of persons and places, among the interesting and numerous collection of original MSS. in the Evidence Chamber, at Kilkenny Castle, relating to the noble house of Ormonde, and which extend from the reign of Henry II. to the present time. Also some family MSS., &c. by Oliver Grace, who died in 1708; by Michael Grace, of Gracefield, dated 1715; by Sheffield Grace, who died in 1746; and by the late Richard Grace, of Boley, M. P.

It thus appears that an important proportion of national and official records is still unexamined; and, if the circumstance was less distinctly stated, it might possibly be supposed, from six octavo and four folio volumes being filled with MS. collections, that the larger work, in MS., from which this memoir is abridged, contained every thing extant upon the subject. The writer may, perhaps, live to finish that larger work, and, consequently, to perfect his intended researches; but, if Providence orders otherwise, he has, in the foregoing detail, discharged a duty towards some future biographer of the Grace family.

* Johnson has observed, in his life of Swift, that, in perusing his journal for the use of Stella, the reader's attention is drawn on by the continued recurrence of names connected with important persons and transactions. Some such charm is felt in examining these ancient records. We there constantly meet with names which are brought home to our present interests and feelings, as they belong to persons and families either now in actual existence, or existing in the page of history.

† The perpetual occurrence of the names of le Gros, Crassus, and le Gras, thus vaguely and changeably written, though of similar meaning, as parties to the numerous charters granted by these earls of Pembroke to the city of Kilkenny, the Dominican or

among those who held the important office of seneschall of Normandy, we find, in 1204, 5 of John, the name of William le Gras. Henry III. sent John le Gras, in 1243, as ambassador from England to the king of Navarre.* In 1296, Sir Edmund le Gras was one of the twenty-one great barons, securities to Edward I, for the fealty of the lord John Fitz-Thomas; and, in 1302, Anselm, David, Edmund, and Hamon le Gras received summons to Parliament, as barons by tenure. William le Gras was, in 1321, entrusted with the custody of the castles of Dyneboth and Kenenethleg and their lands, in the marches of Wales, belonging to Roger de Mortimer, lord of Wigmore and Leix, who was then a prisoner in the tower of London.† In 1385, there was a curious licence, dated Trim, to Sir Almaric Grace, styled baron of Grace, for the better preservation and improvement of the peace of the country, to form an Irish alliance with Tibina, daughter of O'Meagher, prince or dynast of Ikerrin, all laws to the contrary notwithstanding.‡ It may be interest-

Black Abbey, the Priory of St. John, the abbey of St. Saviour, or Graignemanagh, and also to the abbey of Tintern in Wales, mark the continuance and the closeness of this alliance. The charter of donation likewise, from William le Gras to the priory of Bradenstoke, in Wiltshire, of some lands in Wales, is also witnessed by William Marshal, earl of Pembroke, and William Marshal, his son; and to the grant of commonage, made by William Crassus to his burgesses of Sodbury, in Gloucestershire, the signatures appear of William Marshal, earl of Pembroke, William Mandeville, earl of Essex, &c. &c. In the Testa de Neville, temp. Hen. III., it is stated that Anselm le Gras possessed the lands of Aynesford, in Suffolk, by gift of lord William Marshal; and it is possible that this circumstance led to the settlement of a branch of the Grace family in the adjoining county, where we find, temp. Edw. I., that John le Gras de Norton died seized of Norton and other lands in Norfolk; and that Margaret, the heir of Sir Oliver le Grosse, of Crostwick, in that county, married Henry Walpole, of Houghton, who ob. 1442. A considerable tract of land, in the parish of Narborough, near Swaffham, is still denominated Grace's Manor.

* The near connection already noticed between the powerful house of the Earl Marshal and the family of Grace, may have led to these foreign employments, though the state of Ireland at this period, scarcely half a century occupied by English settlers, required the greatest exertions to retain the partial dominion achieved by earl Strongbow and his immediate followers. William Marshal, earl of Pembroke, hereditary earl-marshal of England, and of the king's house, was not only the greatest subject in England, but perhaps in Europe. Besides the vast possessions of the De Clare family in England and Wales, he obtained also in marriage the royal palatinate of Leinster, extending 124 miles in length, and 74 in breadth, and containing 2,792,450 Irish acres. This great nobleman was regent of England during the minority of Henry III.; and his importance may be further estimated by the circumstance of his eldest son marrying the daughter of King John, and his third son the daughter of William, king of Scotland.

† He was afterwards created earl of March; and he was also lord palatine of Leix, (the Queen's county,) in Ireland, through his grandmother Maud, second daughter and co-heir of William Bruce, lord of Brecknock, in Wales, by Eva, fifth daughter and co-heir of William Marshal, earl of Pembroke, and Isabel his wife, only child of Richard Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, and sovereign lord of all Leinster. His second son, Roger de Mortimer, on whom he settled the castle of Dunamase and palatinate of Leix, married in 1321, Joan, daughter of Edmund Butler, first earl of Carrick, and sister of James, first earl of Ormonde, and second of Carrick.

‡ Ricardus Dei gratia rex Angliæ et Franciæ, dominus Hiberniæ, dux Aquitaniæ, &c. Omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis in Hibernia salutem. Sciatis quòd de gratia nostra speciali, et pro melioratione pacis nostri partium commitis Kylkennensis concessimus et licentiam dedimus Almarico Grace, baroni de Grace quod ipse Tibinam filiam O'Meagher Hibernici suæ nationis capitanei ducere possit in uxorem quibus-

ing, as illustrative of the times, to notice a decree, given on the 10th of January, 1549, obliging Richard Archdeken to pay to Sir John Grace, baron of Courtstown, at the feast of the apostles Philip and James, thirteen milch kyne with their calves, one hundred and twenty-seven marks in money, seven of calf kyne, one hundred and fifty-seven sheep, eighteen garrons, eleven kyne, sixty-seven pecks of oats, three horses, and a harp, out of the manor and town of Castletown, in Galmoye, and certain lands and tenements in Eirke. By an act of the lord-deputy and council, in 1566, the possession of Grace's castle, in Kilkenny, was transferred to the crown, "that the said strong building might be converted into a county gaol." In 1567, Thomas earl of Ormonde and Ossory, K.G., lord high treasurer of Ireland, and lord marshal of England, appointed his kinsman, Richard Butler, viscount of Mountgarret, and Sir John Grace, knight, baron of Courtstown, to meet the lord-deputy Sydney's commissioners, Sir Warham St. Leger and Sir Henry Davells, for the maintenance of his rights, and the rights of his ancestors, to exact coin and livery in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, and to agree upon a just remuneration for the surrender of the same. Robert Grace, baron of Courtstown, was, in 1622, the feoffee of the Lady Elizabeth Butler, wife of Richard, earl of Desmond, and daughter and sole heir of Thomas earl of Ormonde and Ossory, K.G., by the Lady Elizabeth Sheffield, daughter of John lord Sheffield. His alliance with the noble family of the feoffer, as well as his own rank, property, and character, peculiarly qualified him for this important and confidential trust. The possessions thus assigned to him comprehended the regalities of the county palatine of Tipperary; together with several large corporate towns, a vast number of manors, and other lands in the counties of Kilkenny, Carlow, Kerry, and elsewhere, both in England and Ireland, forming, in the whole, the most extensive estate belonging, at this period, to any subject in these kingdoms. In 1651, his grandson, baron John Grace, whose fearless, generous, and spirited conduct, combined with extraordinary personal beauty, had acquired the particular favour of Cromwell, was deputed to treat with the Parliament of England, in favour of the county of Kilkenny.

cumque statutis, ordinationibus, inhibitionibus aut proclamationibus inde ante hec tempora factis non obstantibus. Nolentes quod prædictus Almaricus baro de Grace, aut hæredes sui ratione permissorum per nos vel hæredes nostros seu magistros quoscumque futuris temporibus occasionentur molestentur in aliquo seu graventur. In cujus, &c. Teste prefato locum tenente, apud Trym xxiii die Decembris, per petitionem de consilio." It may not be generally known that, by the statute of Kilkenny, it was high treason for any person of English origin to contract a marriage with an Irish family. The infraction of this stern law, unless dispensed with by the king's special permission, as in the case of Baron Almaric Grace, was punished with unrelenting severity; and the crime for which Thomas Fitzgerald, 8th earl of Desmond, was executed in 1417, was that of "having broken his allegiance by an Irish alliance and fosterage." In the same spirit of permanent hostility, the term *enemy* was officially applied to Irish offenders, in contradistinction to that of *rebel* to English. Thus Sir John le Gras was, in 1381, commissioned to array all the inhabitants of the county of Kilkenny, and to treat with Irish *enemies* and English *rebels*, to muster forces as often as was necessary, &c. &c.

This family also shared largely in what has been quaintly called the nobility of counties. Thus we find successive barons of Tullaroan* al. Courtstown, holding the offices of governor and seneschall of Kilkenny, Leinster, and Carlow, in 1197, 1202, and 1275, to William Marshal, earl of Pembroke, and Roger Bigott, earl of Norfolk, lords palatine thereof. Oliver Grace, baron of Courtstown, and Philip Grace, were appointed, in 1576, governors of the county of Kilkenny, during the absence of the earl of Ormonde. In 1686, John Grace, baron of Courtstown, held the same office; and his son, Robert Grace, was constituted, in 1687, sole governor and custos rotulorum of the King's County. They appear also as sheriffs of Kilkenny, Tipperary, Wexford, and Limerick. Baron William le Gras, in 1355, John le Gras of Burleyeston, in 1381, Adamar le Gras, in 1388, Baron Sir John le Gras, in 1410, Baron Oliver le Gras, in 1470, and Sir Oliver Grace of the Leagan, in 1563, were each the custos pacis of Kilkenny; and in 1559, 1568, 1613, 1634, and 1689, they represented the same county in Parliament. They possessed, likewise, the uncontrolled return of two members for the borough of Thomastown, till the forfeiture of the Ballylinch estates.

Their employment, in a military capacity, was likewise frequent. In 1296, John Wogan, the lord deputy, attended by the king's forces, and Hamon le Gras, accompanied by "his men at arms," together with "other nobles," made an expedition against the Irish, in the mountains of Leinster. In 1302, Sir Anselm le Gras was among the barons of Ireland, who severally brought reinforcements to King Edward I, in his invasion of Scotland; and, in 1315, the army opposing Edward Bruce and the Scots was commanded by Sir Hamon le Gras, who fell at the battle of Ascul, with many chief persons on both sides, all of whom were buried in the Dominican Abbey, of Athy.† On the rebel-

* Rex, &c. Vicecomiti Kilkenniensis ad distringendum Johannem Grace, baronem de Tullaghrohan ad satisfaciendum Regi de diversis summis occasione utlagarii, Johannis Middleton clerici nobis pertinentis, &c. &c.—Ex Mem. Rot. 8 Hen. IV, (1407).

† It has been conjectured that allusion is made to this event in a very ancient crest of the Grace family, formerly in partial use among some of its branches. According to the books in the office of arms, a lion passant argent, trampling on a royal Scotch thistle, was among their earliest cognizances, though now fallen into total disuse. The remarkable dissimilarity of the Carew, Grace, and Mackenzie arms, from the patriarchal or Windsor coat, has been often noticed. In the Grace family, the change is supposed to have originated in their near alliance by blood, their long and confidential connection, and their feudal relationship, with the Marshals earls of Pembroke, who were lords palatine of Leinster, in which Grace's country was situated, and whose baronial castle was at Kilkenny, in which city also stood Grace's Castle, as that of Courtstown likewise did in the immediate neighbourhood. The Marshals carried on a shield party per pale, or, and vert, a lion rampant, gules. In assuming the lion of the lords palatine of Leinster, the barons of Courtstown changed it to argent, and the field to gules, thus retaining, in these particulars, a similarity with their ancient coat, viz. a saltire argent, on a field gules. As a further proof of armorial discordance in the same family, it may be noticed that the barons of Courtstown bore for their crest a lion rampant, per fess, argent and or; while that of the Ballylinch or Gracefield family, is a demi-lion rampant, argent. But, with respect to supporters, no difference prevailed. An ancient and curiously sculptured tablet, now affixed in the wall of an humble farm-office at Tullaroan, exhibits the Grace arms impaling those of Shee, having a lion for the dexter supporter, and a talbot for

lion of Thomas Fitz-Gerald, lord Offaley, in 1534, Sir John Grace Fitz-Oliver, baron of Courtstown, attended by a large body of followers, invaded his lands, and laid siege to several of his castles, which he despoiled, seizing likewise a great stock of cattle and other property. He had also previously contributed to the defeat, which that rash and unfortunate chieftain sustained at Jerpoint, from James earl of Ormonde, lord-treasurer and lord-admiral of Ireland. In 1593, Sir John Grace appeared at the general hosting, held at Tarah, accompanied by several archers on horseback, furnished at his own charge, for the defence of the English Pale and Marches. Colonel Richard Grace, of Moyelly Castle, was the last man of note who upheld, by force of arms, the royal cause against the republican party; and, when he capitulated, in 1652, he was at the head of nearly 3000 men. During the exile of the king, he commanded a regiment in the Spanish and French services; and on the revolution of 1688 he was appointed governor of Athlone; but after successfully defending it against the army of general Douglas, in 1690, it was again besieged on the following year by general de Gincle; on which occasion he was slain, and the town taken. John Grace, baron of Courtstown, likewise commanded a regiment, raised and equipped at his own expense for the service of king James, of which his son Robert Grace, of Inchmore Castle, was lieutenant-colonel. It was denominated Grace's regiment, and was engaged in most of the principal actions during the war, especially at the battle of Aughrim, where it was nearly annihilated. For above four centuries also, or from the reign of Henry II. to that of James I., numerous commissions of array were directed to them and the Butlers in conjunction, as governors of Kilkenny and Tipperary. Edward II, in 1326, made Sir James Butler de Hibernia and Sir John Grace knights of the Military Order of the Bath in London; and Sir Edmund Grace (only son of Robert, the youngest son of Oliver Grace, of Shanganagh, now Gracefield,) was a knight of Malta, and living in 1778.* An admission to this most

the sinister. (See Shaw Mason's Stat. Survey of Ireland, vol. iii, p. 608.) These heraldic remains must undoubtedly relate to Sir John Grace, baron of Courtstown, who married Lettice, daughter of Sir Richard Shee, knight, whom he enfeoffed in the manor of Tullaroan, &c. on the 2d of December, 1590, and died 27th of March, 1602. On the tomb, in Jerpoint Abbey, of Sir Oliver Grace, of Legan and Ballylinch castles, the same supporters are to be found; and in the latter of these feudal structures they were formerly conjoined to a shield, in which Grace impaled Fitz-Gerald of Decies, and constituted the *huge* ornament of a chimney-piece, of great size, on which was inscribed "Maria Fitzgerald me fieri fecit, 1603. Spes mea in solo deo." Joseph Edmondson, Mowbray herald, states, in his "Complete Body of Heraldry," vol. i, p. 190, "that these families, who anciently used supporters, either on their seals, banners, or monuments, and carved them in stone or wood, or depicted them on the glass windows of their mansions, and in the churches, chapels, and religious houses of their foundation, endowment, or patronage, as perspicuous evidence and memorials of their having a possessory right to such supporters, are fully and absolutely well entitled to bear them; and that no one of the descendents of such families ever ought to alienate such supporters, or bear his arms without them, because such possessory right is by far more honourable than any modern grant of supporters that can be obtained from an office of arms."

* Peter Shee, Esq., M. D., the editor of "O'Phelan's MS. Collection of Epitaphs in the Cathedral of Kilkenny," and a gentleman whose antiquarian knowledge and taste

illustrious order of knighthood is necessarily accompanied by a genealogical document, exhibiting the thirty-two quarterings, and the other usual proofs of noble origin, which are strictly required from all its members. A counterpart of this very curious instrument, as prepared for Sir Edmund Grace's admission, is still in the possession of the Grace family.

No evidence of hereditary local importance is more impressive, and implicitly acceded to, or of more universal diffusion, than military architectural remains.* In the distinction of conquerors and conquered, long felt in Ireland, as well as in that of lord and vassal, originated most of the principal castles. There were formerly, doubtless, many to attest the sway of this family throughout their extensive possessions, of which no vestiges now remain. Innovations and time have, however, hitherto spared the following venerable land-marks, to pathetically tell how quickly utter ruin can follow long and early greatness; Grace's Castle, in Kilkenny (now converted into the court-house and county-gaol); the castles of Courtstown, al. Tullaroan, Inchmore, Gaulstown,

for the fine arts are deservedly appreciated in his native city, communicated the following anecdote to the author, in a letter, dated at Kilkenny, on the 8th of January, 1818. "The knight of Malta and Oliver Grace I perfectly remember, and there are many people here still living who were personally acquainted with both of them. The following anecdote of the former may not, perhaps, prove wholly uninteresting to his relative. The members of the distinguished knighthood to which he belonged unsheath their swords on coming to a certain part of our church-service; in compliance with which custom the knight of Malta drew his from the scabbard amid a crowded congregation in the principal chapel here, which appearing to them an act of insanity, they fled in terror from the chapel; but, after an interval of a few minutes, the knight replaced his sword, and the people returned to their devotions."

* These interesting evidences of local history, which also very frequently prove of important value in authenticating national facts, are every where rapidly disappearing. The writer, during his stay in Ireland in 1818 and 1819, contemplated several spots, naked and unoccupied, on which the recollections of his childhood still vividly pourtray to him the ivy-mantled wall, the castellated tower, and the picturesque arches of roofless aisles. These ruins have since been appropriated to the manufacture of lime, to the repair of roads, and to other rural or domestic purposes. As far as architectural testimony can go, it is assuredly less liable to error than the doubtful information, as to place and many local circumstances, which must, in numerous instances, unavoidably influence written statements of facts. Hence, therefore, we may apply to the destruction of such corroborative testimony the observation of Mr. Gibbon, who says, "The losses of history are indeed irretrievable; when the productions of fancy or science have been swept away, new poets may invent, and new philosophers may reason; but, if the inscription of a single fact be once obliterated, it can never be restored by the united efforts of genius and industry. The consideration of our past losses should incite the present age to cherish and perpetuate the valuable relics which have escaped." Those who join in opinion with the historian of the Roman Empire, must acknowledge that Ireland and future generations are deeply indebted to the patriotism, or the love of the fine arts, which induced Mr. Anthony Chearnley, of Burnt-Court, in the county of Tipperary, about the year 1740; Peter Walsh, esq., of Belline, in the county of Kilkenny, about 1760; the Honourable William Conyngham, about 1770; and Francis Grose, about 1790, to make their respective collection of drawings of ancient architectural remains; a large proportion of which have since totally disappeared. The appropriate subjects contained in these collections, combined with many original drawings taken of places on the spot, purposely for the writer, have formed a valuable mass of "graphic illustrations of the Grace family:" and the engraver's steel and lithographer's pencil have now secured from oblivion most of these perishing testimonies of early piety, feudal munificence, and hereditary importance.

Tubrid, Rathaille-Grace, and Killaghy, in Cranagh barony and Grace's Country; of Ballylinch, Killerney, and Legan, near Thomastown; of Aghaviller, near Knocktopher; of Grace Castle, near Castletown; of Gracetown Castle, near Killenaule; of Castle-Grace, near Clogheen; of Carney Castle, near Nenagh; of Brittas Castle, near Thurles; of Uskane, near Burros-Akane; of Castle Grace, near Tullow; of Moyelly Castle, near Clara; and of Enniscorthy, in the county of Wexford. Some vestiges of others also may still be traced; but the irreclaimable obscurity which involves them renders their enumeration unnecessary.

Of these structures, the castle of Courtstown was formerly distinguished by the family pre-eminence of its owners, and the superior importance of its architectural character. Its halls of hospitality, and its bulwarks of defence have, indeed, long ceased to attract political notice, or social intercourse; but still no local historian can forbear to pause upon its name, or biographer of the Grace family to transcribe its description. The ruins of this edifice evinced considerable grandeur, as well as great strength. They exhibited the spirit of a powerful chieftain, and the taste of a feudal age. Courtstown castle consisted of an outward ballium, or envelope, having a round tower at each angle, and also at each side of an embattled entrance to the south, which was further defended by a portcullis. Within this area, or outward court, comprehending nearly an acre of ground, stood the body of the castle, enclosing an inner court of an oblong form. The general figure of the building was polygonal. A massive quadrangular tower or keep, projected from the centre of the south front, directly opposite to the embattled entrance of the exterior area above mentioned. The walls of this tower were of considerable thickness, and the rests and fire-places within showed it to have originally admitted five floors. From the sides of this great square tower two wings extended, which terminated on the east and west with round towers. The east front consequently exhibited on its southern angle one of these round towers, and further northwards stood a similar tower, flanking a portal, which led into the inner court, formerly furnished with a portcullis. Between this last flanking round tower, and a square tower at the northern angle, was a spacious room or hall, of an oblong shape, occupying the entire space. The north front consisted of a high embattled wall, connecting two square towers, and inclosing the inner area on that side. The western front externally corresponded with the eastern. There is said to have been a communication round the buildings of the inner court by a gallery, and, in the centre of it, the traces of a draw-well are still visible; as are also the vestiges beyond the outside walls of the bowling-green, cock-pit, fish-ponds, &c. Some mounds of earth to the south of the castle, called "bow-butts," are likewise visible, and are reported by tradition to have been the place where the followers were exercised in the practice of archery. Though deprived of the "pride, pomp, and circumstances of glorious war," Courtstown castle long continued to possess great dignity of appearance, from the extent of its area, the

height and massive thickness of its walls, the picturesque and skilful disposition of its towers, the embattled gateway, and the works of circumvallation, by which it was defended. Such were the characteristic features of this baronial edifice about the year 1760; and, after abundantly supplying, for above a century, materials for the neighbouring structures, and for repairing the roads, &c., its very foundations are now beginning to be rooted up, and

> Broke by the share of every rustic plough:
> So perish monuments of mortal birth,
> So perish all in turn, save well-recorded worth.—BYRON.

The endowment of monasteries, and their benefactions, form another testimony of a family's eminence. Thus we find Raymond le Gros, before the year 1186, liberally assisted in the endowment of the priory of Christ's church, and of the abbey of St. Thomas, both in Dublin; and also of the abbey of Molana, near Youghall, in the county of Waterford, where his remains are said to have been interred. Between the years 1210 and 1219, William le Gras made a large grant of land in Wales to Bradenstoke priory, in Wiltshire, to which his kinsman, William Marshal, earl of Pembroke and lord of Leinster, likewise gave the church of Estone; and, about the year 1390, baron Almaric Grace also appears as a benefactor to the priories of Glascarrig, in the county of Wexford, and of St. John's, in Kilkenny. Grace's chapel, adjoining Tullaroan church, was erected by Sir John Grace Fitz-John, baron of Courtstown, in 1543, as appears by the two following inscriptions over a gothic door-way, profusely decorated with sculpture, in bold alto relievo. "orate. pro. anima. baronis. gras. johannis. filii. olim. qui. me. fieri. fecit." "et. pro. anima. onorina. brenach.* uxori. ejus. anno. domini. mccccxliii." A lion rampant, the armorial bearings of the family, here forms an appropriate and conspicuous ornament, as it also does upon the monumental remains in the inside of this chapel, and upon other ancient vestiges elsewhere of a funereal character; and likewise upon the more important structures which emanated from the devout zeal or patriarchal disposition of the house of Courtstown. The little monastery and church of Tullaroan, as well as the neighbouring religious edifices of Rathely-Grace and Killaghly, all in the cantred of Grace's country; together with Castle-Grace church, near Clogheen, owed their origin, at various intervals, either to the immediate head, or to some of the opulent branches of this house. Rossibercon monastery, seated on the river Barrow, and opposite the town of Ross, was likewise founded by this family, in conjunction with that of Walsh;† and we learn that friars-

* "Brenach" is the translation into the Irish language of the name of "Walsh;" a family of high antiquity, and at this period of vast possessions and of considerable repute in the county of Kilkenny. The baron of Courtstown, in the text, mar. Onoria, daughter of Walter Walsh, of Castle-Hoel, baron Shanacher and lord of Walsh's country, or as now denominated "the Walsh Mountains."

† Succinit Alemandus addens, extructum fuisse cœnobium hoc ab Hibernico-Anglicanis familiis de Grace et de Walsh. (Vide Hibernia Dominicana, p. 270.)

preachers were first introduced there on the 19th of September, 1267. "From the ruins, it appears," says the author of the Monasticon Hibernicum, "to have been by no means an ignoble structure." The munificent piety that suggested these foundations was, in many respects, most usefully directed. In countries already decorated by literature, they assisted the cause of neglected letters, both in their preservation and culture; while, in ruder regions, and under circumstances of revolution, the only place of security to be found for the weak, the aged, and the helpless, was beneath their protecting roofs. The arts of life were also there systematically pursued; and, but for them, all their excellencies must have necessarily perished. If, therefore, "some faults did fall to their share," such were balanced by many a redeeming virtue; and this *we* may now confess, since *our* quarrel with the monasteries has been long since over.* Other memorials also remain to attest the piety and local importance of this family. About a mile to the north-east of Courtstown castle, on the cross road, in the village or hamlet of Tullaroan, two very ancient stone crosses of their erection are still to be seen. The one exhibits on the centre, in alto relievo, a figure of our Lord, with a cloth round his waist, and on the shaft the mutilated remains of an inscription, from which nothing can now be gathered. The other has also, in alto relievo, a figure of the Virgin, or of some female saint, in long flowing drapery. Of this latter cross, a tradition prevails, that a French lady, of high rank and exquisite beauty, having followed one of the Grace family from France; and, finding that he was married, built this cross, as well to reproach his inconstancy, as to evince the piety of her resignation to disappointment. But it is at the same time added, that, on returning to the continent, she sought forgetfulness, by immuring herself in the gloom of a cloister. On this improbable incident are, however, founded some very pathetic lines in Irish verse. A third cross is also still remaining. It stands on the road-side, near Bonnestown, between Tullaroan and Kilkenny, and about two miles from the latter. It is said to have been designed to commemorate the melancholy fate of a young man of the family of Courtstown, who had been only two days married, when he was killed on this spot by a fall from his horse. On the west of the pedestal is a

* No man, certainly no gentleman, who can boast the advantage of an ancestry, can indulge in the reprobation of the Roman Catholics, without directly exposing his own progenitors to the abuse thus aimed at his contemporaries. Feelings of family respect, or, indeed, of mere decency, therefore, should restrain them, if they cannot pretend to any higher principles of forbearance. We may, while engaged upon this subject, advert to, perhaps, one of the greatest events by which Christendom has ever been agitated, though fortunately without bloodshed or convulsion. The order of Jesuits, amidst so many orders, did much in the way of enlightening mankind; but the very light, thus dispensed, blazed upon themselves, and in it they perished. All scholars must recal with veneration and gratitude the embodied form, the concentrated erudition, the facilitated explanation of that edition of the classics, which, under the patronage and munificence of Lewis XIV, they constructed, and gave to the world by the name of the Delphin. A gift so precious may, by some, be allowed to operate as a redeeming one.—May all other sinners, if sinners there must be, so redeem their offences, by such services to mankind.

shield, with a lion rampant, impaling a chevron between three arrows, and under the shield the names of edmund. grace and catarin. archer, in alto relievo gothic characters. On the south side is inscribed, in the same characters, cheill. is. death. remember. and. think. upon. this. crog. which. thou. dost. see. and. pray. for. them. that. build. this. crog. On the east side may be decyphered 12 of. au.——1619——catarin. archer. als——deceased. the——that. build. this. crog. The only words discernible on the north side are, sacr—— monumentum. About half a mile to the west of this cross is a stone with some rude unintelligible characters, said to be Irish. The peasantry call it "Clogh Grasagh," (Grace's stone,) and say that from that spot the funeral procession of some popular member of this family extended to Kilkenny; and those who happened to be in the rear stood here while the ceremony of interment was performing in the cathedral. Many local traditionary anecdotes of ancient date continue, even to the present hour, to supply in this neighbourhood the most gratifying topics of rural narrative. The stories of border forrays, in the days of black rent, coyne, and livery, are partially perpetuated in fragments, both of prose and verse. Nor is the slogan or war-cry of the Graces, or of their rival neighbours, the Fitz-Patricks, forgotten: and as the "Grasagh-aboe" of the barons of Courtstown, and the "Gear-laidir-aboe" of the barons of Upper Ossory were the martial signs of other times, so are they closely linked, at the present moment, with the fond recollections of the combined and individual feats they preceded. Several pieces of poetry, that still commemorate these exploits, as well as the marriages, deaths, and other domestic incidents of the Grace family, after surviving above two centuries solely by tradition, have been lately transcribed from those oral sources, and are by no means destitute of merit. One of these, written to celebrate "the return of Gerald Mac (the son of) Oliver Grace,* of the Leagan, from England," informs us that "his sovereign

* This Gerald Grace, of Ballylinch, Legan, and Carney Castles, died 4th of March, 1618; and, in illustration of the period, it should be likewise stated, that the passages above quoted are literal translations from the originals. The magnificent and oriental colouring of Irish poetry has elicited from Lord Byron a burst of admiration, such as the kindred sympathies of his genius could readily conceive, and forcibly express. Sir Walter Scott has also acknowledged similar sentiments in an eloquence of language peculiarly his own. Mr. Moore, too, has found among the bards of Ireland many a congenial spirit to his own delightful muse. That these precious remains should be for ever fixed beyond the reach of accident, in a printed form, must be the wish of every man of taste and feeling; and if the IBERNO-CELTIC Society could effect this very desirable purpose, a great, perhaps the greatest, object of its institution would thus be secured. Among the resolutions agreed to on the formation of this society, the following, which is expressive of its views, fully accords with the sentiments here expressed: "Resolved, That the principal objects of this society shall be the preservation of the venerable remains of *Irish literature*, by collecting, transcribing, illustrating, and publishing, the numerous fragments of the laws, history, topography, poetry, and music, of ancient Ireland; the ascertaining of the Irish language; the elucidation of the antiquities, manners, and customs, of the Irish people; and the encouragement of works, tending to the advancement of modern Irish literature." The origin of this patriotic society, in 1818, may be ascribed to the Right Rev. Dr. John Murphy, Rev. Dr. Edward Ledwich, Rev. Rob. Walsh, Rev. Paul O'Brien, Sir Wm. Betham,

accepted from him gifts of *high estimation*,—the hawkes which killed for him the game aloft in the regions of the air, and the shaggy dogs of sable hue, which slew the ravenous wolf." Nor is the tenacity with which a species of genealogical descent is retained less remarkable. The custom of the ancient Irish, of distinguishing their chieftains by a soubriquet, derived from some noted exploit or place, or from some accident or quality of mind or body, contributes to the accuracy as well as to the interest of their traditions in this particular. Thus the personal characteristics or achievements, whether popular or otherwise, of Oliver feasog (the bearded), can scarcely be ascribed to his grandson, Oliver ciallmhar (the wise), or those of John crios iarann (the iron-belted), to his son, John more (the great). But when we observe the quickness and correctness with which the Irish peasantry, ignorant of written numbers, form a computation, it ceases to be surprising that, in such an habitual exercise of memory, the circumstances in which their forefathers participated should be tenaciously retained and faithfully transmitted. Constantly engaged in scenes of petty warfare, bardic traditions are still found to be the oral records of the more popular exploits of their feudal lords, who

> —— were of fame,
> And had been glorious in another day.

It is almost impossible, on this occasion, to associate ancient history with existing fact; to bring, as it were, the past into contact with the present; to contemplate, in short, the family of Grace as aliens and utterly unknown at this moment in Grace's country, excepting by name, after a possession of above five hundred years; and, at the same time, to exclude the moral interest which such combinations are calculated to excite. The strong and beautiful delineations of lord Byron are strikingly apposite.

> "Pride! bend thine eye from heaven to thine estate,
> See how the mighty sink into a song!
> Can volume, pillar, pile, preserve thee great?
> Or must thou trust *tradition's* simple tongue,
> When flattery sleeps with thee, and history does thee wrong."

The affluence of the house of Courtstown, and of the numerous branches that claimed, with jealous care, descent from it, can however be still

Mat. O'Conor, J. H. North, Mat. Weld Hartstrong, Edward O'Reily (the sec.), John D'Alton, W. Monck Mason, W. Shaw Mason, John M'Namara, James Hardiman, and Sheffield Grace, Esqs. The Duke of Leinster was appointed president; and among its earliest members and supporters may be noticed lords Frankford, De Vescy, Carbery, Castle Coote, Sligo, and Ross, Sirs Rob. Langrish and Neale O'Donnell, Barts., Judge Fletcher, W. H. Curran, Richard Malone, Randell M'Donnell, Miles J. O'Reilly, Richard Power, and Richard Wogan Talbot, Esqrs. The annual report for the year, ending the 17th of March, 1820, informs us, that "some gentlemen have not only paid in their entrance, and last year's subscriptions, but have also paid in advance the contributions that only became due on this day. Among this latter description, your committee find great pleasure in stating, are to be found our illustrious President, the Duke of Leinster; our noble Vice-President, Lord Viscount Frankford De Montmorency; Sheffield Grace, Esq., &c. &c., thereby setting an example worthy of imitation by all our members."

further illustrated by the unerring testimony of official, heraldic, and private record. Before the storm of republican proscription had swept over the land, and the stern victors had planted the spear of confiscation *(crudelis illa hasta)* on the accumulated spoil of 6,883,846 acres,* we find the following families of Grace, between the years 1610 and 37, possessing considerable property in their respective counties. Grace of Courtstown, Killaghy, and Inchmore; of Ballylinch, Leagan, and Killerney; of Grace's Court, of Kilrindowny, of Glashare, of Corstown, of Thomastown, of Bally-Callan, of Knockna-Gras, of Coolishill, of Aghaviller, of Ballyfrunk-Grace, of Ballyhany, of Clonetubrid, of Ballyroe-Grace, of Garryhigen, of Kilcowle-Grange, of Rosetown, and of Rathmageden, all in the county of KILKENNY; Grace of Carney, of Clogh-priory, of Kilboy, of Uskane, of Ballingarry, of Moglasse or Moglalla, of Tyone, of Killowny, of Nenagh, and of Kilrobed, in the county of TIPPERARY; Grace of Maryborough, Leixfort, and Kilmainham, in the Queen's County; Grace of Rathvilly and Killergee, in the county of Carlow; Grace of Harristown and Carneally, in the county of Kildare; Grace of Lusk and Raheeny, in the county of Dublin; and Grace of Moyelly, in the King's County. It is not, therefore, tradition only that perpetuates and justifies the prevalent opinion that, previous to the civil war of 1641, the number of gentlemen possessing landed estates of the name of Grace exceeded any other in the county of Kilkenny. Though the patrimony in that county of the house of Ormonde was of unrivalled magnitude, it was still of a far greater importance in their palatinate of Tipperary, which may account for the numerical preponderance of the name of Grace in the former county. But of all the foregoing branches of this family, three only were found, on the restoration of the monarchy, and after the act of settlement was carried into effect, to be in possession of their former inheritance. Of these the house of Courtstown was one; and it also, after a feverish existence of a few years, participated in a wreck, which, as it regards one family, is, probably, in vastness of property, and in number of individual branches, without parallel in British history.

Among those vested with ecclesiastical dignities, we find the see of St. David's, in Wales, had for bishops both the uncle and grandson of Raymond le Gros, viz., David Fitz-Gerald de Carew, who died in 1176; and Anselm le Gras, who died in 1247. Richard de Carew, the kinsman of bishop Anselm le Gras, likewise held this see from 1256 to 1280; and Richard le Gras, abbot of the mitred abbey of Evesham, in Worcestershire, and keeper of the great seal of England, was nominated bishop of Litchfield, but died in 1252, before consecration. William le Gras died, in 1212, prior of the Holy Trinity, commonly called Christ's Church, in Dublin, where he had recently taken the habit of St. Augustin. The priors of Christ's Church sat as barons in Parliament. In 1530,

* Lawrence's Interest of Ireland, part 1, page 79, 1 vol. duod. Dub. 1682. In page 48, of part 2, he states the total number of acres of the whole country to be 10,868,949, of which the quantity forfeited was as above.

Oliver Grace Fitz-Oliver, brother to John Grace Fitz-Oliver, baron of Courtstown, was lord abbot of Jerpoint, in the county of Kilkenny, when that great mitred abbey was suppressed by Henry VIII. Among the abbatical peers of Parliament, the abbot of Jerpoint held the third place. In this most noble, admired, and venerable structure, the remains of several succeeding generations of the line of Ballylinch repose; and it will be pardonable if their descendents, after a retrospective glance, contemplate this interesting pile with a deepened shade of sympathy. The monastery of Rossibercon is likewise stated to have been, at an early period, a place of family interment, as well as Grace's chapel, adjoining Tullaroan church; and also St. John's Abbey, in Kilkenny. Nor was the cathedral of St. Canice, in that city, wanting in numerous and impressive proofs of this last and solemn attestation of a family's consequence, previous to the republican devastations, on the abolition of episcopacy, and the subsequent alterations of bishop Pocock. That richly sculptured monument, however, noticed by Dr. Ledwich, is still standing to the memory of Sir John Grace, baron of Courtstown, the inscription on which, in gothic characters, is as follows: hic. jacent. johannes. grag. miles. ac. baro. de. courtstown. et. onorina. brenach. uxor. ejus. anno. domini. mccccclxbiii. die. men——

It appears, by various official records,* that the Grace family possessed, under the ancient ecclesiastical and regal polity, considerable church patronage, which was wrested from them by the despotic enactments of the new puritanical hierarchy, and protectoral government of Cromwell. They exercised, at that period, the right of advowson to the following rectories, situated in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, and in the King's and Queen's Counties:—Grace's Parish, Ballygranagh, Ballyvakye, Templedeere, Balleandine, Killcrowane, Killodirnane, Cloghpriore, Cowlenewane, Templeneharry, Dunkerene, Ballycashelan, Ramoveoke, Roskene, Rosmorowe, Etaghe, Coynrane, Castle-Grace, &c.† In 1615, Oliver Grace, of Ballylinch and Carney Castles, presented to the valuable livings of Castletown and of Roscrea, both in the county of Tipperary. To an enlightened and benevolent mind, the possession of ecclesiastical patronage affords frequent occasions of just and exquisite satisfaction. The clergy of our early church, down, perhaps, to the days of Henry VIII, engrossed the whole literature of the country, and preserved the inestimable relics of Greek and Roman lore from utter annihilation. Thus have their religious orders secured the imperishable gratitude of the world of letters:

* Records in the offices of the Auditor-General and of the Chief Remembrancer, the Decree-Rolls, and the Regal Visitation-Books.

† See page 671 of the Monasticon Hibernicum, by the Rev. Mervyn Archdall. This work, as the learned author justly says, is merely an epitome of the numerous highly interesting records and documents still extant, which relate to the monastic history of Ireland. "The public," he most truly observes, "are losers by the defalcation: for scarce a family of note in England or Ireland, who may not, at some period, trace their pedigree in the subscriptions to our monastic charters and donations, and find remains of their property, both before and after the dissolution of these societies."

thus have they made posterity their debtors beyond the possibility of re-payment. In our own times, also, when knowledge has become so widely diffused, it must be admitted that the clergy still constitute the most numerous body in the empire of well-educated men; and as their pursuits are more directed to general learning than the professors either of jurisprudence or of medicine, so has their proportion of historians, poets, philologists, been more bountifully accorded. Education, likewise, is almost exclusively acquired under their governance, and a wise and enlightened instructor has been often justly regarded as a second parent;—a parent of the intellect. The claims of such a person on our gratitude can scarcely be surpassed by any that emanate from future circumstances in life. How gratifying, therefore, must be the power, afforded by the possession of church patronage, of suitably manifesting a sense of services, which are the source of a daily, an hourly acquisition of profitable knowledge or of rational enjoyment. The reward, also, of successful literary exertions is, in most instances, thus practicable; while the care and happiness of a peasantry may, at the same time, be achieved. When, with an ample patrimony, the Grace family inherited the advowson of eighteen livings, their means of generosity were not restricted within narrow limits; and the voice of tradition still continues to loudly and widely testify, in the characteristic details of numerous anecdotes, that, though they were remarkable for the profuse hospitality and costly exhibitions of feudal grandeur, their name was not unadorned with the fairer glories of benevolence, liberality, and patriarchal protection.

As in the ancient lords of Tuscany this family possesses an illustrious and early origin, so are its subsequent connections* a strong evidence, as

* Among these connections in foreign countries may be noticed the counts Peter and Francis de Lacy. The former accompanied James II. from Ireland, and was a musqueteer in the French guards when Peter the Great visited Paris. Being, on this occasion, appointed to attend his Czarish Majesty, he was prevailed upon by that discerning prince to enter the Russian service. His merit was conspicuous on every occasion; and the decisive battle of Pultowa, in 1709, which, perhaps, saved the empire from the subjugation of the Swedish conqueror, was achieved by his talents. He held many distinguished offices besides those of field-marshal and governor of Livonia. Count Francis Maurice de Lacy, who was his son, attained a still greater eminence in the service of Austria, where he distinguished himself almost as much in negociation as in battle. He was a field-marshal, commander in chief of the army, president of the Aulic council, a knight of the Golden Fleece, and of other orders. The friendship of this great and meritorious man for his kinsman, William Grace, the father of Richard Grace, of Boley, and of Captain John Grace, induced him to accept, for the youngest of these sons, the marshal's offer of paternal protection. Charles Kavanagh, third son of Morgan Kavanagh, of Borris-House, (and brother of Bryan, whose grandson, Morgan Kavanagh, of Borris, married Alicia Grace, of Gracefield,) was a general in the Austrian service, and governor of Prague in 1766. General John Baptist Kavanagh, baron of Linditz, &c. was son of Bernard Kavanagh, of Ballyleigh, of the family of Borris, and married Mary, daughter of Maurice Kavanagh, field-marshal and chamberlain to the king of Poland. Charles Kavanagh, second son of Henry Kavanagh, of Ballyheale, born 1735, was a general of cavalry in the Austrian service, and a count of the empire. General baron Henry Kavanagh, of Austria, now living, is the son of Sir James Kavanagh, slain in the French war of 1795, who was son of Simon Kavanagh, of Inch, by Helena, second daughter of Michael Grace, of Gracefield. The present prince de Nugent has contributed to the glory of the country he has adopted, and to the honour, not only of the

has been already observed, that it has continued to maintain its character and consequence. Of its baronial head, its numerous and opulent branches, the line of Ballylinch, or Gracefield, alone survives. But though twice immolated at the shrine of honour, twice prostrated in the revolutionary storms that desolated the land, it still stands upright in the dignity of conscious rectitude, and environed by the honest lustre of the vast sacrifice it has made to principle of domains, held, for the most part, solely by the proud right of prescription, of adherents passionately attached by a beneficence of immemorial origin, and of political consequence, confirmed by the possession of above five hundred years. The alliances of a race, endowed with such sentiments, are rarely of a degrading character. Those of this family will be found to have been uniformly honourable;* while, from the

ancient house from which he is descended, but of those also with which he is connected. Among the families connected with that of Grace, and naturalized in France, may be mentioned the counts Walsh de Serant; field-marshal Henry Clarke, duke de Feltre; the chevalier de Montmorency-Morres, knight of St. Louis, and adjutant-general in that service; and, lastly, the count Robert Shee, son of Richard Shee, of Cloran, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Michael Grace, of Gracefield, raised to the rank of senator, in 1814, by Louis XVIII.

* A species of genealogical monotony, with respect to one family, has marked these alliances to an extent perhaps without example. They became connected, as might be expected, from local circumstances, with the noble house of Butler at a very early period; but, approaching nearer to our own times, the following descents and marriages of the Ballylinch or Gracefield branch are, as a whole, rather remarkable: viz. its descent from the *earls of Ormonde and Ossory*, through Mary, the wife of Sir Oliver Grace, of Leagan and Ballylinch, and the daughter of Sir Gerald Fitz-Gerald, of Decies, by Ellis, daughter of Pierce Butler, eighth earl of Ormonde, &c. From the *viscounts Mountgarret*, through Margaret, the wife of Oliver Grace, of Ballylinch, and daughter of Edmund Butler, second Viscount Mountgarret, whose eldest daughter, Helena, married Walter, eleventh earl of Ormonde, the grandfather of James, the twelfth earl and first *duke of Ormonde*. From the *lords Dunboyne*, through Ellen, wife of Gerald Grace, of Ballylinch, and daughter and co-heir of Edmund Butler, third lord Dunboyne. From the *lords Cahier*, through the last-named Ellen Butler, of Dunboyne, whose mother was Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Butler, fourth lord Cahier. In 1816, Richard Butler, eleventh lord Cahier, was created *earl of Glengall*. From the *viscounts Galmoy*, through Ellinor, wife of William Grace, of Ballylinch, and mother of Oliver Grace, of Shanganagh, (now Gracefield,) and daughter of Pierce, eldest son of Edward Butler, first viscount Galmoy. It may be also added, that this William Grace, of Ballylinch, was the half-brother of Pierce Butler, second *viscount Ikerrin*, (whose great grandson was created *earl of Carrick*, in 1748,) through their mother, Ellen Butler, of Dunboyne, who married, first, James, eldest son of Pierce Butler, first viscount Ikerrin; and, secondly, Gerald Grace, of Ballylinch. Oliver, of Shanganagh, this William Grace's son, was, consequently, by birth the half-nephew of Pierce, second viscount Ikerrin; and he afterwards, by marriage, became also the half-brother of his half-uncle; lord Ikerrin having married Ellinor, daughter of John Bryan, of Bawnmore, by Anne Loftus, his first wife, and Oliver Grace having married Elizabeth, another daughter of John Bryan, of Bawnmore, by Ursula Walsh, his second wife. Michael Grace, of Gracefield, was the half-brother of Edmund Butler, ninth *viscount Mountgarret*, (whose great grandson was created *earl of Kilkenny*, in 1793,) through Elizabeth Bryan, of Bawnmore, above mentioned, who married, first, Oliver Grace, of Shanganagh; and, secondly, Edmund Butler, sixth viscount Mountgarret. Anne, daughter of this Oliver Grace and Elizabeth Bryan, married, first, Richard, only son of Sir Richard Nagle, attorney-general, speaker of the House of Commons, and secretary of state for Ireland; and, secondly, Edmund Butler, eighth *lord Dunboyne*, and had issue James the ninth lord, and Pierce the tenth lord Dunboyne, whose only son Pierce, the eleventh lord, dying unmarried, in 1786, John Butler, her third son, became the twelfth and the last lord Dunboyne of

extent and splendour of some, consanguinity is derived with several of the most illustrious houses in Europe, as it has been distinctly and fully detailed in another place. Through the heiresses also of many noble and distinguished families, the privilege devolves upon them, in right of blood, of quartering with their paternal coat above seventy armorial bearings belonging to names of which they are the representatives.* The circumstance, likewise, of their affinity with

this line. Alicia, daughter of the second Michael Grace, of Gracefield, and of Mary Plunket, of Dunsoghly Castle, married Morgan, third son of Thomas Kavanagh, of Borris, by the lady Susan Butler, sister of John, seventeenth *earl of Ormonde and Ossory*. James Butler, the fifth earl of Ormonde, was created *earl of Wiltshire*, in 1449. John Butler, *earl of Gowran*, and Richard and Charles Butler, *earls of Arran*, were also of this family. When the representative of this most illustrious house was attainted, in 1715, on the unproved charge of conspiring to restore the Stuart family to the throne, he was distinguished with the following titles, viz. The most high, puissant, and noble prince, James Butler, duke of Ormonde, earl of Brecknock, and baron of Lanthony and Moore Park in England, duke, marquis, and earl of Ormonde, earl of Ossory and Carrick, viscount Thurles, baron of Dingle and Arklow in Ireland, baron of Dingwall in Scotland, hereditary lord of the regalities and governor of the county palatine of Tipperary, and of the city, town and county of Kilkenny, hereditary lord chief butler of Ireland, lord high constable of England, lord warden and admiral of the Cinque-ports and constable of Dover castle, lord lieutenant of the county of Somerset, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Norfolk, high steward of the cities of Exeter, Bristol, and Westminster, chancellor of the Universities of Oxford and Dublin, colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards and of the first regiment of horse-guards, captain-general and commander in chief of all her majesty's forces by sea and land throughout the British dominions, or acting in conjunction with allied powers, one of her Majesty's most honourable privy council in England and Ireland, knight companion of the most noble order of the garter, and lord lieutenant, general, and governor-general of the kingdom of Ireland. The revenue of this great nobleman, and the estates forfeited by him in England and Ireland, have been estimated at £.80,000 a year. And, in further illustration of the princely possessions of his family, it may be here added, on the authority of undoubted evidences adduced by the historian Carte, (vol. ii, p. 409,) that, his grandfather, "the first duke's losses by the troubles of Ireland, in 1641, amounted to £868,590. 16*s.* 9*d.* beyond all official profits, and every other description of remuneration, afterwards received." In 1721, an act was passed to enable his brother, the earl of Arran, to re-purchase all the Irish property from the crown, excepting the palatinate of Tipperary, which was extinguished. John, the seventeenth earl of Ormonde, also recovered some of the more ancient peerages of his family, and was father of Walter, the eighteenth earl, created marquis of Ormonde in 1816. The parliamentary influence of the duke of Ormonde nominated the return of twenty-one members to the House of Commons. In the long and illustrious lineage of this most noble house, it has never had to boast of a representative more distinguished than the present for that elevation of sentiment and innate dignity which are invariably linked with a pre-eminence in virtue. A pride of conscious rectitude has thus rationally become paramount to a pride of blood. An early and intimate personal acquaintance authorizes these remarks, and the private character of these pages sanctions their admission.

* In the office of Ulster King of Arms, a selection of quarterings, amounting to forty coats, belonging to this family, is recorded in page 56, of volume xviii, of Pedigrees; but they are evidently entitled to bear many more, of which the following are the principal:—Arches; Babington, of Chilwell, co. Nott.; Bellofago, baron; Beltoft; Bermingham; Bigot, of Setrington, co. Ebor; Brabant and Lorrain, Charles, duke of; Bromflete, of co. Ebor; Burnham; Brus, baron of Skelton, co. Ebor; Butler, baron of Dunboyne, co. Meath; Butler, hereditary lord butler of Ireland; Butler, baron of Caheir, co. Tipperary; Becket, archbishop of Canterbury; Britain, Cadwallader, king of; Cave, of Cave, co. Ebor; Clare, earl of Pembroke and lord of Leinster, &c.; Cliffe, of Southcliffe, co. Northamp.; Delves, of Delves and Dodington, co. Chest.; Darrell.; Ewe, al. Ogie Osbert, count of; Ferreby, of Ferreby, co. Linc.; Fitz-Geffrey, al. Fitz-Piers, baron of Berkhamsted, co. Hertford; Fitz-Patrick, baron of Upper-Ossory, Queen's co.; Fitz-

Henry Chichele, archbishop of Canterbury;* Walter de Merton, lord high chancellor; and William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, entitle them to the privileges of "founders' kin," in All-Souls and Merton Colleges, at Oxford, and in St. Mary's College, at Winchester; and, as descended from the royal house of Plantagenet, in two lines, viz., through the families of Butler and Bohun, from the princess Elizabeth, seventh daughter of king Edward I, and through the families of Bryan, Walsh, Sheffield, Howard, Mowbray, and Seagrave, from Thomas of Brotherton, fifth son of the same monarch; they can claim the academical rank of an honorary degree in the University of Cambridge.

A last and fatal proof of this house's greatness was the magnitude of the estate forfeited by baron John Grace, of Courtstown, under William III, amounting to 32,870 acres of valuable land, of which about 8,000 acres and the castle of Courtstown lay within Tullaroan, or Grace's parish. It was, also, during the terrible civil wars of 1641 that the resistance of Gerald Grace, of Ballylinch and Carney castles, to the protectoral government, was followed by his line being dispossessed of a landed inheritance, exceeding 17,000 acres, in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, and the King's County. The loyalty of the family to the unfortunate house of Stuart, as it had been unimpeachable upon both these memorable occasions, was, in each instance,

Reinfride, al. Lancaster, baron of Kendal; Fossard, baron of Mulgrave, co. Ebor; Gant, baron of Folkingham, co. Linc.; Giffard, earl of Buckingham; Gibthorpe, of co. Lincoln; Genell, of Southcliffe, co. Northampton; Gower; Grantemesnill, baron; Hainault, Raynier, sixth count of; Harford, of Marshfield, co. Dublin; Kingsley, of Kinsgley, co. Chester; Lancaster, baron of Kendal; Lateragh, al. Fitz-Martin, lord of Lateragh, co. Tipperary; Lizures, of co. Northampton; Lound, of Butterwick, co. Lincoln; Lovain, lord of Levington, co. Ebor; Lyndsey, of co. Lincoln; Marshal, earl of Pembroke and lord of Leinster, &c.; Mac-Morough, king of Leinster; Mauley, baron of Mulgrave, co. Ebor.; Meinill, baron of Whorlton, co. Ebor; Montmorency, al. Marisco, lord of Huntspil-Marreis, co. Somerset; Montfort, baron; Moyne, of Hemerswell, co. Lincoln; Northumberland, Gospatrick, Saxon earl of; Normandy, duke of; Paynell, of Carleton, co. Ebor; Petyt, lord of Dunboyne, co. Meath; Percy, lord of Topcliffe, co. Ebor; Powis, Convyn-ap-Gwerystan, prince of; Rochford, of co. Lincoln; Stanton, of co. Ebor; Sutton, lord of Sutton, in Holderness, co. Ebor; Sheffield, baron of Butterwick, co. Lincoln, earl of Mulgrave, co. Ebor, and duke of Buckingham and Normanby; Riddlesford, lord of Bray, co. Dublin; Thorpe, of Friskenny, co. Lincoln; Thorpe, of co. Lincoln; Thweng, baron of Kilton, co. Ebor; Turnham, baron of Mulgrave, co. Ebor; Valoins, lord of Parham, co. Norfolk; Vavasour, lord of Haselwood, co. Ebor; Verdon, lord of Alton, co. Stafford; Walsh, of Castlehoel, co. Kilkenny; Ward, of Burton, co. Leicester; Yvery, count of; North-Wales, Rywalhon-ap-Convyn, prince of; South-Wales, Meredith-ap-Owen, prince of.

* A very interesting and useful volume was published, in 1765, entitled, "Stemmata Chicheleana; or, a Genealogical Account of some of the Families derived from Thomas Chichele, of Higham-Ferrers, in the County of Northampton, (the Archbishop's Father); all whose Descendants are held to be entitled to Fellowships, in All-Souls' College, Oxford, by virtue of their Consanguinity to Archbishop Chichele, the Founder." The Sheffield pedigree (No. 91) is recorded in p. 55, and is thus referred to in p. vii of the Appendix, containing corrections and additions.—"There was issue from this match, (of lady Magdalen Sheffield,) of which we know not the particulars, except that two Irish gentlemen, of the name of *Grace*, who are now, or were lately, resident in London, succeeded, a few years ago, to a good part of the last duke of Buckingham's estate, as her great grand-children."

attended with most disastrous consequences to its prosperity. The swarm of adventurers led into the country by Cromwell were fortified in their acquisitions by the Act of Settlement; and the grantees of king William have never been disturbed in their possessions.

Thus, after a period of nearly five centuries and a half, during which the house of Butler* alone was paramount to that of Grace, the existence of the latter, as a Kilkenny family, may be said to terminate, as the small estate of Holdenstown is the only property they at present possess there. Henceforth they are to be heard of in the Queen's County, where the representative of the Ballylinch branch was led by circumstances, which will be stated elsewhere, to become seated at Gracefield; and his descendant is now, by the extinction of the line of Courtstown, the head of this family.

To this very rapid and general sketch of early official events, illustrative of family respectability, we will now add some few biographical details of a more individual, private, and domestic nature; and, as these pages are not designed for public circulation, much of the writer's scruples on the one hand, and of the reader's indifference or distaste possibly, on the other, to their narration, are obviated.

* The possessions of the noble families of Butler, Agar, and Ponsonby, in the county of Kilkenny, are severally of so preponderating a magnitude, that they may be almost said to hold it among them. In these memoirs, mention has necessarily been often made of the illustrious house of Ormonde, from its connection with every event of importance relating to this county; but, in the note preceding the two last, its early consequence, family honours, and present representative, have been particularly and fully noticed. Of the distinguished house of Agar, the viscounts Clifden are the head; the earls of Normanton and the lords Callan, being descended from younger branches. It may be also added, that Ellis Agar, countess of Brandon in her own right, was sister of James, first viscount Clifden. If, as has been said, the soul is the seat of true nobility, the present head of this eminent family fully illustrates the sentiment, and is most truly noble. It would be difficult, it would be impossible to point to the manifestation of a single principle of his, in either word or deed, that does not bear the stamp of genuine integrity, and of that hallowed species of high mind, which abhors whatever is mean or dishonourable. Worth and intellect are too practically associated with the name of Clifden, to excite a fear that personal and hereditary partiality have, in these remarks, blindly influenced the operations of reason. In noticing the representative of the house of Ponsonby, it can be safely stated, that the earl of Bessborough is affectionately regarded by a very numerous circle of enlightened friends and near relatives; and that he has been uniformly represented, by all who have the honour of being acquainted with him, as exemplary in the fulfilment of every domestic, and disinterested in the discharge of every public, duty of life.

MEMOIR

OF

COLONEL RICHARD GRACE.

Explorant adversa viros. Perque aspera dura
Nititur ad laudem virtus interrita clivo.—SIL. ITAL.

DURING the civil war of 1641, Colonel Richard Grace, of Moyelly Castle, in the King's County, appears to have been no less distinguished by his military talents, than by his enthusiastic loyalty. The duke of Ormonde, to whom he was allied, having recommended him to the king's especial notice, he continued in his immediate service till the surrender of Oxford, in 1646. On his return to Ireland, the wealth and influence of his family soon placed him at the head of a little army, which at one period amounted to 5000 men: but, though his numbers seldom exceeded 3000, his skill and enterprise rendered him always formidable. Hence arose his extraordinary popularity on the one side, and the marauding character given to him on the other, in the official accounts of public occurrences, during this distracted period of civil warfare. Between the years 1647 and 1652, his individual exertions, and the achievements of his followers, are very frequently mentioned in the state-papers, at the Council-Office, in Dublin-Castle, amongst which is a letter addressed

"*To the Council of State in England.*

"My Lords,

"In our last we then acquainted your lordships that commissary-general Reynolds, with his party, had pursued (lord) Dungan's and (colonel) Grace's parties, from about the Shannon to Glamaliere, and thence had followed them to Wicklow; and that the enemy had again gathered together; and Grace, with his party, is, as we heard yesterday, about Tecrohan, and have driven away the prey in those quarters, and have burnt part of the corn; and, it is feared, he will doe more mischief that way. General Reynolds and his party are gone after this body of the enemy; but we fear the garrison of Tecrohan, which is a very considerable place, will be lost; and, if taken, it will be of much advantage to the enemy," &c. &c.

Dublin-Castle, 23d of September, 1651."

Lord Clarendon states, in his History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in Ireland, that "Redmond Burke, a colonel in his Majesty's army, had quarter given to him by colonel Coote, he being taken in a skirmish between colonel Grace and some of Cromwell's party; but that colonel Henry Ingoldsby caused his head to be cut off." His last battle of consequence seems to have been in defence of an important pass, in the county of Galway, where, at the head of 3000 men, he was defeated by Colonel Ingoldsby, after a sanguinary contest. "Colonel Grace," says the historian Heath, "got over the Shannon, having lost two colonels, seven captains, and eight hundred souldiers, killed and taken June the 20th." That his resources, however, were not yet exhausted, and that he was still formidable to the protectoral government, are obvious, from the following inscription, affixed to a rudely engraved print of him habited in armour: "The pourtraiture of Colonell Richard Grace, now utterly routed by the coragious Coll. Sanckey."—"Are to be sould, by J. Smith, in Back-layne, 1652." According to this date, he was the last person of note who resisted, or was capable of resisting, the republican power in Ireland. His merits are further acknowledged by the best-informed writer of the present day on the history of Ireland, and a gentleman of general learning, in a letter to the author. "I entertain," says the Rev. Dr. O'Conor, "a high sense of his irreproachable character, his honest patriotism, and his spotless integrity, from the beginning to the end of the civil wars. He does not appear to have truckled to the excommunicators* of Ormonde and Clanrickarde, whose wise counsels, had they been followed, would have protracted the war against Cromwell and Ireton, cut off their supplies, and saved the nation. He lent his aid to lord Clanrickarde as long as he could, that is, till the end of that fatal war when he led his regiment of 1200 Irish into the service of Spain." By a proclamation, issued at Clonmell, on the 22d of May, 1652, the sum of £300. was offered for the persons or

* Viz. The Nuncio Rinuccini and his party. An original document is extant, in the MS. library at Stowe, (see vol. xix, of the Essex State-Papers,) which fully proves the celebrated Owen Roe O'Neal, who was the great favourite of this intriguing Italian and his rebellious adherents, and who commanded their army, to have received a bribe of £5065. 17*s.* 6*d.* from Cromwell. "Thus," observes the instructive compiler of the Bibliotheca MS. Stowensis, (vol. i, p. 272,) "Ireland was conquered by her own hands, by Owen Roe O'Neal in the north, and by lord Orrery in the south." The MS. library of the duke of Buckinghaun and Chandos, at Stowe, is inestimably rich in important and official documents relating to Ireland. A large proportion of these are unique, and of very many of the remainder no perfect transcripts are known to be extant. It is quite impossible to compile a full, faithful, and satisfactory history of that country, particularly during the period between the years 1641 and 1678, without reference to this library, the magnificence of which is, in every respect, characteristic of the splendid spirit of its illustrious proprietor. The catalogue of the Stowe MS., compiled by the Rev. C. O'Conor, D. D., and printed in two volumes, quarto, is exclusively appropriated to private distribution. Those MSS. which relate to Ireland, in the first volume and appendix, occupy 325 pages; and the good taste, as well as the indefatigable labour, the useful, general, and unostentatious knowledge, exhibited by the learned compiler, are beyond all praise. The copy of this most interesting catalogue, which is now before the writer, bears the following inscription on the title-page, "Presented to Sheffield Grace, esq., in testimony of my sincere regard.

C. BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS."

heads of the lords Muskerry and Mountgarret, of the bishops of Limerick and Cork, and of Colonel Richard Grace. The highest price put on any of the other proscribed names in this list is £200. His submission alone being now wanted to terminate the war, terms highly honourable to himself and followers were offered and accepted. Though his estates in the King's County were seized by the Parliament, and granted to "one John Vaughan," as stated in the memorial drawn up by him on the restoration, he was supplied with money and necessaries for his adherents, and permitted, as already noticed, to retire unmolested with 1200 men to any country at peace with the Commonwealth. In Clarke's Life of James II, published from the original Stuart MS., we find him thus mentioned. "A.D. 1656. And here his royal highness takes particular notice, in his memoirs, of the handsome carriage of one of the colonel proprietors of the Irish regiments, when he quitted the service of the Spaniards. This gentleman, by name colonel Richard Grace, after having served the late king Charles I. till the surrender of Oxford, then going over into Ireland, had there served the king Charles II, so long as any part of that island held out for him: when that war was ended, he obtained leave from the English rebels to carry over a regiment into Spain of his own countrymen. The regiment he brought over with him, consisting of twelve hundred fine effective men, he procured a very favourable and honourable capitulation for them; but, as soon as they arrived, the Spaniards wholly broke the capitulation they had made with him, and used his men so very ill, that, before he could march them into Catalonia, he had lost half his number. Notwithstanding this bad treatment, he served in the Spanish army with good reputation till the end of the compagne; at which time, being left in garrison, in a castle upon the frontiers, which was a considerable post, and considering that by the ill usage he had received, and was likely to receive for the future, he should, in all probability, lose the remainder of his regiment; at the same time, also, hearing that the king, his master, was in France, where he was honourably treated, and that his royal highness was also in the French service, he resolved to stay no longer with the Spaniards; yet, notwithstanding that they had broken their articles with him, he would not, for his own sake, do any thing unbecoming the character of a gentleman, but would leave them fairly. To which purpose he sent to the Mareschall D'Hocquincourt, who at that time commanded the French army in Catalonia, to let him know that on such a day, which was mentioned by him, he would march off with his regiment on these conditions:—that his regiment might be placed upon the same footing with the Irish regiments then in the French service, and that they might be permitted to go and serve their own king whenever his affairs required their service. These conditions were easily accepted, and great offers made to him, in case he would deliver up the castle: but that he absolutely refused, and only desired the mareschall to send him some horse on the day appointed to bring him off. When that time was come, he sent to the neighbouring gar-

rison of the Spaniards to give them notice of his intention, that they might give order to some of their men to come and take possession of the castle, as he marched out of it; and that, by his giving them this notice, they might perceive he intended only to march away with his regiment, and not to deliver up the castle to their enemies. He also warned them that they should not send above two hundred men till he was marched out of it; for in case they gave him reason to suspect that they intended to betray him, he would give up the castle to the French. This precaution of his secured him from their sending any more troops than he had desired; and, as soon as they approached the place, he permitted them to enter it at one gate, while he marched out at the other, and went off to the French horse that waited for him." Colonel Grace was afterwards chamberlain to the duke of York; and a letter, written in 1658, is still extant, acknowledging the receipt of a thousand gold pieces from John Grace, baron of Courtstown, for the use of the exiled princes. He was so highly esteemed by queen Henrietta Maria, that she entrusted the duke of York to his sole care when he secretly fled for refuge into Spain. In the great battle between the Spanish and French armies, near Dunkirk, on the 13th of June, 1658, his royal highness held a chief command in the service of the former; and colonel Richard Grace nobly distinguished himself at the head of a battalion of the English troops belonging to the duke. On the restoration of Charles II, in 1660, he attended the royal family to Breda, and from thence into England; and on the 5th of March, in the year following, a pension of £100. was conferred upon him, in testimony of his Majesty's approbation. In the king's declaration for the settlement of Ireland, colonel Richard Grace is specifically named, on account "of his faithful services at home and abroad, to be presently restored to all his estates;" and in the manuscript library, at Stowe,* is preserved the determination of the English privy-council on the subject. The decree of the court of claims in Ireland to this effect bears date the 20th of June, 1663. A patent was granted to him, in 1664, whereby Moyelly, and his adjoining lands, in the barony of Kilcoursy, were constituted a manor, with the privileges of holding courts baron and leet, &c.† And, by another patent, on the 21st of February, 1670, "all quitt-rents, and

* Among the invaluable treasures of this library, may be mentioned "the Essex State-Papers, in 22 vols., folio, which contain several original letters, &c. relating to colonel Grace. From one of these, addressed, on the 3d of July, 1674, to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, by the lords of the council in England, we learn that "one John Vaughan," an adventurer and adherent of Cromwell, got possession of Moyelly Castle during the Commonwealth; and that, notwithstanding its restoration to colonel Grace by the Act of Settlement, he frequently endeavoured to undermine his rights by clandestine and fraudulent proceedings.

† By deed, dated 25th, and enrolled 27th, of November, 1667, colonel Grace sold to Warner Westenra, of the city of Dublin, merchant, the town and lands of Clonleagh, Breekennagh, and Lyagh, situated in the King's County; and, by indenture, dated 9th of December, 1673, he further alienated, to lady Harman, all such lands as were forfeited by Robert Bagot and Peter Bath, of Athcarne, being situated in the county of Dublin; and which were granted to him by privy-seal, dated at Whitehall, 5th of September, 1673.

other charges imposed upon his lands, were for ever remitted." The reversion of the castle, town, and lands of Ballyna, Cadamstown, Clonagh, Martinstown, Thomastown, Morrestown, Nurmy, Killincrebagh, and Ballynet, in the county of Kildare, belonging to Charles Moore, esq., being in the crown, "the king, taking into consideration the faithful and indefatigable services of colonel Richard Grace in the late wars, both in England and Ireland, and his faithful and constant adherence, and important services, beyond the seas, during the usurpation until the king's restoration, his Majesty, in recompense thereof, granted to him, and his heirs, the said remainder and reversion to all his estate and right in the said premises, pursuant to letters patent from Whitehall, dated 25th of June, 1670." The duke of Ormonde, who could by personal knowledge judge of his conduct both in Ireland and in foreign countries, attests his long and unshaken attachment to the royal cause, in the following unpublished letter to the earl of Essex, lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

"My Lord, *Clarendon-House*, 10*th Feb.*, 1673-4.

"The bearer is employed by coll. Richard Grace, in some affaire of his, wherein my recommendation to your excellency is desired. If it bee matter of controversy betwixt him and any other, it may be necessary to bespeake your favour, so that in generall I shall only assure your excellency that, as the collonel had no part in the rebellion of his countrymen, so he served the late king, in the English warr, with much fidelity and ability, and our present master abroad very usefully.

"I do not doubt but that divers give you an account of transactions here: there is to me no very pleasant prospect of the conclusion; but I hope my melancholy is the greatest cause of my dissatisfaction, and that all will end well. I am, with all reality, your excellencies most

"Faithful and most humble servant,

"ORMONDE."

In consideration of his losses, his services, and the inadequate recompense he received, his Majesty granted to him a further pension of £300. a year, during pleasure, by privy-seal, dated at Whitehall, on the 30th of June, 1685.

At the period of the revolution, when king James retired to France, colonel Grace hastened to meet him with an offer of his loyal services; and so highly were his abilities and integrity estimated, that the king publicly particularized the favourable representations he made to him of the strength and disposition of the people of Ireland, as among the chief inducements he had to place himself at the head of his Irish subjects. Thus was his evening of life passed like his early dawn, in again cheerfully devoting himself, his fortune, and his talents, to the interests of his royal master, to whose person he was enthusiastically attached. In the beginning of the second civil war in Ireland, we find colonel Grace appointed governor of Athlone, one of the most important posts in the

hands of king James. The command of this fortress afforded frequent opportunities of displaying great personal courage and military skill. After the defeat of his unfortunate master at the battle of the Boyne, king William, hoping to immediately reap the fruits of that glorious victory, divided his forces into two parts, with one of which he hastened in person to invest Limerick, and the other he entrusted to General James Douglas, one of his ablest officers, on a similar expedition against Athlone. Colonel Grace was as fully prepared, as circumstances permitted, to encounter this formidable army, flushed with success, and anticipating, from the age of the governor and the dejected spirits of the garrison, a speedy and bloodless triumph. It is, however, stated, by Burton, Rapin, and Leland, that when summoned by general Douglas to surrender, on the 17th of July, 1690, he returned a passionate defiance, "These are my terms," said he, discharging a pistol in the air; "these only I will give or receive; and, when my provisions are consumed, I will defend till I eat my old boots." The many ineffectual attempts and heavy losses of Douglas, at length, obliged him to yield to superior skill or zeal; and, relinquishing his design with his hopes of success, he raised the siege. His sentiments on the event are thus expressed, in a despatch to the earl of Portland.

"My Lord, *From the Camp before Athlone, July* 24, 1690.

"I have done my best endeavours at Athlone. All my powder is shot off, except two barrels; and having no powder to make a breach in the retrenchments, makes me judge it absolutely necessary to retire to Mullingar, where I shall await his Majesty's further orders. I shall say no more; but only wish I had more troops, and was otherwise better provided; for I do assure your lordship that this place is of the greatest consequence of any in Ireland," &c. &c. And in his letter to the king, of the same date, he concludes thus: "I intend to march to-morrow, and shall await your Majesty's commands at Mullingar, least my stay here, without powder for my cannon, might occasion a misfortune to my train," &c. &c.

In the year following, Athlone was again invested by general count de Ginkle, at the head of eighteen thousand of the choicest troops of king William's army. The combined efforts of spirit and ingenuity were, likewise, on this occasion, successfully exerted to repulse this great force; and Ginkle was preparing to convert the siege into a blockade, when the chief obstacle to his conquest was removed by the death of the old and heroic governor, who was slain in an attack, on the 20th of June, 1691. The town was then taken by assault, and general Ginkle was deservedly rewarded, for the brilliant and important achievement, with the earldom of Athlone, and a grant of the estates forfeited by William Dongan, earl of Limerick. In the memoirs, written by king James, already noticed, it is stated that, "after the battle of the Boyne, the great towns, before which the enemy appeared, made little resistance; the loss of that

battle, and the example of Dublin, making them consider nothing but their safety. Kilkenny, therefore, made no resistance. Drogheda, Waterford, and Duncannon, surrendered, upon conditions, at the very first summons; but Athlone, where colonel Richard Grace commanded, did not only stand a formal siege, but forced the enemy to raise it, after a considerable loss. This shewed that, if other garrisons had done their duty, they would have much weakened the prince of Orange's forces, and retarded his progress." The quotation of another passage, which appears in Strean's Account of Athlone, will further contribute to display the character of this brave and honourable man: "During the exile of the royal family, colonel Grace was treated by the duke of York with the familiarity of an equal, rather than the reserve of a sovereign. Hence arose that warm attachment to his person, and those indefatigable exertions in his service, which so pre-eminently distinguished him on all occasions. The reputation he acquired for military experience, during his residence abroad, was, therefore, not higher than what the effects of his zeal merited for him at home; and the example which he displayed, at an advanced age, of activity, enthusiasm, and contempt of death, commanded universal admiration. On one occasion, having left Athlone, he unexpectedly returned at the expiration of a few days with a reinforcement of 400 men, which he accompanied on foot from a remote part of the county of Kilkenny, distant above seventy miles, in a forced march of two days. At another time he rode to Dublin, from Athlone, and returned in twenty-four hours. His conduct to the Protestant inhabitants of the district under his command is said to have been so singularly humane and just, as to bring censure upon him for granting them protections too profusely, and administering to them justice too impartially. Hence it was that, till the arrival of general Douglas, this neighbourhood enjoyed a degree of tranquillity unknown elsewhere. The lifeless bodies of ten of his soldiers, executed together beyond the walls of the town, proclaimed his determination to repress military outrage; but, though the severity of his discipline was contrasted with the prevailing licentiousness of the Irish army, he nevertheless possessed, in an eminent degree, the affections, as well as the confidence, of his soldiers." Colonel Richard Grace was a younger son of Robert Grace, baron of Courtstown, and the brother of Oliver Grace, of Inchmore castle, who died during his father's life, July 6, 1637; and the uncle of John Grace, baron of Courtstown, to whose eldest son Robert, his only surviving child, Frances,* was married in 1665. King

* On the forfeiture of colonel Grace's property, this Frances claimed in it an estate for life, by deeds, dated 7th and 8th of May, 1665, on her intermarriage; which claim was disallowed. Periam Poole, gent., (the father of Periam and William Poole, esquires, successively of Ballyfin, in the Queen's County,) claimed in it a term of years, by lease, of the lands of Ballyun, Tullunroe, Killanowan, Fireboy, and a park, with several other lands, in the barony of Kilcoursy, King's County; which claim was dismissed. James Stopford, esquire, who accompanied the parliamentary army to Ireland, and was grandfather to the first earl of Courtown, (in the county of Wexford,) claimed in it the sum of £.200, by bond, dated 14th of May, 1684; which claim was allowed.

James, wishing to reward the tried fidelity of his old servant, and the distinguished services of the house of Courtstown, offered to confer the dignity of a viscount on Robert Grace; a favour which the embarrassed state of the king's affairs, and the numerous importunate claims upon him, having induced the family to generously postpone accepting, it soon became irretrievably lost, by the utter annihilation of his power, and his permanent exclusion, by Act of Parliament, from the sovereignty of these kingdoms. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the castle and estate of Moyelly, in the King's County, together with colonel Grace's other lands elsewhere, were seized by the adherents of king William, and disposed of as confiscated property.

MEMOIR

OF

JOHN GRACE, BARON OF COURTSTOWN.

Hi proprium decus, et partum indignantur honorem,
Ni teneant: vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci.*—VIRG. ÆN. v. 229.

THE circumstances, connected with the downfall and extinction of the house of Courtstown, have also been carefully perpetuated in the family. On the subversion of royalty, the Courtstown estates were seized by the Commonwealth, and were officially surveyed, for the pur-

* In the admired translation of the Æneis, recently published by the Rev. Charles Symmons, D.D., this quotation is thus rendered,

"These their won fame indignant strive to keep;
Aud hold e'en life as honor's purchase cheap:"

while, in Dryden's version of the same poem, it is swelled into four lines: and the reader will perceive how feebly and insufficiently they express the sense and the spirit of the original.

"These clamours with disdain the Scylla heard,
Much grudged the praise, but more the robb'd reward;
Resolv'd to hold their own, they mend their pace;
All obstinate to die, or gain the race."

The redundancies and difficiencies which characterize Dryden's translation are here strikingly obvious; but it must at the same time be acknowledged, that the numberless irregularities of this "chartered libertine" are not unmixed with many great and high beauties. Since the production of his version, those by Pitt and Trapp have appeared; but the humiliation of obscurity almost instantaneously extinguished their pretensions to rival fame. The last, and assuredly the best, translation of the Augustan Epic, is that by Dr. Symmons;—a writer so acutely susceptible of poetical feeling, and so intimately acquainted with the mind of the original, that he may be almost said to contemplate things with the same eyes, and to sympathise with the same soul. He unites fidelity with spirit, and is at once "true to the sense and the fame" of his author. Neither the sounding amplification and the unjustifiable omissions of the flowing translation of Dryden, nor the tame diffusions of the equally faithless production of Pitt, are here discernible. Unseduced by example, "I have glanced," says Dr. Symmons, "over nothing, and am not conscious of having shrunk from the translation of a single line." It is well known that lord Lauderdale's version supplied Dryden with nearly 400 lines, and that Pitt borrowed largely from that of Dryden; but, though Dr. Symmons was not indebted to "either of his predecessors for the loan of a single verse," his work, containing above 13,000, was executed within the unexampled short period of a year and a half; his translation of the Æneis having been commenced in the first week of December, 1813, and finished on the 18th of May, 1815. The merits of his preface have also called forth the voice of praise for its Virgilian criticism, and its minute analysis of the principles of poetical composition. His notes, likewise,

pose of distribution among the soldiery, as forfeited land.* The spoliation and cruelties, inflicted during this unjust and violent intrusion, were marked by more than republican sternness. Every description of property found within the walls of Courtstown Castle, including even

replete with classical and general learning, are thought fully, as well as unostentatiously, to illustrate the text, and to contribute, by their good taste and erudition, to justify the large portion of public esteem which his translation appears to have already conciliated. But this flattering pre-eminence might well have been anticipated by the biographer of Milton. The author of a work, so strongly indicative of his own moral excellencies, mental powers, and literary attainments, as the life of Milton most assuredly is, can attach no other value to the just praises here given to him, than what they may derive from his feeling of the friendship which unites him to their giver. In recording this community of regard between the writer of these pages and the historian of Milton, it would be unpardonable to omit the name of the historian's amiable and accomplished son, John Symmons;—a man more deeply and thoroughly conversant with Greek literature, and with the almost infinite niceties of the Greek language, than any scholar of the present day, with the solitary exception perhaps of Dr. Parr. Charles Symmons, D. D., is brother of John Symmons, esq., of Paddington-House, Middlesex, and formerly of Llanstinan and Slebech Hall, both in the county of Pembroke. By his wife Elizabeth, sister of admiral Sir Thomas Foley, G. C. B, (who married lady Lucy Fitz-Gerald, daughter of James, duke of Leinster,) he had, besides John Symmons, who has been mentioned, a daughter, Caroline, who died as she was entering on her sixteenth year. The poetical effusions of this most accomplished young lady occupy the first eighty-one pages of a collection of Dr. Symmons' poems, printed in 1812. In the exquisite sensibility and the correct taste, which distinguish these productions of early genius, scarcely can a defect or puerility be discovered, to remind the reader of the very youthful age of this interesting, lovely, and highly-gifted poetess.

* This work, forming part of the Down Survey, was executed by Sir William Petty, a great and good man; whose assertion must be implicitly believed, that he employed no person not fully qualified, and furnished with necessary instruments. The present improved state of science, and of the instruments belonging to it, are, therefore, unequivocally exemplified in the vast difference between the survey thus made of Tullaroan, or Grace's Parish, in 1654, and one made of the same place, in 1818, by Messrs. Aher and Clements. The measure of territorial confiscation, and national proscription, which produced the Down Survey, has continued, even to the present hour, to excite an interest, hereditary, deep, general, and almost commensurate with the terrible importance of the event. Among some MSS. in the possession of the writer, is a duodecimo volume, containing 361 written pages, chiefly compiled during lord Essex's administration in Ireland, under whom the Act of Settlement and Explanation were, to a considerable extent, carried into effect. This MS., for the most part, relates to the revenue and establishment for 1670, and the five following years, and also for the years 1682 and 4. It, however, likewise contains other matter connected with the country, amongst which is a statement, from page 154 to 161, of the acreable allotments, and the several classes of persons, to whom the whole kingdom was distributed under the act alluded to. A document so authentic, so interesting, so minutely satisfactory, and so infinitely superior to any thing that has yet appeared upon the subject, must prove highly acceptable, however foreign it may be to the immediate subject of these memoirs.

"A GENERALL VIEW OF IRELAND, according to the antient and present description thereof, containing the whole quantity of acres, both profitable and unprofitable, (which unprofitable acres includes loughs, boggs, mountains, rivers, waters, highwayes, as well by Irish plantation measure, as by English statute measure, according to the acre thereof,) and more particularly those parts which were surveyed as forfeited by the late rebellion, begun the 23d day of October, 1641: what quantity of the said profitable lands are granted to the English upon the account of adventureres, arreares, provisors, preemptions of mortgages, augmentation of bishopricks; to Protestants on the transplantation, as assigners of persons transplanted into the province of Connaught and county of Clare, letters-patents of grace confirmed, ffort of Duncannon, royal highnes the duke of York and the duke of Ormonde, as his demesne lands; and what quantities of the said profitable lands are granted and disposed unto innocent Papists restored to their

pictures, books, and title-deeds, was either plundered, or wantonly destroyed. Tradition has also preserved many particulars, exhibiting the ruthless spirit of the fanaticism, avarice, and oppression, to which the inhabitants of Grace's country were the victims. In the history, likewise, by lord Clarendon, of "The Rebellion and Civil Wars in Ireland," it is incidentally mentioned that, at this period, "some soldiers of the king's army being taken in a village in Grace's parish, colonel Daniel Axtell caused all the inhabitants of the said village to be apprehended, hanged three of them, and sold the rest to the Bar-

estates, and to others of the Irish by provisoes and as nominees, and on his Majesty's letter of restauration on the said transplantation (and not assigned to Protestants not settled by the late court of claymes); and what of the said surveyed profitable lands remaines as left undisposed, being never adjudged, seized, and sequestred. Reduced out of an ancient record in the auditor's-office, in Ireland, and out of the books of quite-rents, mapps, and surveys of this kingdom.—Drawne per Edw. Roberts, esq., anno 1675.

A GENERALL DESCRIPTION OF IRELAND, taken out of the record in the auditor's office.

Ireland contains in length, from Knockbraunon in the south unto St. Coleman's Island, otherwise called the Curragh, in the north of Ulster, 400 miles; and from Dublin to Crogh-Patrick, in Connaught, 200 miles in breadth.

Ireland was then divided into five great proportions or divisions, that is to say, Leinster, Munster, Connaught, Meath, and Ulster; and they contained 184 cantreds, hundreds, or baronies; and every cantred contained 30 townes, except in Meath, which contained but 28½, which made in all 5495 townelands; and each towne contained 8 plowlands arable, and pasture for 300 kine.

The division of the Cantreds, Towns, Plowlands arable, and Pasture for the Kine.

These Proportions.

	CANTREDS.	TOWNES.	PLOWLANDS ARA.	KINE.
Leinster	31	0930	7440	279,000
Munster	70	2100	1680	630,000
Connaught	30	0900	7200	270,000
Meath	18	0515	4121	154,500
Ulster	35	1050	8400	315,000
Total	184	5495	43960	1,648,500

THE DISTRIBUTION OF IRELAND,

ACCORDING TO THE SURVEYS, MAPS, AND QUITT-RENT BOOKS.

Provinces.	*The whole Contents.*	*Plantation Acres surveyed as forfeited.*	*Statute Acres surveyed as forfeited.*
Leinster	2,603,520	1,514,700	2,453,562
Munster	3,255,874	1,820,461	2,948,845
Connaught	2,231,680	968,798	1,569,292
Ulster	2,777,875	454,698	736,535
Total	10,868,949	4,758,657	7,708,237

	LEINSTER.		MUNSTER.		CONNAUGHT.		ULSTER.	
To	*Plantation Acres.*	*Statute Acres.*	*Plantation Acres.*	*Statute Acres.*	*Planta. Acres.*	*Statute Acres.*	*Planta. Acres.*	*Statute Acres.*
Protestants	956,388	1,549,188	1,193,170	1,932,738	331,145	536,400	334,423	541,710
The Irish	421,541	682,826	415,274	672,675	496,864	804,837	100,918	163,470
Undisposed	136,771	221,548	212,017	343,432	140,789	228,055	19,357	31,355
Total	1,514,700	2,453,562	1,820,461	2,948,845	968,798	1,569,292	454,698	736,535

badoes." This ancient patrimony was, however, again recovered by baron John Grace, after an alienation of nearly two years, owing to the particular and personal interposition of the Protector. Two private

		Plantation Acres.	*Statute Acres.*
To the English in	Leinster.	956,388	1,549,188
	Munster.	1,193,170	1,932,738
	Connaught	331,145	536,401
	Ulster.	334,423	541,710
	Total is	2,815,126	4,560,037
To the Irish in	Leinster.	421,541	682,826
	Munster.	415,274	672,675
	Connaught	496,864	804,837
	Ulster.	100,918	163,471
	Total is	1,434,597	2,323,809
Undisposed in	Leinster.	136,771	221,548
	Munster.	212,017	343,433
	Connaught	140,789	228,055
	Ulster.	19,357	31,355
	Total is	508,934	824,391
Totals	To the English ..	2,815,126	4,560,037
	To the Irish	1,434,597	2,323,809
	Left undisposed..	508,934	824,391
	In all	4,758,657	7,708,237

QUIT-RENTS OF THE LANDS OF

		£.	s.	d.
English.	Leinster.	19,364	17	0
	Munster.	18,119	8	4
	Connaught ..	3,352	10	1½
	Ulster.	4,514	5	0
	Total	45,351	0	5½
Irish.	Leinster.	8,535	6	6
	Munster.	6,306	6	6¾
	Connaught ..	5,030	4	7½
	Ulster.	1,362	5	2
	Total	21,234	2	10½
Undisposed.	Leinster.	2,769	7	9
	Munster.	3,219	13	8¾
	Connaught ..	1,425	6	10½
	Ulster.	261	5	10
		7,675	13	4½
Totals.	English.	45,351	0	5½
	Irish	21,234	2	10½
	Undisposed ..	7,675	13	4½
	In all	74,260	16	8½

Observations on the before-mentioned Distribution of Ireland, and of the surveyed Lands thereof.

Of the before-mentioned 10,868,949 acres, (that Ireland contains by the area thereof,) there is to be deducted, for loughs, rivers, barren mountains, boggs, and high-wayes, one twelfth part, (being the nearest proportion that can be pitched upon,) which comes unto 905,745 acres, and the before-mentioned 4,758,657 acres surveyed as profitable forfeited lands, and then there will remain 5,204,547 acres for the Protestants, the constant good affection men of the Irish, the bishops, clergy, crowne-lands, and lands never seized or surveyed.

There is one half of Ireland, wanting only 445,890 acres, that hath been and is to be settled and disposed off, pursuant to the Acts of Settlement and Explanation.

Of 4,249,723 acres, which are settled already, pursuant to the said acts, the English have, as before said, 2,815,126 acres, and the Irish 1,434,596 acres, which is one-third part of the whole within 18,023 acres. The distribution of which 4,249,723 acres to the English and Irish respectively, is before exprest and distinguished.

The before-mentioned 508,934 acres, that were surveyed but not disposed, are either parts or fractions of townes, or possest by English and Irish, without title; or were, when Ireland was distributed unto the adventurers, soldiers, and transplanted persons, looked upon as doubtfull whether forfeited or not, and soe were never sett out; the usurpers intending a further inquiry into the title of those lands before they disposed them; for which reason those lands never came under the cognizance of the commissioners of the late court of claymes, nor were they claymed by any. By the Act of Explanation, page 102, fifty-foure persons are to be restored to their mansion-houses, and 2000 acres contiguous thereunto, pursuant to which clause thirty-six of them claymed 63,221 acres, and of which they are possest but of 42,202, and soe are defficient 21,019 acres, but have in Connaught 28,665 acres not yet settled, and nine of them are restored to their whole estates, two of which, viz. Thomas Butler, of Kilconnell, and Daniel O'Bryan; the particulars of their lands are not known, and the other seaven are possest of 38,894 acres; and nine other of them never claymed any lands on that clause.

Had all the lands surveyed as forfeited been charged with quitt-rent, according to the Act of Explanation, (and not part thereof had been remitted or discharged,)

letters, of his own writing, in 1655, besides three official orders upon the subject, are still extant; and to his son-in-law, the lord-deputy Fleetwood, he strongly, though guardedly, thus expresses himself.

Deare Charles,

The bearer, Mr. Grace, having obtained an ordinance from ourselfe and councell, in reference to his compounding for his estates, and being, by reason of sickness, hindered from going over into Ireland to prosecute the same, the perfecting of his commission hath been retarded; and, being now going over thither, hee hath besought me to recommend his case to you, that he may have a speedy and favourable dispatch of that business; which I most earnestly desire of you, upon the merits and equity of his case, hee being, I think, the only person that the late lord-deputy did soe particularly recommend to favour, upon the account of his forwardness and readiness to assist the English forces and interest.

I rest, your loving ffather,

White-Hall, August 9, 1655. OLIVER P.

Cromwell had previously stated, in a public ordinance, issued on the 30th of August, 1654, "that John Grace, of Courtstowne Castel, in the countie of Kilkenny, in Ireland, esq., was, in the yeare 1641, (when the

there had been yearly payable to his Majestie £74,260. 16*s.* 8½*d.* out of those lands, which had been an encrease to his Majesties revenue above what was payable in the year 1640; the yearely summe of £61,362. 11*s.* 8*d.*, his Majesties rents, (including the composition rents,) being then but £27,234. 3*s.* 7½*d.* yearely, of which there is discharged, by the said act, for the lands that now pay quitt-rents, £12,898. 5*s.* 0½*d.* yearly, which, being deducted from the said £74,260. 16*s.* 8½*d.*, leaves the before-said sum of £61,362. 11*s.* 8*d.*

A more particular Distribution of the Lands surveyed as forfeited both to the English and Irish.

GRANTED TO THE ENGLISH.	*Plantation Acres.*	*Statute Acres.*
Adventurers	486,054	787,326
Souldiers	1,472 936	2,385,915
Forty-nine Officers	278,041	450,380
Royal H. D. of York	104,598	169,431
Provisors	295,014	477,873
Duke of Ormonde's and Col. Butler's lands	158,977	257,516
Bishops' augmentations	19,506	31,596
Total	2,815,126	4,560,037

GRANTED OR DISPOSED TO THE IRISH.	*Plantation Acres.*	*Statute Acres.*
Decrees of Innocencie	726,321	1,176,520
Provisors	303,118	491,001
King's Letters of Restitution	28,644	46,398
Nominees in possession	42,202	68,360
Transplantation	334,312	541,530
Total	1,434,597	2,323,809

The *forty-nine officers* are such commission-officers, under the king, who served in Ireland before 1649. The *provisors* are such as had provisoes in the Act of Settlement for their lands. The *nominees* are such as were restored to their land by being named in the same act. A pole or perch, Irish measure, is twenty-one feet; the acres are measured by that perch, as those in England are by a perch of sixteen feet and a half. Hence also eleven Irish miles make fourteen English according to this proportion.

late horrid rebellion broke forth,) in ward, and under age;* and, in the time of the said rebellion, hee did relieve diverse of the English," &c. &c. He also openly interfered to diminish the amount of the composition-money which was imposed, and to lengthen the time stipulated for its payment. The high spirit, generosity of character, and singularly prepossessing appearance of John Grace, are said to have excited in him a most fortunate and efficient interest, of which tradition has preserved some marked instances. Ludlow observes, "that he was restored to his great estates by Cromwell himself," who was not displeased with his manly defence of them. The proposal of an individual, strengthened by the influence of his official power, to accept of a liberal indemnity in the province of Connaught in exchange for them, was, for a long time, urged and supported with hostile deeds and threats, but was as constantly rejected by John Grace, with a hazardous firmness. A possession of five hundred years must, doubtless, have rendered Grace's country valuable to this family far beyond its intrinsic worth; and the recovery of their baronial castle, their patriarchal domains, and their feudal adherents, was the just and eager object of hereditary pride.

"The lofty scenes around their sires recall,
Fierce in the field, and generous in the hall;
The mountain crag, and stream, and waving tree,
Breathe forth some proud and glorious history,
To urge their steps where patriot virtue leads,
And fires the kindred souls to kindred deeds.
They tread elate the soil their fathers trod,
The same their country, and the same their God!"

It will be a very cold feeling, and little in sympathy with the sentiments here expressed, to regard the loss of mere property as the most severe portion of the visitation. It is the laceration of our best affections that thus afflicts our bosoms, and there snaps but too many a link, which fastened us to the memory of those who have gone before us. But such sentiments were not confined to the immediate family of the proprietor: they were the vivid feelings of a numerous race or clanship of the name, occupying the wide extent of Grace's Country. During the progress of this eventful struggle, the baron of Courtstown was assisted by the advice and influence of the duchess of Ormonde, who possessed a more distinguished pre-eminence in sense, spirit, and personal character, than she did even in birth and rank. The measures, which she adopted to obtain the restitution of a portion of her maternal

* He succeeded his grandfather, Robert Grace, baron of Courtstown, and was son of Oliver Grace, of Inchmore castle, in the cantred of Grace's Country, who died in his father's life-time, on the 6th of July, 1637, leaving issue by Joan, daughter and sole heir of Sir Cyprian Horsfall, of Innishnag, county of Kilkenny, four sons, viz. John Grace, baron of Courtstown, as above; second, Raymond; third, Cyprian; and fourth, Robert. In 1658, Cyprian Grace, of Kilbriken, in the county of Kilkenny, sold to Henry Lestrange, of Raharra, in the King's County, the lands of Tullanehichy, containing 544 acres, and the lands of Derrymfinala, containing 156, situated in the parish of Faghy, barony of Longford, and county of Galway.

inheritance from the commissioners of the Commonwealth, enabled her to efficiently manifest her friendship on this occasion. Cromwell uniformly treated her with the utmost respect, and probably wished to testify it in the instance of his favourable interference already mentioned. It should, perhaps, be observed, that Robert Grace, baron of Courtstown, this gentleman's grandfather, was the feoffee of the duchess of Ormonde's mother, lady Elizabeth Butler, the only child of Thomas tenth earl of Ormonde, K.G., (by Elizabeth Sheffield, daughter of John Lord Sheffield,) and the wife of Richard Preston, earl of Desmond, to whom the duchess was sole heir. This circumstance, which arose from a relationship by blood, sufficiently accounts for the great interest she took in his welfare;* and her constant residence at Dunmore Park, near Kilkenny, from 1653 to 1660, while the duke remained in exile with the king, afforded her frequent opportunities of evincing a continuance of these sentiments. On the restoration of the royal family, he was especially confirmed in the possession of his property, by the following clause or proviso, in the Act of Settlement, passed in the Irish Parliament of 1662. "And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the commissioners for the execution of this Act shall forthwith restore unto John Grace, of Courtstown-Castle, esquire, and colonel Richard Grace, (of Moyelly-Castle,) and their respective heirs, all and singular the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, except impropriations and appropriate tithes, and except the houses in Kilkenny, which they or either of them respectively, or any other person or persons in trust for them, or either of them respectively, had, held, or enjoyed, upon the two and twentieth of October, 1641, and which are not already restored to the said Richard Grace, by some decree of the commissioners for execution of the said former Act herein confirmed, the respective adventurers or souldiers, their heirs or assignees, now in the possession thereof, or claiming the same, being first satisfied their respective charges and proportions, and for their several and respective improvements, which will be due to them by the rules of this Act; and from and after such restitution so made as aforesaid, the said John Grace shall hold, and enjoy to him and his heirs, all and singular the lands, tenements, and hereditaments so to be restored; and the said Richard Grace shall hold and enjoy to him and his heirs, the lands so to be restored, any thing in this or the said former Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding."

* In acknowledgment both of his rank and consanguinity, he had assigned to him, under the marshalling of the heralds, in the procession of no less than *fourteen* peers and *twelve* commoners, all distinguished by their property, as well as by their near connexion by blood with the duke of Ormonde, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, the *fourth* place among the latter. The procession, thus marshalled, occurred on the death of the lady Mary Stuart, daughter of James, duke of Richmond and Lennox, and wife of Richard Butler, earl of Arran, second son of this illustrious viceroy, on the 4th of July, 1668. "She was interred, (says Carte, vol. ii, p. 310,) at Kilkenny, with all the pomp that her quality and the memory of her virtues deserved, the like solemnity having never been seen in Ireland." See also vol. xiv, p. 94, of Funeral Entries, in Ulster's Office.

The baron of Courtstown, and his eldest son Robert, together with Sheffield Grace, Robert Grace, John Grace, Walter Grace, William Grace, Oliver Grace, Richard Grace, and Thomas Grace, affixed their signatures to "the address of the nobility, grand jury, and gentry, of the county of Kilkenny, agreed on the 27th of April, 1682, to be presented to Charles II." He was appointed, in 1686, high sheriff and lieutenant-governor of the county of Kilkenny, and, in three years afterwards, he represented the same county in parliament.* On the revolution, he raised and equipped a regiment of foot, and a troop of horse, at his own expense, for the service of king James, whom he further assisted with money and plate, amounting, it is said, to £14,000. Possessing a high character, and great local influence, he was early solicited, with splendid promises of royal favour, to join king William's party; but, yielding to the strong impulse of honourable feelings, he instantly, on perusing the proposal to this effect from one of the duke of Schomberg's emissaries, seized a card, accidentally lying near him, and returned this indignant answer upon it, "Go, tell your master, I despise his offer: tell him that honour and conscience are dearer to a gentleman than all the wealth and titles a prince can bestow." This card, which he sent uncovered by the bearer of the rejected offer, happening to be the "six of hearts," is to this day very generally known by the name of "Grace's card," in the city of Kilkenny. Thus the nine of diamonds is styled "the curse of Scotland," from the duke of Cumberland writing his sanguinary orders for military execution, after the battle of Culloden, upon the back of that card.

When king William obtained possession of Dublin, after the decisive battle of the Boyne, it is said that the unfinished patents of his dethroned predecessor for creating Sir Patrick Trant, Sir Stephen Rice, and Robert Grace, (this John Grace's eldest son,) peers of Ireland, were found among the papers of the fallen government. The battle of Naseby, says Gibbon, decided the judicial fate of Charles I, for that field was the court in which the trial had been conducted. The banks of the Boyne exhibited a different sort of tribunal; but the decision was no less final. John Grace, baron of Courtstown, died in 1690, leaving issue† baron Robert Grace and Sheffield Grace, who married Elizabeth

* John Grace stands next to Richard Butler, lord viscount Mountgarret, in the list of the twenty-four aldermen of the city of Kilkenny, elected December 14, 1687. Robert Grace, his son, was appointed, April 9, 1689, sovereign of the borough of Thomastown, in the county of Kilkenny; and John Grace, Robert Grace, Edward Butler, lord Viscount Galmoy, and Richard Uniake, burgesses. On the 14th of May, 1689, John Grace, Harvey Morres, Robert Grace, senior, and Robert Grace, junior, were appointed burgesses of Knocktopher, in the county of Kilkenny.

† His wife was Elizabeth, eldest daughter and eventual co-heir of Walter Walsh, of Castle-Hoel, and of Magdalen Sheffield, only surviving sister of Edmund, second earl of Mulgrave, and grand aunt and eventual sole heir of Edmund Sheffield, last duke of Buckingham and Normanby. Ursula, the other daughter of Walter Walsh, was the second wife of John Bryan, of Bawnmore, whose only surviving child, Elizabeth, married Oliver Grace, of Shanganagh (Gracefield), so that the two branches of the Grace family became thereby the sole representatives of the families of Walsh and Sheffield.

dowager viscountess Dillon. It is stated, by Harris, that, "In an engagement, near Mountmelick, in the Queen's County, on the 4th of May, 1691, captain Michael Cheevers, lieutenant James Caddel, lieutenant Michael Daly, and adjutant Farrel, of colonel Robert Grace's regiment of foot, were taken prisoners by king William's army:" and, in the London Gazette of July 20-23, in 1691, we find "the following list of prisoners of distinction taken at the battle of Aughrim: major-general Hamilton, lords Bellew, Slane, Killmure, and Buffin; colonels Butler, (Robert) Grace, Bourke, and Bagot." The noble enthusiasm of "Grace's regiment,"* in this action, evinced a patriotic devotion that might dignify a Spartan band. Of that fine body, selected from the flower of the youth of Grace's country, not fifty returned to their homes, where they were received with scorn and reproaches, till their chieftain's testimony confirmed their claim to the same heroic intrepidity which had distinguished their fallen comrades. The plaintive strains excited by this event were the aspirations of a whole people. They are still preserved, and still elevate the peasant's breast with sentiments of hereditary pride and national feeling. Robert Grace did not himself long outlive this disaster. The wounds he received on the field of Aughrim terminated, in the same year, his existence, while yet in the vigour of life. Oliver, his eldest son, survived him only nine days, and the estates passed to his next son, John Grace, the last palatine baron of Courtstown. Both he and his father Robert were included in the articles of Limerick, which guaranteed their personal safety and the security of their property: but his eldest brother Oliver was, most unfortunately, not included in them, being then in the south of France, and in such extreme bad health that no hopes were entertained of his recovery. He had, however, at an early period, joined the party of king James, for whom his grandfather, as already stated, had raised a regiment, the full command of which eventually devolved on his father Robert.† Domestic events, of a common or quiescent character, are generally of limited interest, and of contracted circulation. The circumstance, therefore, of his having survived his father was probably only known to his immediate family; and he is himself said to have

* It has been said that the Gentleman's Magazine contains a "something of every thing;" and it is justly considered the most interesting, as well as useful, of all periodical publications, for the preservation of detached and curious facts. The following extract is taken from an article of that work, published in November, 1762. "Mr. Thomas Shortall, who died 25th of October, at Landreci, in French Flanders, was a native of Kilkenny, in Ireland, aged 104 years, 7 months, and 5 days, being born the 21st of December, 1657. At the siege of Limerick, in 1691, he was captain of a company of 100 men in "Grace's regiment;" and when a part of the remains of the Irish army went the same year to France, and were regimented, Shortall was put upon half-pay. After his death there was found among his papers a schedule of his estate, on which were several fine seats. Of upwards of 30,000 Irish, who went over to France with him, and of upwards of 100,000 who have gone over since, he was thought to be the sole survivor."

† Robert Grace sat in parliament for the borough of Thomastown, and was appointed (May 18th, 1687,) sole governor and custos rotulorum of the King's County, where, in right of his wife, Frances, the only child of colonel Richard Grace, of Moyelly castle, he was heir to a large property.

died without being acquainted with it. For some time, however, this event was regarded as trivial. Irreproachable conduct, and a solemn acquiescence in the revolution of their government, had apparently secured this family from any danger of a revolution in their property. Robert Grace, of Courtstown, therefore, took no precaution to guard against the possible consequence of his heir being incapacitated, by his absence, from deriving any benefit from the treaty alluded to. He might have destroyed the entail, vested his estates in trustees, or disposed of them by will. But he did not so act; and treachery of the foulest hue, domestic afflictions the most poignant, and the prostration of his ancient house, followed. The violence of party feeling, and the forfeiture of many considerable properties on the slightest grounds, too soon shewed the vital importance of this fatal oversight. It now became necessary to observe the utmost secrecy on the subjest, as the certain forfeiture of the estate was evidently involved in the disclosure. Their marked and efficient exertions for king James against the prevailing government, and their great possessions, were no ordinary incentives to confiscation. During ten years of a most rigorous, jealous, and inquisitorial administration, the wise and blameless conduct of John Grace prevented the occurrence of a single instance of its distrust or hostility.* Thus circumstanced, he remained in undisturbed possession of the Courtstown estates till the year 1701, when a "bill of discovery' was maliciously filed against him by the dowager viscountess Dillon, (the relict of his uncle, Sheffield Grace, who died in 1684,†) upon his refusing to comply with her unjust demand of £.500,

* The residence of a catholic gentleman was, at this period, perpetually subject to the insulting visits of police-officers; and they were themselves exposed to the daily indignity of being personally examined, at whatever time or place the caprice or tyranny of an ignorant or a mean-born magistrate might appoint. In conformity to the spirit of the times, the viscount Mountgarret, who married the widow of Oliver Grace, of Shanganagh, was most wantonly committed to gaol; on which occasion, in a letter addressed to the three justices of the peace, by whom he was thus insulted, viz. to "Robert Best, John Browne, and Gerald Fitz-Gerald, esquires, or any of them," and dated at Shanganagh, the 2d of November, 1715, his lordship thus expresses himself:—"Gentlemen, I hope the government's order, which you have along with this, will teach you better manners, and instruct you in the respect that is due to the peerage of Ireland, which the insolence of your behaviour to me on Saturday last shews you to have been strangers to, though one of you had an opportunity of learning better things, by the honor he had to hold a plate, for many years, at the back of a noble relation of mine. I hope, in a short time, when the Parliament meets, it will be my turn to require you to answer, at the bar of the House of Lords, how you durst offer such an indignity to a member of that illustrious body, and that with another sort of right than that on which you presumed to commit me to gaol, over whom you have no manner of jurisdiction. Your strange inadvertency may be some sort of excuse for what is past; but, for the time to come, I expect you to know me to be, which you shall as soon as the house meets, MOUNTGARRET."

† This gentleman, whose grandmother was Magdalen Sheffield, of Mulgrave, and whose mother was cousin-germain, to John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, was the first of this family that bore, for his baptismal name, the surname of Sheffield. Oliver Grace, of Shanganagh, M. P., had likewise a son christened Sheffield, who died in 1699. The fourth son of Michael Grace, of Gracefield, was also called Sheffield, and died in 1746, having married Frances Bagot, of Castle-Bagot. Sheffield is the name of the second son of the late Richard Grace, of Boley, M. P., and the brother of Sir William Grace, bart.

which she had endeavoured to extort from him by the threat of this base disclosure. He was necessarily obliged, by this most infamous act, to set forth his title before the Court of Claims,* where the treacherous informer had previously discovered the concealed circumstance of Oliver's survivorship. His estates were accordingly pronounced, on the 24th of March, 1701, to have been forfeited by his elder brother Oliver, the presumed proprietor of them during nine days, who was found (under the general act of attainder against king James's adherents) to have been indicted and outlawed in the county of Meath, for bearing arms under that prince, which outlawry had never been reversed, owing to his absence from Ireland on the surrender of Limerick.† This decision of the court most strongly interested every man of honour and character in both parties. They abhorred the unparalleled baseness of the informer, sympathised in the affecting issue of the inquiry, and lamented that so cruel a judgment should be founded on an obsolete act of attainder, which neglect alone had suffered to remain in operation. It was demonstrated that of all the adherents of James, Oliver Grace was, in point of *fact*, the most unjustly attainted, as his feeble constitution had wholly disqualified him for exertion. It was proved that he had been only during the short period of nine days even a nominal possessor of his inheritance, that he actually never knew it had descended to him, and that he had been then dead upwards of ten years. A sentence of legalized injustice, opposed to every principle of equity, and only resting on mere words, without any reference to their undeniable intent and meaning, and solely emanating from, and upheld by, a slight legal informality, it was believed would be instantly annulled by an appeal to the British House of Lords. In this situation of his affairs Mr. Grace repaired to London, to solicit the interest of his kinsman, John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham. The duke received him most kindly, made him reside at Buckingham-House, treated him as his nearest relation, and seemed vain of his appearance and acquirements; though he was himself one of

* This court was instituted to receive claims to, or on, the estates forfeited by the adherents of king James II, and to determine on the rights of the several claimants. The result of this commission was printed in a folio volume, in 1701, entitled, "A List of the Claims, as they are entered with the Trustees at Chichester-House, on College-Green, Dublin, on or before the 10th of August, 1700." This work, being chiefly compiled for people high in office, or of distinguished consequence, and not for extensive circulation, is necessarily extremely scarce. A copy in the possession of Mr. Sheffield Grace contains the decisions of the commissioners on each claim, in MS., together with five additional pages, (which were never printed,) thus headed, "A List of the Claymants' Names who had liberty to enter their Clayms (by a clause in the late Act) before the 1st of September, 1701." Few, very few, of the old proprietors appear to have recovered their ancient inheritance. In the MS. index of the names recorded in this calamitous register, we find Frances Grace, John Grace, Katharine Grace, Elizabeth Grace, Oliver Grace, Gerald Grace, colonel Richard Grace, Richard Grace, Robert Grace, Sheffield Grace, James Grace, Thomas Grace, Philip Grace, and Nicholas Grace.

† By the second article of the treaty there agreed upon, exception is made against all persons "then out of the kingdom," with a view to protect the country from further disturbance, by excluding such as continued to disown the existing government, or such as might engage in plots for its subversion.

the most accomplished and learned noblemen of the British court. This extreme kindness was the rock on which he split. One of the duke's natural daughters lived in the house with him. Mr. Grace admired her, and she was equally struck with him. An intimacy arose between them, the fruits of which were easily perceived in a few months. On the evening previous to the day appointed for the hearing of Mr. Grace's appeal cause in the House of Lords, the duke became acquainted with the circumstance, on which he immediately left Buckingham-House, where Mr. Grace was staying, and, retiring to his seat at Richmond, he altogether abandoned him, and refused to know any of the family ever after. Thus the claim, after being preferred, was, almost at the very moment of its supposed certain accomplishment, abandoned. If this unfortunate event had not occurred, it may fairly be presumed that the Courtstown estates would have been recovered. The manifest injustice of the forfeiture, together with the great exertions and commanding influence of the duke, then lord privy-seal, had ensured for him a certainty of success previous to any decision on the appeal. From the testimony of the duchess, and from the pedigree of the Sheffield family still extant, drawn up about this time by the duke himself, it is further evident that he then intended that his vast estates should descend to his heir at law. To the unpardonable breach of hospitality, of which Mr. Grace was guilty, is clearly to be attributed the final ruin of his family. His estates, consisting of 32,870 acres of land, chiefly in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, (8170 of which, with the castle of Courtstown, were situated in the barony of Cranagh, in the former of these counties, as appears by his petition in the Forfeiture-Office, Dublin,) were thereby irrecoverably lost. The duke of Buckingham likewise excluded him from the legal contingency of being his heir, to which he was born; and adopting his natural son, Charles Herbert, he entailed upon him the reversion of most of his great property on the death of his only son, duke Edmund, and the failure of his issue; at the same time directing him to assume thereon the name of Sheffield. But notwithstanding this domestic quarrel, which, in the first instance, occasioned the appeal-cause to be suspended, and ultimately to be abandoned, the restoration of Mr. Grace's estates was still considered so certain, that the occupants at four years' purchase appear to have felt their situation as somewhat precarious. Under the influence of this apprehension, these new owners began the work of ruin. The castle of Courtstown was immediately stripped of its leaded roof, which was transported to Clonmel, and there sold; and the want of this protection soon completed the destruction, which the more active dilapidation had begun. The woods were felled from off nearly 500 acres; and the trees were floated down the river Nore on their way to Waterford, or were burned for charcoal; a process of which the pits remaining to this day preserve abundant proofs.

In the mean time Mr. Grace abandoned himself to the influence of shame, remorse, and despair. Buried in the obscurest retirement, he

soon sunk into an incurable despondency; and, withdrawing himself from all intercourse with even his nearest relations, he shrunk from the efforts of any further personal exertion. His affairs being thus wholly neglected, the estate became irretrievably lost;* and he expired a wretched victim of self-reproach, for the ruin which his misconduct had entailed upon his family. With the exception, however, of this fatal instance of moral deviation, his conduct through life was more than blameless: it was undoubtedly praiseworthy. For ten years his prudence obtained the negative approbation of a most jealous, partial, and hostile government; and in the civil wars preceding that period, he was aid-de-camp to the celebrated general Sarsfield, earl of Lucan,

* On the confiscation of this great property, a specific act was passed, 1st of Anne, in the English parliament, solely for its regulation, which, after recognizing some incumbrances affecting it, enacts "that no Papist, or person professing the Popish religion, shall be able to purchase any of the lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or premises aforesaid; or any rents, profits, or interests, in or out of the same; and that all leases, which shall at any time hereafter be made of any of these lands, shall be to persons only of the Protestant religion; and if any lease shall be made in trust for a Papist, or to a Protestant, and the same shall afterwards be assigned to a Papist, or in trust for one, every such lease so made to, or in trust for, any Papist shall be void; and the same is hereby adjudged and declared to be, *ipso facto*, null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. And, in such cases, as well the person making any such lease or assignment, as the person to whom, or for whose use or benefit, the same shall be made, in case such person shall accept such lease or assignment, or shall occupy any of the lands or tenements herein contained, shall forfeit treble the full yearly value of all the lands so let, assigned, or occupied, one moiety thereof to her Majesty, her heirs, and successors, and the other moiety to such person, being a Protestant, who shall sue for the same, in any of her Majesty's courts of record at Dublin, by any bill, plaint, or information, wherein no essoigne, protection, wager of law, or imparlance, shall be allowed," &c. &c. Thus early was the intolerant spirit of Anne's government exemplified; and the patrimony of a private family afforded, perhaps, the first opportunity, in this reign, for commencing that penal and infernal code, which has since been justly denominated "the ferocious acts of Anne." The historical accuracy, unstudied eloquence, and generosity of sentiment, exhibited by the writer of a series of letters, "addressed to the people of Ireland," under the signature of "THE SPIRIT OF KING WILLIAM," thus vindicates the enlightened and liberal policy of Anne's predecessor. "I lived and died a Protestant prince; but I never was a Protestant bigot. I was the first monarch on the British throne who endeavoured to extend to my subjects universal freedom. It is true that, as a conqueror, I entered Ireland; but the efforts of my arms were directed, not to enslave her, but to rescue her from the will of an arbitrary tyrant, and the shackles of religious slavery. Those who are the loudest in invoking my name, have succeeded in again binding around you, forged by Protestant artists, the chain which, welded amongst the fires of the Vatican, I had broken. And they would fain, in their own shape, restore you to the duress of arbitrary power, were it not for the shame of being obliged to acknowledge those to be virtues in a Protestant prince, which they had stigmatized as vices in a Popish tyrant. I knew the catholics constituted the majority of my Irish subjects. My object was to *conciliate*, not to *convert* them; not to make them, like Mahomet, with his sword in one hand and his creed in the other, *apostles of my faith*, but the *catholic supporters of my crown*. I offered Tyrconnel, the catholic lieutenant of Ireland, and the catholic population which he governed, the following terms, to secure their allegiance. First, the free exercise of their religion. Secondly, half the churches of Ireland. Thirdly, half the employments, civil and military, in the country. Fourthly, the moiety of their ancient possessions; and, finally, I engaged to get these terms ratified by my English parliament. If Tyrconnel and the catholics refused these offers, it proves their adherence to him whom they chose still to consider as their lawful sovereign; but it does not prove my wish to govern Ireland by the Protestants alone, and by giving them the power of treading on

commander in chief of king James's army, and participated in the many chivalrous exploits that distinguished the romantic valour of that officer. His intrepid and generous spirit, amidst scenes of slaughter and cruelty, was not unbecoming the representative of his ancient and honourable house; and in some of the popular poetry of the day, the name of Grace is found associated with that of Sarsfield. It thus occurs, in a favourite ballad, extolling the general's heroic enterprise against king William's great train of besieging artillery, which he surprised, captured, and blew up, with a tremendous explosion, at Ballynedy, in the county of Limerick, on the 12th of August, 1690. It is said that, on the birth of this baron of Courtstown's only son Robert, the bells of eleven churches, connected with the estates to which he was the supposed heir, and numerous bonfires, testified the popular opinion that then prevailed of his future prosperity. But, before he reached his sixteenth year, necessity drove him to the exiled court of St. Germain's; and, having entered into the French service, he attained the rank of captain, which he resigned on inheriting, after the death of Edmund Sheffield, the last duke of Buckingham and Normanby, the undevised part of the Sheffield estates, as co-heir at law, in conjunction with his kinsman, Michael Grace, of Gracefield. Robert Grace died unmarried in 1764; and thus the family of Gracefield became the representatives, in the male line, of the house of Courtstown.

the necks of their catholic brethren. By offering to obtain the ratification of my English parliament, I proved that I did not consider power vested in the catholics to be hostile to the constitution, to preserve which that parliament had then but newly placed me on the throne. Let it be further remembered also, that, in the maintenance of that constitution, as by law established, I had, at the solemnity of my coronation, but just before taken the very same oath, which has since been sworn by all my royal successors on the throne of England. If, therefore, the catholics of Ireland do not, at this moment, enjoy much higher privileges than any which they have since, even in the wildest fancies, solicited from the British parliament, let not the fault be placed at my door, but at the door of those, who, urged by motives of mistaken attachment and erroneous loyalty, *refused them;* and, afterwards, by their intrigues and misconduct, made it necessary for me to adopt harsher measures, not to put down *catholic*, but to repress *rebellious, subjects.*" See also vol. ii, p. 12, of Plowden's History of Ireland, oct. edit., Lond., 1812.

MEMOIR

OF

OLIVER GRACE, M. P.

Ornanda est dignitas domo: non ex domo tota quærenda est.—CICERO.

In briefly noticing the character of Oliver Grace, of Shanganagh, it may be allowable to repeat, that the good and enlightened and excellent qualities which he exhibited were entirely his own; and, if his name casually appears connected with official acts of doubtful hue, our censure ought in fairness to be directed against the times rather than the man. Evil passions seldom fail to predominate in the unsettled and lawless period of civil warfare; and that worth cannot be too much admired which is occasionally seen successfully to uphold itself, and brighten with its existence some little spot in the cheerless waste of moral desolation. The severe sense of right and boundless philanthropy in Oliver Grace had trying opportunities, and ample room for expansion; and his practical merit in these particulars can only be estimated by a knowledge of the circumstances affecting him, personally as well as politically; and by an intimate acquaintance with the temper of the times in which he lived. He was the son of William Grace, of Ballylinch* Castle, by Ellinor, sister of Edward Butler, second viscount Galmoy, and the grandson of Gerald, also of Ballylinch, by Ellen, daughter and co-heir of Edmund Butler, third lord Dunboyne. The father of Gerald Grace was Oliver, of Ballylinch, who married Margaret, sister of Richard Butler, third viscount Mountgarret,† and died in 1626, leaving him a

* In a former note, on the denominations of places in the cantred of Grace's country, the uniform and striking significancy of the Celtic language has been shewn. A further instance of its descriptive character is to be found in the word Bally-Inch, (sometimes corruptly called Ballyhinch, as well as Ballylinch,) *i. e.* 'the peninsulated townland,' or 'the dwelling-place of the peninsula.' The extensive tract of land formerly thus named, is inclosed nearly on three sides by a great curve of the river Nore, which gives it the general form of a peninsula. Much of it is, however, now solely known by its sub-denominations, which have as little reference to its original Celtic name, as to its existing topographical character.

† Sir Oliver (cialmhar) Grace, of "the Leagan," was the founder of the Ballylinch or Gracefield branch of this family, which is now the representative in the male line of the house of Courtstown. Sir John Grace, lord of Grace's Country, and baron of Courtstown, (called crios iarann, the iron-belted,) living in 1516, married Catherine, daughter of Pierce lord le Poer, or Power, of Curraghmore, and had, among other issue, Sir John Gras, (called more, the great,) baron of Courtstown, (from whom the succeed-

minor, and in ward to Sir Thomas Loftus, his paternal grand uncle. The circumstance of his minority naturally connected him by the closest ties with his maternal family; and it is not, therefore, surprising to find him in the army of his uncle, Richard lord Mountgarret, who was general of all the Irish forces raised against the Parliament. His services were, however, of short duration; for, in the account of the battle of Kilrush, in the county of Kildare, on the 15th of April, 1642, his name appears among the list of slain. This event was followed by the seizure of his estates; and the rights, infancy, and helplessness of his sons, were disregarded by the commissioners of the Commonwealth, who distributed the confiscated lands among their adherents, in the possession of which the Act of Settlement (passed in 1660) permanently confirmed them. By this deed of undistinguishing rapacity, upwards of 17,000 acres in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, and also in the King's and Queen's counties, together with sixteen rectories, and the four residences of Ballylinch, Legan, Killerney, and Carney Castles, contributed to reward the needy followers* of the

ing barons of Courtstown were descended,) and a younger son, Sir Oliver Grace, (called cialmhar, the wise,) of Leagan, Ballylinch, and Carney Castles, to whom Queen Elizabeth granted, in 1562, the site, estates, and livings, of the great priory of St. John the Baptist of Tyone, near Nenagh. He was member of parliament for the county of Tipperary, in 1559; and, by his wife Mary, sister of Sir Maurice Fitz-Gerald, created lord viscount Decies, in 1569, and daughter of Sir Gerald, third lord of Decies, he had issue Gerald Grace, of Ballylinch Castle, &c., his successor, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Hartpole, of Shrule Castle, and sister of Ellinor, the wife of Francis Cosby, of Stradbally, and of Ellen, the wife of Sir Thomas Loftus, of Timocho and Killyan, by whom she had issue Oliver Grace, of Ballylinch, &c., who married Margaret, daughter of Edmund Butler, second lord viscount Mountgarret, and sister of Richard, the third viscount, as above.

* The relationship which exists between the families of Carrick, Carbery, and Langrish, (the three present proprietors of the Kilkenny portion of these estates,) and the lineal descendants of the forfeiting proprietor, is rather singular.—*Ballylinch* and *Legan*, and various adjoining lands, were granted to captain John Joyner, who was formerly cook to Charles I, and were conveyed by him to his brother-in-law, colonel Daniel Redman. *Killerney*, and other property, were in like manner acquired by captain Rogers, from whom they passed to his son-in-law, captain Meihill.

Colonel Redman had two daughters and co-heirs, the eldest married James Butler, third viscount Ikerrin, ancestor to the earl of CARRICK, the present proprietor of a moiety of colonel Redman's share of the Ballylinch estates: the other married Sir John Meade, of Ballintobber, whose only child, Elizabeth Meade, had issue, by Sir Ralph Freke, an only daughter and eventual heir, Grace Freke, who married the honourable John Evans, grandfather of lord CARBERY, the present proprietor of the other moiety of colonel Redman's share of the Ballylinch estates.

Captain Meihill had also two daughters and co-heirs: the eldest married Charles first marquis of Ely, and the other married the right honourable Sir Hercules LANGRISH, of Knocktopher, whose son, Sir Robert Langrish, is the present proprietor of Killerney, captain Meihill's share of the Ballylinch estates.

William Grace, son of Gerald, of Ballylinch, the forfeiting proprietor, was the maternal half-brother of Pierce Butler, second viscount Ikerrin, whose son James, the third viscount, grandfather of the first earl of CARRICK, acquired Ballylinch castle, (now Mount Juliet,) by marriage, as above. Oliver Grace, of Shanganagh, (now Gracefield,) this William's eldest son, was, consequently, by birth, half-nephew to Pierce, second viscount Ikerrin; and he also became, by marriage, his brother-in-law; lord Ikerrin marrying Ellinor, daughter of John Bryan, of Bawnmore, by Anne Loftus, his first wife, and Oliver Grace marrying Elizabeth, another daughter of John Bryan, of Bawnmore, by Ursula Walsh, his second wife.

liberal and fortunate Cromwell. John, the elder of Gerald Grace's sons, died without issue; on which William, the younger, became heir to the pretensions of his family. His efforts to recover the patrimony of his ancestors were fruitless; for, though he was denominated of Ballylinch, his residence was at Barrowmount, a seat belonging to his brother-in-law, the lord Galmoy. Oliver, the subject of this short notice, was his eldest son; a man to whom, locally, his country owed much; to whom many contemporary families were most deeply indebted; and to whom his own descendents must attribute their possession of a rank in society, somewhat approximating to the character of their ancestry, and somewhat not unworthy of the blood which they inherit. He settled at Shanganagh, in the Queen's County, having obtained in marriage a small estate, adjoining the county of Kilkenny, in that neighbourhood, which subsequent purchases considerably augmented.* His maternal relative, Abbé J. Butler, a French ecclesiastic, undertook the care of his education; and to the ability and integrity with which that important trust

Richard Grace, of Boley, the great grandson of the above Oliver Grace, was uncle to lord CARBERY, having married Jane, daughter of the honourable John Evans, lord Carbery's grandfather above mentioned. The issue of this marriage, namely, Sir William Grace and his two brothers, Sheffield and Percy, are consequently descended from colonel D. Redman, to whom Cromwell granted the estates of their ancestor.

Sir Hercules LANGRISH, who married the daughter and heir of captain Meihill, was grandson of John Langrish, of Knocktopher, by Mary, daughter of Robert Grace, baron of Courtstown, and sister of John Grace, of the same, who married Lettice, daughter of Oliver Grace, of Shanganagh, the grandson and heir of Gerald Grace, the forfeiting proprietor. It has thus casually happened that these Kilkenny estates are at present in possession of lord Carrick, lord Carbery, and Sir Robert Langrish, who are severally connected, in the foregoing manner, with the Grace family. But the extensive possessions in the county of Tipperary and in the King's County of the line of Ballylinch, now Gracefield, are undistinguished from other forfeitures by any particular incident. It is curious, and at the same time melancholy, to see how the numerous confiscations in Ireland, by which so much property has been repeatedly unseated and set in motion, have driven the titles of estates across each other, so as to form a most curious net-work of claims, connexions, and possessions.

* The rise in the value of land on this estate is worthy of remark. It appears by the original MS. of a rental made on this gentleman's death, for his son, Michael Grace, of Gracefield, that, in 1708, that part of his property which adjoined Gracefield, in the parish of Rathespeck, being about 1300 acres, was then let at something less than 3*s*. 6*d*. an acre. Most of it did not produce above 2*s*. 6*d*., and much of it only 2*s*., though, indeed, for part of it, the then high rent of 4*s*. an acre was paid. The townland of Kilfeakle, in particular, was held at 2*s*. 6*d*. an acre; and it is now let for £2. an acre. So very great a disproportion between the past and the present value of land is, however, not universal. The same rental informs us that part of that gentleman's estate, in the county of Kilkenny, and not above three miles distant from the populous city of that county, was then let at the acreable rent of 6*s*., of which 167 acres were, in 1819, re-let at £1. 15*s*. an acre. From the rentals at Gracefield, similar comparisons might be made, in reference to lands in other parts of the Queen's County, and also to land within five miles of Dublin, and within three miles of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. But without detailing further particulars, it must be obvious that theorists greatly err, who maintain that in Ireland, as in England, the value of land determines the value of labour and of the necessaries of life. In the neighbourhood of Gracefield, the peasant's daily hire is from 10*d*. to 1*s*., and the average price of beef and mutton from 4*d*. to 5*d*. a pound. Thus this enormous increase in the value of land is exclusively in favour of the proprietor; while a redundant population has contributed to prevent it from being accompanied by a just and desirable increase in the value of labour.

was discharged, he was chiefly indebted for the uninterrupted and high respectability of his character through life. Though the affluent inheritance of his family was irretrievably lost, his rich mental acquirements gave him a personal weight and influence in public affairs, during the reigns of the second Charles and James, little inferior to what the opulent possessions of his ancestors had for many centuries entitled them to enjoy. His refinement of manners, and his strict integrity of principle, largely added to this influence; and, if we may judge of his personal appearance, from a half-length picture of him, by Gaspar Smitz, nature must be pronounced to have been generous in his favour. He was noticed with peculiar kindness by king Charles and king James. To the latter monarch he owed his appointment to the important situation of chief remembrancer of the exchequer of Ireland.* He was likewise a member of that prince's privy-council, and the representative, with his kinsman, Sir Gregory Byrne, bart., (paternal ancestor of Sir John Fleming Leycester, of Tabley, Cheshire,) in the parliament of 1689, for the borough of Ballynakill, in the Queen's County.† Though, like the rest of his family, a zealous supporter of the house of Stuart, his public and private life were remarkably free from even the slightest taint of religious bigotry. His political conduct, both in and out of parliament, evince a more decided spirit of enlightened toleration than is to be met with in that of any other man of note among king James's ministers, at a period when the ebullition of popular fanaticism was at its height. Connected as he was by blood, as well as by friendship, with Sir Richard Nagle, then secretary of state, he could not be prevailed upon to concur with him in supporting the ruinous and unconstitutional measures which the duke of Tyrconnel hurried their unfortunate master to adopt. As the temptation of acquiring influence never induced him to countenance arbitrary measures, so neither could even the brilliant prospect of regaining the great and ancient inheritance of his family, confiscated by Cromwell, elicit his consent to the proposed repeal of the Act of Settlement. His sentiments of justice and honour evinced a Roman severity in every circumstance that could be brought to depend upon himself. Thus it was that, during the civil war, he uniformly behaved in such a manner, as to acquire the esteem of whatever was virtuous or respectable in both parties. The great sacrifices of his family to the house of Stuart, and his own exertions in its support, placed the sincerity of his political wishes beyond the reach of suspicion,

* This office is now held by Richard Marquis Wellesley, K. G. lord-lieutenant of Ireland, &c.

† In 1687, Oliver Grace, of Shanganagh, and his brother John Grace, of the Grange, together with lord Upper-Ossory and Sir Gregory Byrne, bart., were appointed burgesses of Maryborough, in the Queen's County. In the same year, we again find Oliver and John Grace, together with John Bagot, Charles Kavanagh, and Sir Lawrence Esmond, bart., appointed burgesses of the town of Carlow; and, in 1688 also, we find Oliver and John Grace, together with Sir Maurice Eustace, bart., Sir Gregory Byrne, bart., Robert Fitz-Gerald, and William Talbot, esqrs., appointed burgesses of Athy, in the county of Kildare.

and enabled him to fearlessly and efficiently exert his unaffected candour and benevolence towards numerous individuals. The uprightness of his principle and the benignity of his heart were so paramount to sectarian feelings, that he scrupled not to resent, as a personal insult, the opprobrious epithets bestowed by Sir Patrick Trant on some of his Protestant neighbours, with whom he lived on terms of intimacy and friendship. That gentleman, who held the office of first commissioner of the revenue, had purchased a considerable estate in the Queen's County, which he was desirous of representing in the parliament of 1689. With this view he came to Shanganagh, recommended by a letter from king James to Mr. Grace, requiring him to exert, for his favourite, all the influence he possessed, and extolling the peaceable and loyal conduct of his Protestant subjects in the Queen's County. As this letter was obviously written for the purpose of being shewn, it was accordingly read by most of the principal gentry, who derived from it much satisfaction in the hope which it held out of tranquillity and protection. But Sir Patrick Trant expressed towards them very different sentiments, grossly reviling some of Mr. Grace's friends, through whose persuasion a suitable acknowledgment of the king's approbation had been obtained from their Protestant brethren. Mr. Grace advocated their conduct with such honest zeal and success, that Sir Patrick's warmth led him to use a language which necessarily induced him to abruptly leave Shanganagh, as it did Mr. Grace to immediately follow him to Dublin, to demand satisfaction. The king, however, was apprised of the circumstance previously to the duel's taking place, and, calling both of them into his presence, he effected a reconciliation: but he felt himself, in justice, obliged to censure the unguarded and improper demeanour of his more complaisant courtier.

In further illustration of the virtuous principles of this gentleman, it may be stated, that, when the power of James's party was resistless and unfettered, as it virtually was, by law, several of the most considerable estates in the Queen's County were assigned over to him in trust by their Protestant proprietors, who depended solely on his honour for the restoration of them. On the successful progress of king William's arms, and the issue of the contest appearing doubtful, he entrusted, in a like manner, his property to two of his Protestant neighbours. One of these evinced an unsullied integrity on the occasion; and neither the Killmaroney or Gracefield families can wish it to be concealed, that the gentleman who so acted was Mr. Weldon. It is, however, painful to add, that the other withheld a considerable part of what ought to have been regarded as a most sacred deposit, when thus solely confided to the safeguard of honour and of conscience. His house was also, during their absence, the secure and crowded asylum of their helpless wives and children, who were thus protected from the outrages of the barbarous soldiers with which the kingdom was infested. A sense of right so unbiassed, and a humanity so efficient, did not remain unrecompensed. After the surrender of Limerick, when peace

was restored, and the hopes of king James's friends annihilated, he received, in a public manner, the thanks of the whole county for his benevolent and generous behaviour in the worst of times. His services were still further most gratefully acknowledged, in a petition from the Protestant gentry of the Queen's County presented to king William, representing his conduct in the fairest light, and beseeching his Majesty, as much as in him lay, to exempt Mr. Grace from the penalties incurred by his attachment to the house of Stuart. It is but just to king William's memory to add, that, with the prayer of this petition he not only cheerfully complied, but expressed his satisfaction at being enabled thus to do in favour of conduct so honourable and humane. A full and general pardon was accordingly granted to him, under the great seal, on the 21st of May, 1696, for his adherence to king James, and for all other offences against the state. He died in 1708, aged forty-seven, and was interred in Grace's chapel, or south wing of Arles church. A plain tablet over the principal window, bearing the brief inscription, "O. G. ædif. an. 1687," commemorated the founder of this portion of the church till the decayed and irreparable state of the edifice induced his descendents to rebuild it. This object was accomplished, in 1818, at the joint expense of Mrs. Kavanagh,* of Gracefield; of Sir William Grace, bart.; and of his two brothers, Sheffield, of Lincoln's-Inn, F.S.A., and Percy, a captain in the royal navy. The Grace Mausoleum,† solidly constructed of dressed stone, in the gothic style of architecture, with projecting buttresses, carved pinnacles, &c., now

* Alicia, the wife of Morgan, third son of Thomas Kavanagh, of Borris-House, in the county of Carlow, by lady Susan Butler, sister of John, seventeenth earl of Ormonde and Ossory, was the only child of the late Michael Grace, of Gracefield, by Mary, daughter and co-heir of Nicholas Plunket, of Dunsoghly-Castle. Catharine Plunket, of Dunsoghly, the second of these co-heirs, was mother of Richard Malone, of Pallas-Park, in the King's County, and of Baronstown, in the county of Westmeath; and Margaret Plunket, the third co-heir, was mother of lieutenant-general Edward Dunne, of Brittas, in the Queen's County.

† The term *Mausoleum*, as sculptured on the commemorative tablet of this building, has been objected to by the most distinguished scholar of the age, in a letter to the author, as not being strictly classical. "I doubt," says that profound writer, "Mausoleum: in page 175, article 9, of Gruter's inscriptions, the word occurs; but I suspect the inscription; and Heinsius thought as I do, that it is not genuine," &c. &c. It is, in course, unnecessary to state that the scholar alluded to is Dr. Parr. With the opinion above expressed, also, agrees that of the learned and excellent translator of the Greek Anthologia, as well as the author of various original works, communicated in a letter on the subject, to Chandos Leigh, esq., of Stoneleigh-Abbey, whose cultivated taste and poetical attainments are well known. "I am not certain," says he, "whether I should not boldly hazard Pandochæum; for, although it means an inn, *i.e.* a sojourn, or place of rest and reception for all, still παυδοχευς Ἀδης is no violence of combination. Indeed, the two words have already shaken hands; and, in all our common places on life and death, the former is the journey, and the latter the resting-place. But this I dare not press. My objection to *Mausoleum*, (in Mr. Sheffield Grace's inscription,) is, that it recalls Μνημα δε Μαυσωλοιο πελωριον, and with it a profusion of expense and architectural grandeur, which no modern fortune or architect could equal: and hence it seems like over-appraising one's own creation. Possibly 'hoc mortuorum domicilium or hospicium,' which would about answer to the 'sacro albergo della morte' of the Italians," &c. &c. Yet it may, on the other hand, be asserted, that the word has

occupies the original site, and covers the old burial vault of Grace's chapel. Every vestige of the other parts of Arles church having been removed, and the church having been re-constructed beyond the ancient limits of the church-yard, the mausoleum now stands alone on a high and

become naturalized in the English language by custom; and the authority of Martial may be quoted to show that such also was the case among the Romans.

" Jam vicina jubent nos vivere *Mausolea*,*
Cum doceant ipsos posse perire Deos.—Lib. V, 63-5."

" The neighbouring sepulchral monuments persuade us to make use of life," &c. &c. But though the imposing edifice, dedicated to the memory of the Carian monarch, was of unrivalled splendour, that circumstance surely does not deprive the sepulchral repository of a private family from its right to the same name. The tomb of Cestius, near Rome, was infinitely inferior in grandeur to the Egyptian pyramids; but it was called and is a pyramid.

The inscription suggested by Mr. Bland, in the letter alluded to, which, however, was not adopted, is as follows:—

Alâ australis eccles. Arelatensis
(Primitus ab Oliverio Grace amig. de Shanganagh,
sive Gracefield,
Anno redemptæ salutis MDCLXXXVII extructâ
Et ad ossa familiæ de Gracefield recipienda destinatâ)
haud ita pridem vetustate collapsâ;
hoc mortuorum hospicium
sibi posterisque
Dna. Alicia Kavanagh, olim Grace de Gracefield,
Gulielmus Baronettus,
Sheffieldus armig. ICtus,
Percieus armig. regiæ classis præfectus
nominis ejusdem omnes et familiæ
sacrum voluerunt
AD. MDCCCXVIII.

The accomplished writer of this inscription, together with Mr. Hickie, of Bracondale, near Norwich, the editor of Juvenal and Terence, and the author of other literary works; Mr. Charles Bathurst of Lidney-Park, in Gloucestershire; and the honourable Algernon Herbert, severally suggested lines to follow the commemorative part of the Mausoleum inscription. Of these compositions, the first we will notice is,

By the Rev. ROBERT BLAND.

Condimus hanc nobis, serisque nepotibus urnam;
Posthuma compositos gens veneretur avos,
Et mota admonitu busti patria ossa foventis
Externo fugiat structa sepulchra solo.

By D. B. HICKIE, *Esq.*

Quisquis es huc meditans lentus qui veneris, hospes,
Hicce locus sacer est—tu mala verba cave;
Quisquis es et contra, fanum qui læseris, et te
Et genus omne tuum proruat ira Dei;
Postremusque cadas post funera multa tuorum,
Sparsaque nec tumulus, nec lapis ossa tegat!

* 'Hoc est sepulchrum,' say the commentators. Ainsworth states that any great monument may be called Mausoleum.

insulated situation, embosomed in venerable trees, reputed to be coeval with the former edifice. Here the bones of the original founder still lie immured; and the top-stone of the monument erected to his memory

By CHARLES BATHURST, *Esq.*

Tempus edax, tacito dum præterlabere curs ,
Lene fluens, tumulo parce nocere sacro.
Ne nudata nepos terat inscius ossa parentum,
Ne pereant tristi saxa peresa sitɔ ;
Ne pereant, quæ dulce decus morientibus addunt,
Quæ memori servant carmine relliquias.
Tempus abi tumulo ; tuque o bone, parce, viator;
Et periisse semel sit pia busta satis.

By the Hon. ALGERNON HERBERT.

Has tegat exuvias sacrato pulvere tellus,
Nec tantum nobis Gratia nomen erat,
Expectamus enim——. Tu saltem dulcis Ierne
Tu gremio mater condita membra fove.
Felices, studio queis floruit urna nepotum,
Compositos, guati, ne violate patres.
Sic erit et vobis taciti reverentia busti,
Sic erit in summo mitior ira die !

By ————

Hic tegimur, vitæque dies absolvimus ægros
Fessaque natali tradimus ossa solo,
Tradita ne pereant cives ! ea reddere vati*
Justa peregrino non renuere Getæ.
Hunc, uno everso, tumulum servate ! sepulchra
Ne dominis iterum sint breviora suis.

Mr. Hickie, of Bracondale, who wrote the second of these compositions, has supplied a collection of admirable annotations, and insured an accurate and almost faultless text to some of the most esteemed classics in Mr. Valpy's valuable edition. His Latin metrical translation of Gray's Elegy is also allowed to possess considerable merit; and the turn of expression, in the following inscription, prefixed to his edition of Juvenal, has been likewise thought extremely happy.

VIRO SPECTATISSIMO
SHEFFIELD GRACE
ARMIGERO,
DOCTISSIMI ET ORNATISSIMI PATRIS
ASSECTORI ET ÆMULO,
NON SOLUM IN ANTIQUIS LITERIS
ET REBUS AD HISTORIAM PERTINENTIBUS,
SED ETIAM
IN FAVENDO STUDIIS ALIORUM;
HAS QUALESCUNQUE ANNOTATIONES
IN
JUVENALEM ET PERSIUM
OB INSIGNEM EJUS
ΕΥΝΟΙΑΝ et ΦΙΛΟΜΟΥΣΙΑΝ,
SUMMA OBSERVANTIA
D. D. D.
D. BAMFIELD HICKIE.

* Ovid.

is now, together with others, inclosed in cut stone mouldings, embodied in the outside walls. He married Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of John Bryan,* of Bawnmore, by his second wife Ursula, the second daughter and eventual co-heir of Walter Walsh, of Castle-Hoel, whose wife was Magdalen Sheffield, only surviving sister of Edmund Sheffield, second earl of Mulgrave, and grand aunt and eventual sole heir of Edmund, fourth earl of Mulgrave, and second duke of Buckingham and Normanby. Elizabeth, the other daughter of Walter Walsh and Magdalen Sheffield, having married John Grace, baron of Courtstown, as stated in another place, the Grace family thus became the *exclusive* representatives of the ducal house of Sheffield.† It has been already mentioned that John Grace, the grandson of John Grace and Elizabeth Walsh, was guilty of an act of moral irregularity, and a breach of hos-

* John Bryan married, first, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Loftus, of Timoghoe and Killyan, by his wife Ellen, daughter of Sir Robert Hartpole, of Shrule-Castle, and had issue James Bryan, his heir, and Ellinor Bryan, married to Pierce Butler, second viscount Ikerrin, great grandfather of the first earl of Carrick; he married, secondly, as above, and had issue Elizabeth Bryan, who married, first, Oliver Grace, as above, and, secondly, Edmund Butler, sixth viscount Mountgarret, whose descendent was created earl of Kilkenny in 1793.

† Official documents unequivocally confirm this fact, with two *possible* exceptions, viz., first of the descendants of Robert Sheffield, of Beltoft, in the county of Lincoln, the first lord Sheffield's second son, whose only child, ANNE SHEFFIELD, married William Ferne, of Temple-Belwood, in the county of Lincoln; and, secondly, of the descendents of Sir Edmund Sheffield, the first earl of Mulgrave's third son, whose only child, URSULA SHEFFIELD, married ——— Hutton, of the county of York. Since the reign of Richard III, no other person, *in the male line, of the name of Sheffield*, (excepting the lords Sheffields themselves,) ever left a daughter through whom any existing pretension to an alliance with the late duke of Buckingham's family, or to a right of quartering the Sheffield arms, as borne by him, can be deduced. There were, and still are, it is true, many highly respectable persons of that name, besides some very reputable trades-people in London, and in the north of England; but to prove an affinity between them and the Buckingham family, it will be necessary to go back to the reign of Edward IV, to find a male offspring, of the extinction of whose male issue a doubt can be entertained. In illustration of the former of these assertions, the concluding part of the genealogical account of the Sheffields is subjoined, comprehending every individual, and following down every male line to its extinction. The descents, as here given, contain all the particulars to be found in the English College of Arms; and have been carefully compared with the visitations, and the other entries and records preserved there. It will thus be distinctly seen that, with the *possible* exceptions of the two instances of *younger branches* above mentioned, no channel whatever has existed, for the last 350 years, through which a *representative* connection with the Sheffield family can be claimed, excepting through that of Grace.

SIR ROBERT SHEFFIELD, of Butterwick, in the county of Lincoln, son and heir of Sir Robert Sheffield, of the same, commanded, in 1487, the victorious army of Henry VII. against John de la Pole, earl of Lincoln, at the battle of Stoke, near Newark-upon-Trent; and was knighted under the royal standard, on the field of battle. In 1512, he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, and died 10th of August, 1516, leaving issue, by Hellen, daughter and heir of Sir John Delves, of Doddington, in the county of Chester, two sons and four daughters, viz., first, Sir Robert, his successor; second, Edward, who *ob. s. p.* Of the four daughters,—first, Jane, married, first, Sir Ralph Shirley, of Stanton-Harold, in the county of Lincoln, ancestor to Sir Robert, created earl Ferrers, in 1711, and, secondly, Sir William Hastings; second, Anne; third, Elizabeth; fourth, Margaret.

SIR ROBERT SHEFFIELD, of Butterwick, was knighted by Henry VIII, and died 14th of November, 1532, having married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Zouch, of Codnor, in the county of Derby, son and heir of Sir John, the second son of William,

pitality, towards his kinsman, the first duke of Buckingham, which was never pardoned. The duke, in consequence, disposed of his estates by will, in the event of his son Edmund dying without issue: but having

fourth lord Zouch, of Harringworth, in the county of Northampton; and had issue three sons and two daughters, viz.,—first, Thomas, who *ob. in vita pa. s. p.*; second, Edmund lord Sheffield, his successor; third, David, slain in the wars in Scotland, *s. p.* Of the two daughters,—first, Margaret, married Thomas Wotton, of Adlington, in Kent; second, Eleanor, married James Ducie, of Willenshall, in the county of Stafford.

EDMUND, FIRST LORD SHEFFIELD, of Butterwick, was so created on the 16th of February, 1546, (1 Edward VI.) but was slain, near Norwich, the year after, in suppressing an insurrection, headed by Robert Ket, the tanner, leaving issue, by Anne, second daughter of John de Vere, fifteenth earl of Oxford, hereditary lord high chamberlain of England, K. G., two sons and three daughters, viz.,—first, John lord Sheffield, his successor; second, Robert Sheffield, of Beltoft, in the county of Lincoln, who married ———, and had issue an only child, ANNE SHEFFIELD, married to William Ferne, of Temple-Belwood, in the county of Lincoln, whose son, Sir John Ferne, compiled a curious and esteemed heraldic work, entitled, "The Blazon of Gentrie," which he dedicated, in 1586, "To the right honorable baron, and thrise noble gentleman, of an especiall hope and towardnesse in all heroical vertues, and generouse actions, Edmund (third) lorde Sheffilde: All augment of honor, health, and vertue is wished." Sir John Ferne, *ob.* 1610, leaving several sons, of whom Henry Ferne, the youngest, became bishop of Chester, in 1661. Of the three daughters,—first, Frances, married Sir Thomas Metham, of Metham, in the county of York; second, Eleanor, married Denzel Holles, second son of Sir William Holles, of Houghton, in the county of Nottingham, and had issue Sir John Holles, created, in 1624, earl of Clare, whose great-grandson, John, fourth earl of Clare, was, in 1694, created duke of Newcastle; third, Elizabeth, *ob. inupt.* This lord Sheffield is mentioned, by Bale, as the author of "a book of sonnets, in the Italian manner."

JOHN, SECOND LORD SHEFFIELD, married Douglas, sister of Charles Howard, earl of Nottingham, K. G., and daughter of William, first lord Howard, of Effingham, K. G., a younger son of Thomas, second duke of Norfolk; and dying, in January, 1568, he left issue one son, Edmund, first earl of Mulgrave, his successor, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Butler, tenth earl of Ormoude and Ossory, K. G., lord-high-treasurer of Ireland and lord-marshal of England, by whom she had surviving issue an only daughter, Elizabeth Butler, married to Richard Preston, earl of Desmond, whose only child, Elizabeth Preston, married James Butler, twelfth earl and first duke of Ormonde, K. G., &c. &c. Douglas lady Sheffield married, secondly, Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, K. G., and had issue Sir Robert Dudley, of Kenilworth-Castle, in the county of Warwick, who was created by the emperor Ferdinand II, in 1620, duke of Northumberland, in Germany, and married Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, of Stoneleigh-Abbey, in the county of Warwick, who was created duchess Dudley, by Charles I, in 1645. Douglas lady Sheffield married, thirdly, Sir Edward Stafford, of Grafton, in the county of Worcester, and of Blatherwick and Laxton, both in the county of Northampton. This lord Sheffield is supposed to have been poisoned by the earl of Leicester, to facilitate his private marriage with lady Sheffield, one of the greatest beauties of Queen Elizabeth's court. But lord Leicester being afterwards captivated by the charms of Lettice, daughter of Sir Francis Knolles, K. G., and wife of Walter earl of Essex, he is said to have had that nobleman poisoned in Ireland, and at the same time to have attempted the death of lady Sheffield, to make way for this new attachment. He likewise disowned his private marriage with her; and the poison he administered having deprived her of her hair and nails, and nearly of her life, she was induced, for safety, to obey his commands in accepting, for her third husband, Sir Edward Stafford. See Dugdale's Baronage, sub titul. Leicester.

EDMUND, THIRD LORD SHEFFIELD AND FIRST EARL OF MULGRAVE, was so created on the 7th of February, 1625, made Knight of the Bath, at the coronation of queen Elizabeth, in 1558, installed K. G., in 1593, and appointed lord-president of the north, in 1616. He died in October, 1646, at Butterwick-House, at Hammersmith, and was buried in the parish-church there, having been twice married,—first, to Ursula, daughter of Sir Robert Tyrwhit, of Kettleby, in the county of Lincoln, of whom presently; and, secondly, to Mariana, daughter of Sir William Irwin, by whom he had issue three sons and two daughters, viz.,—first, Margaret, married to Simon Thelwall;

omitted to particularize some denominations of land in the counties of Sussex, Middlesex, and York, these necessarily devolved upon the heir at law. Lords Fairfax and Mountjoy (Windsor), Sir Digby Legard,

and, second, Sarah, who *ob. inupt.* Of the three sons, Thomas and Robert, *ob. s. p.*; but James, of Kensington, the eldest, married Jane, daughter of Sir William Cockayne, and *ob.* 1664, leaving issue by her, (who *ob.* in September, 1683,) six sons, viz.,—Edmund, who *ob.* 1675, *s. p.*; William, *ob.* 1686, *s. p.*; James, *ob.* 16.., *s. p.*; Charles and John, *ob. infra etat.*; and Robert, of Kensington, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas viscount Faushaw, and *ob. ante* 1720, having had issue by her—Edmund, who *ob. s. p.*, in February, 1679; Jane, who *ob. s. p.*, in February, 1696; and Mary, who also *ob. s. p.*, in September, 1704. The earl of Mulgrave had issue, by his first wife, Ursula Tyrwhit, six sons and nine daughters, viz.,—first, Charles, drowned, *circa* 1600, *in vita patris cælebs*; second, Sir John Sheffield, K. B., drowned 3d of December, 1614, in passing the river Ouse, at Whitgift-Ferry, in Yorkshire, of whom presently; third, Sir Edmund, a K. B. in 1610, and drowned, in 1614, with his brother, Sir John; he married Elizabeth Darley, and left an only child, URSULA SHEFFIELD, married to —— Hutton, of the county of York; fourth, William, drowned in France, *in vita patris cælebs*; fifth, Philip, drowned with his brothers, Sir John and Sir Edmund, unmarried; sixth, George, killed in a riding-school, *in vita patris cælebs*. Of the daughters,—first, Magdalen, died unmarried; second, Elizabeth, married, first, Sir Edward Swift, of Rotherham, in the county of York, the elder brother, by the first marriage, of Barnham Swift, created, in 1627, viscount Carlingford; and, secondly, Sir John Bourchier; third, Mary, to Ferdinand, second lord Fairfax, of Cameron, and had issue Sir Thomas, third lord Fairfax, who, in 1645, was made general in chief of all the parliamentary armies, and died, in 1671, leaving an only child, Mary, married to George Villiers, second duke of Buckingham, K. G.; fourth, Frances, to Sir Philip Fairfax, a younger son of Thomas, first lord Fairfax; fifth, Tryphena, to George, the fourth son of Sir Richard Verney, of Compton-Murdach, in the county of Warwick, whose grandson, Sir Richard Verney, succeeded as lord Willoughby de Broke; sixth, Douglas; seventh, Dorothy; eighth, Ursula; and, ninth, Anne, all of whom died unmarried.

SIR JOHN SHEFFIELD, K. B., was, during his father's life-time, drowned in the river Ouse, on the 3d of December, 1614, as already stated, together with his two brothers, Sir Edmund and Philip, the boat being overset by an unruly horse. He married Griseld, daughter of Sir Edmund Anderson, of Flixborough, in the county of Lincoln, who, *temp.* Elizabeth, was lord-chief justice of the Court of Common-Pleas, and had issue one son, Edmund, second earl of Mulgrave, heir to his grandfather, in 1646, and four daughters, viz.,—first, Douglas, *ob. inupt.*; second, Magdalen, of whom presently; third, Ursula, *ob. inupt.*; and, fourth, Anne, *ob. inupt.* MAGDALEN SHEFFIELD, the second daughter, married, in 1625, Walter (Fitz-Robert) Walsh, of Castle-Hoel, in the county of Kilkenny, and had issue two sons, Edmund and Hoyle, and two daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Ursula*. First, Edmund Walsh, of Castle-Hoel, of whom presently; second, Hoyle Walsh, married a French lady, but *ob. s. p.* Of the two daughters,—first, *Elizabeth Walsh*, the eldest, married John Grace, baron of Courtstown, and had issue two sons, viz.,—first, Robert Grace, of Courtstown, whose son, John, was father of Robert, the last male of the line of Courtstown; and, second, Sheffield Grace, who died, in 1684, leaving issue, by Elizabeth dowager viscountess Dillon, an only child, Catharine Grace, married to Robert, a younger son of Oliver Grace, of Shanganagh, and had issue an only child, Sir Edmund Grace, a knight of Malta, who *ob. cælebs.*; second, *Ursula Walsh*, the other daughter, married John Bryan, of Bawnmore, in the county of Kilkenny, to whom she was second wife, and had issue two sons and three daughters, viz., Walter, Lewis, Mary, Frances, and Elizabeth; all of whom *ob. inupt.*, except Elizabeth Bryan, the youngest, (afterwards viscountess Mountgarret,) who married Oliver Grace, of Shanganagh, in the Queen's County, M. P., chief remembrancer of the exchequer of Ireland, and had issue Michael Grace, of Gracefield, who, together with his kinsman, Robert Grace, the last male of the Courtstown family, eventually succeeded, as co-heirs at law, to the undevised estates of the late duke of Buckingham. We will now return to Edmund Walsh, of Castle-Hoel, (the eldest son of Walter Walsh and Magdalen Sheffield,) who married Margaret, daughter of Oliver Grace, baron of Courtstown, and had issue several children, whereof Robert alone survived him. Robert Walsh married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Walsh, of the county of Waterford, and

baronet, Thomas Worsley, and Robert Shaftoe, esquires, claimed the inheritance under the odious laws then existing, not indeed as the true representatives, but as the next Protestants in the line of succession.

had issue one son and two daughters, viz., Walter Walsh, who, in 1737, *ob. cælebs*, in London, and in him terminated the elder branch, in the *male line*, of the Castle-Hoel family; the lords Walsh, and counts Walsh de Serant, in France, being descended from James, the third son of Walter Walsh, of Castle-Hoel, which Walter Walsh, *ob.* 1619, and was the grandfather of Walter Walsh, who, in 1625, married Magdalen Sheffield. Of the two daughters,—first, Margaret Walsh, married John Daly, of Cork, but *ob. s. p.*; and, second, Magdalen Walsh, *ob. inupt.* On the death of Walter Walsh, in 1737, and of his two sisters, Margaret and Magdalen, all the descendents of the issue of Walter Walsh and Magdalen Sheffield were wholly extinct, excepting those of their two daughters, Elizabeth and Ursula, above mentioned, viz., the Courtstown and Gracefield families of Grace, who thereupon consequently became the co-representatives of the Walsh family; and, on the death of the said Magdalen Sheffield's grand nephew, Edmund Sheffield, the last duke of Buckingham and Normanby, they became likewise the co-representatives of her illustrious house, as will appear presently.

EDMUND, SECOND EARL OF MULGRAVE, succeeded his grandfather, in 1646, and died on the 24th of August, 1658, having married Elizabeth, second daughter of Lionel Cranfield, first earl of Middlesex, lord high-treasurer of England, by whom he had issue one son, John, first duke of Buckingham, his successor, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who died young. Elizabeth, countess of Mulgrave, married, secondly, John Bennet, first lord Ossulston, father of Charles, earl of Tankerville, but had no issue.

JOHN, THIRD EARL OF MULGRAVE AND FIRST DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND NORMANBY, so created in March, 1702, installed K. G. in 1674, and created marquis of Normanby in 1694. He married,—first, Ursula Stawell, widow of Edward earl Conway, by whom he had no issue; and, secondly, Catharine Greville, widow of Baptist earl of Gainsborough, by whom he had no issue; and, thirdly, Catharine Darnley, widow of James earl of Anglesea, and daughter of king James II, by Catharine Sedley, countess of Dorchester and Portmore, and had issue three sons and two daughters, viz., —first, John, *ob. infra æt.*, 1710; second, Robert, who also *ob. infra æt.*, 1715; and, third, Edmund, second duke of Buckingham, his successor. Of the two daughters,— first, Sophia, died an infant, in 1706; and, second, Sophia Catharina Henrietta, also died an infant, at the age of four years. John duke of Buckingham, died 24th of February, 1720, at Buckingham-House, in St. James's-Park, London, and was buried in Henry the Seventh's chapel, in Westminster-Abbey.

EDMUND, SECOND DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND NORMANBY, was born 11th of January, 1716, and died at Rome, in Italy, on the 30th of October, 1735, aged nineteen, unmarried, and was interred, in his father's vault, at Westminster-Abbey.

With duke Edmund ended the male line of the house of Sheffield; and MAGDALEN SHEFFIELD, his grand aunt, being the nearest of his blood, and his next of kin, who had any surviving descendents, her heirs and representatives consequently became his. The said Magdalen, (the only married sister of the duke's grandfather, Edmund, second earl of Mulgrave,) became the wife of Walter Walsh, of Castle-Hoel, in 1625, whose ancient line terminating, as we have already shewn, in the Courtstown and Gracefield families of Grace, the leading stream of the Sheffield blood also flowed in the same channel. In another part of this memoir, it has been observed that, in 1759-60, Michael Grace, of Gracefield, disposed of the undevised estates of the duke of Buckingham, which devolved upon his heirs at law: and from what has been here stated, it is not only manifest that the descendents of Magdalen Sheffield, or, in other words, the Grace family, and those deriving through them, are the immediate representatives of the house of Sheffield; but that no other descent through the *heiress* of any collateral branch since the reign of Richard III. can be adduced, unless it be through the daughters, either of Robert Sheffield, of Beltoft, the first lord Sheffield's second son; or of Sir Edmund Sheffield, the first earl of Mulgrave's third son.

The political influence and high character enjoyed by the first duke of Buckingham for so many years, may be seen in the following enumeration of the hereditary titles and official honours with which he was distinguished, viz.,—The most high, puissant, and noble prince, John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, duke and marquis of Normanby, earl of Mulgrave, and baron Sheffield, of Butterwick. In 1673, colonel of a regiment of foot, raised by himself, and also colonel of the old Holland regiment; in 1674, knight

Fortunately, however, for the cause of justice and of feeling, the claim was made in England. In Ireland the law must have admitted the claim, against which, it is to be hoped, the conviction of the very administrator of such a law would have revolted. It may be further stated, that, during the period in which the duke was on terms of friendship with the Grace family, a pedigree digested by himself, in his own handwriting, was drawn up, and the relationship therein not only distinctly acknowledged, but the heirship likewise stated, after the contingency of a failure of issue in his *only* son, and in Robert Sheffield, of Kensington, his *only* kinsman in the male line, who, however, died before him without surviving issue. That only son was duke Edmund, upon whose untimely death a claim was perferred, as already noticed, to the undevised estates, which, after some litigation, was mainly determined in favour of the descendants of Magdalen Sheffield, by the production of the very pedigree itself, thus sanctioned by the authority of its noble author. The duchess of Buckingham, a daughter of king James by the countess of Dorchester, on presenting this highly important document, observed, "that the Grace family had suffered too much in her father's cause, not to make it a duty incumbent upon her thus gratefully, and with pleasure, to shew her sense of the obligation." This sense she also in many other respects manifested; and in the possession of the family, down to the present day, are various pieces of valuable and, in truth, of magnificent plate, bearing the armorial shield of the duke. The family seal, likewise given by the duchess, of ample size, and with a setting in gold, highly ornamented, is yet held by Mr. Sheffield Grace, the brother of Sir William Grace, bart.; and, it may be added, as a circumstance of some interest, when we call to mind the limited nature and extent of our relationships with Asia at that period, that the stone so sculptured was brought from Mocha, in Arabia Felix, in that portion of the globe. The Mocha stone, it is scarcely necessary to mention, is of the species called dendrites, and is described by

of the most noble Order of the Garter, and a lord of the king's bed-chamber; in 1679, lord-lieutenant of the East-Riding of Yorkshire, governor of Hull, and a member of the privy-council; in 1680, general of the British and Portuguese forces at Tangiers; in 1685, lord-chamberlain of the household, vice-admiral of York, and commissioner of the Ecclesiastical Court; in 1688, a member of the council of government on the abdication of king James; in 1694, a member of the cabinet council; in 1702, lord privy-seal, lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the North-Riding of Yorkshire, and of the county of Middlesex, a commissioner to ratify the union between England and Scotland, and a governor of the Charter-House; in 1710, lord-steward of the household; in 1711, lord-president of the council; and, in 1714, a lord-justice for governing the kingdom, from the death of queen Anne till the arrival of George I. This noble peer has also been distinguished in the literary as well as in the political world. His works in prose and verse have been published in quarto and octavo editions, each consisting of two volumes.

The branch, demominated of Normanby, in Lincolnshire, which now possesses the most considerable part of the ancient patrimony of this illustrious house, under the first duke's will, executed in 1716, is nearly related to the noble and distinguished families of Digby, Ilchester, Coventry, Grant, Neave, and others. Sir Robert Sheffield is the fourth baronet of his line; and it may be added, that, whoever can appreciate an independent spirit of public and private integrity, a cultivated understanding, amiable feelings, and general worth, must value the esteem, and feel honoured by the friendship, of the present proprietor of Normanby.

Pliny 37-11. Something of this kind seems to have been the gem worn by king Pyrrhus as his ring, upon which the hand of nature had impressed the figures of the nine muses.

In detailing the descent of this inheritance to the Grace family, it must not be omitted, that, during the legal investigation of the rights of the respective claimants already noticed, it was ascertained that Robert Walsh, of Castle-Hoel, (the son of Edmund Walsh, who was son of Walter Walsh, of Castle-Hoel, and of Magdalen Sheffield, of Mulgrave,) had left two surviving daughters, Margaret and Magdalen, who were consequently next heirs to the late duke of Buckingham. But the obscure retirement which the forfeiture of the Castle-Hoel estates had necessarily inflicted upon them, not only prevented any knowledge of their rights from accidentally reaching them, but rendered even the fact of their existence for a long time doubtful. To them, however, the duke's undevised estates, in the first instance, devolved; and by their deaths, without issue, the family of Grace became the exclusive representatives of that of Sheffield. In 1759-60, Michael Grace, of Gracefield,* sold the manor of Iclesham, in Sussex, thus inherited, to Mr. Arnold Nesbit, of London; an estate, in the county of Middlesex, was similarly disposed of to John duke of Bedford; and Henry earl of Carlisle, became the purchaser of the Yorkshire property. It may be further stated, that the duke of Buckingham, by a similar omission with regard to various royalties, manorial rights, and advowsons, must likewise have given to the same heirs at law the possession of them; but that the neglect on their parts to claim them, together with several houses, and a small estate in and near the city of York, until a period so long had elapsed that it was found, upon consulting the English crown lawyers of the time, by the late Richard Grace, of Boley, M. P., that the claim was barred by the statute of limitation, restricting the bringing of even a writ of right after the lapse of sixty years.

* Michael Grace was son and heir of Oliver, the subject of this memoir. He married Mary, daughter of John Galway, of Lota-House, by Elizabeth, sister of Sir John Meade, grandfather to the first earl of Clanwilliam, and had issue,—first, Oliver, of Gracefield, of whom presently; second, John, of Sheffield-Lodge, who *ob. cælebs*; and, third, William, who resided chiefly at St. Germains, in France, and who married Mary, daughter and heir of Richard Harford, of Marshfield, near Dublin, by whom he had issue Richard Grace, of Boley, M P., who *ob.* at Southville, in 1801, leaving issue, by Jane, daughter of the honourable John Evans, of Bulgaden-Hall, son of George, first lord Carbery, three sons, viz., Sir William Grace, baronet, Sheffield Grace, of Lincoln's-Inn, F.S.A., and Captain Percy Grace, R. N. Oliver Grace, of Gracefield, married Mary, daughter and heir of John Dowell, of Mantua-House, and had issue two sons, viz.,—first, Michael, of Gracefield, of whom presently; and, second, John, of Mantua, who married Mary, daughter and co-heir of P. Hussey, of Ardimore, and had issue Oliver John Dowell Grace, of Mantua, who married, 3d of September, 1819, Frances, only child of Sir Richard Nagle, baronet, by his first wife, Catharine, daughter and heir of Maurice Fitz-Gerald, of Punchar's-Grange, and has issue John Dowell Fitz-Gerald Grace. Michael Grace, of Gracefield, married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Nicholas Plunket, of Dunsoghly-Castle, and had issue an only child, Alicia, married, 5th of June, 1792, to Morgan, third son of Thomas Kavanagh, of Borris-House, in the county of Carlow, who *ob. s. p.*, 25th of November, 1804, and was interred in the ancient cemetry of his family at St. Mullins, in that county.

MEMOIR

OF

RICHARD GRACE, M.P.

Nomen in exemplum sero servabimus ævo.—MILTON AD PATR.

IT is with unaffected diffidence the writer approaches the concluding subject of these memoirs: but the same feelings towards the memory of a revered parent, which erects the monumental stone or brass, may stand justified before the wise and the good, when they consecrate to the same interesting purpose, the less perishable endurance which the pen is able to bestow. With this feeling, and with this view, the following pages have been composed; and may they be accepted by those near relatives and attached friends, for whom they are designed, in the same spirit in which they are written, and which their very accomplished subject must ever deserve.

Richard Grace, of Boley, was born in Dublin, on the 29th day of November, in the year 1760. The antiquity of his family, and the honourable rank of his connexions, have been already noticed; but in no generation of this long and noble lineage was there born a member more distinguished by talent, or more amiable by temper, than himself. His father was William Grace, the third son of Michael Grace, of Gracefield, and the grandson of Oliver Grace, M.P., chief remembrancer of the exchequer of Ireland, who was son and heir of William Grace, of Ballylinch castle, in the county of Kilkenny. Besides the subject of this memoir, William Grace had issue by Mary, daughter and eventual sole heir of Richard Harford, of Marshfield, near Dublin, a second son John, and a daughter, Clara-Louisa,* married, in 1782, to William Middelton, of Stockeld-Park, in Yorkshire, whose eldest son, Peter

* The series of celebrated pictures painted between the years 1777 and 81, by James Barry, esq., and preserved in the great room of the Society of Arts, in London, contains two portraits of this lady. In the sixth picture, which represents Elysium, or the state of final retribution, Sir Isaac Newton and other philosophers are looking at a solar system, which two angels are unveiling and explaining to them. These two angels exhibit the two original portraits above alluded to, for the execution of which Mrs. Middelton (then Miss Grace) gave Mr. Barry as many sittings as he conceived necessary to attain the likenesses. Portraits of the duchesses of Rutland and Devonshire, of Mrs. Montague, and of other ladies of high rank, distinguished for their beauty, are, in like manner, also introduced in the various female characters that occasionally occur in this noble series.

Middelton, married Juliana, daughter of Charles Philip, sixteenth lord Stourton. John Grace, the second son above mentioned, entered the imperial guards at an early age, under the protection of his near kinsman, Francis Maurice count de Lacy, marshal and commander in chief of the Austrian armies, whose father, count Peter de Lacy, left Ireland with king James II. He resided in the house of this great and celebrated general, who soon afterwards appointed him his aid-de-camp. His merit had also obtained for him the rank of captain of the carabineers, in the highly distinguished regiment commanded by the present emperor (then archduke Francis), when, as aid-de-camp, he accompanied to England, in 1784, the young prince of Reuis, who married a princess of Nassau-Weilburg, and was nearly related to the royal family. On being introduced at court, his figure and address attracted general attention; and when he was presented to the king, his majesty observed, in reference to the very heavy losses sustained by the Grace family in the cause of the house of Stuart, and of which the king stated himself to have been fully informed by the duke of Chandos, "that while he honoured it for the firm adherence to its principles, he must lament that their maintenance should have carried him into a foreign service, at so certain a loss of advantage to himself, and of benefit to his country."* In 1789, he accompanied, as aid-de-camp, the reigning prince of Anhalt-Coethen to the siege of Belgrade, where he died unmarried, on the 21st of October, aged 29, and was interred at Semlin. The high and noble spirit, shining talents, and personal accomplishments of this gentleman, attracted the particular notice of the emperor Joseph II; while, at the same time, his kinsman, field-marshal Lacy, possessed an influence in the civil as well as military government of Austria almost unbounded. This meritorious and amiable young man was thus permitted to enjoy a prospect, not less certain than brilliant, of reaching the summit of fame and greatness, when the grave prematurely closed upon him in the very prime of life.†

* It is possible that his Majesty may have had this in his recollection when he voluntarily offered the duke of Chandos, then lord-steward, to confer a baronetage upon his brother-in-law, Sir Richard Gamon, M. P. for Winchester, with remainder to John Grace's elder brother, the subject of this memoir; an offer afterwards acted upon in the year 1795. We have also the authority of Sir Richard Gamon himself for the fact, that it had been in the contemplation of the duke to request, as a final mark of royal favour, on his intended retirement from public life, not a baronetage, but the revival of the ancient barony of Courtstown, in Sir Richard's person, with remainder as already mentioned, and which was alone prevented by the premature death of that accomplished nobleman.

† Marshal Lacy, who, it is thought, intended to have formally adopted him for his son, was then in the zenith of his power. He was a count of the holy empire, president of the aulic-council of war, knight of the golden-fleece, grand-cross of the military order of Maria-Theresa, chamberlain to his imperial and royal majesty, a privy-counsellor, minister of state and of conference, marshal of the army, and colonel-proprietor of a regiment of carabineers and of a regiment of infantry. But the extraordinary estimation in which he was held, may be still more unequivocally seen in the following letter, replete with a feeling and magnanimity most honourable to its illustrious author, who died a few hours after; thus testifying that even with unbounded power, and a reign of brilliant achievement, the heart may yet be cheerless and desolate, if unsanctified by the purer, kindlier, and inestimable sympathies of friendship.

It has been already stated, that Richard Grace was distinguished by his talents, and the amiableness of his temper; and, it may be further added, that his acquirements also were of a very superior cast and extent.

He was, by nature, given to inquire and to reflect. This disposition of mind was fostered by a parental care, which at once understood its value, and knew how to advance its progress. The rudiments of his education were laid at Reading-School, in Berkshire, so meritoriously administered at present by Dr. Valpy; and there his progress was so rapid, that, at the early age of eleven, he was removed and placed under the tuition of the learned Alban Butler.* With this excellent scholar's assistance, he entered first the University of Leyden, in Holland, and afterwards that of Caen, in Normandy.

There seems to be some danger in an experiment of this nature; although, in fact, all education may be regarded as an experiment. The lofty national character of our country has caused a high-bred Englishman to be called the perfection of the human character. Something must, without doubt, be here conceded to prejudice; but, at all events, a foreign education does not, in the first instance, appear to promote this character. One evil it must unquestionably be allowed to induce, which, however negative it may be in its nature, is of lasting and important consequence. The formation of early friendships, which, when made in the plastic season of youth, and still more of childhood, grow with our growth, and continue impressed on us to the end of life, (of which assuredly they constitute some of the greatest blessings,) can scarcely take place but among countrymen, with any view, at least, to their duration. Our early associations, also, may be thus diverted from the proper subjects of their application, which it must ever be the duty of patriotism to enforce; since we have found it, upon the high authority of Mr. Burke, that even at the advanced and experienced age, which must form at least one qualification for the confidential and important employment of ambassadors, as the representatives of the nation, the very

My dear Marshal Lacy,—The impossibility, with my trembling hand, of writing even these few lines, is the sole reason which necessitates me to employ that of another, at a moment when the period of my departure is approaching with hasty steps. I should be ungrateful, indeed, were I to quit this life without expressing my sense of the obligations which, on so many accounts, I owe to you. It will be a source of gratification to me to have manifested these sentiments to the whole world. Yes, my esteemed friend, I take a pride in acknowledging, that whatever importance may have been attached to my character, it is to you I am indebted for it: it is you from whom I have derived all the information I ever possessed: it is you from whose instructions I have attained a knowledge of mankind. Independent of my personal obligations, it is to you the whole army is indebted for its formation, its discipline, its military appearance, and the esteem in which it is held. The confidence reposed in your deliberations, your attachment to my person, which no circumstances or events have ever been capable of altering, render it impossible for me to thank you in terms adequate to your deserts. The tears of a great and a wise man are the richest tribute than can be paid to my memory. Receive, with tender sympathy, my last farewell, and be assured that the only pain I feel in quitting the world arises from the necessity of leaving that small circle of friends—of which certainly you are the most valued. Adieu! remember your most sincere and affectionate friend. JOSEPH.

* A biographical account of the reverend Alban Butler has been given to the public by his nephew, Charles Butler, of Lincoln's-Inn, esq.

circumstance of a continuance abroad, induces, by degrees, an indifference towards strong and exclusive national feelings, which is but too easily perceptible. Yet the character of this employment might, upon previous reflection, seem, from its contentious nature itself, to suppose a very different result; while the habits of life might also be deemed so fixed, as to admit of little probability of changeableness in any material respect.

On the other hand, the first of poets has given us no higher eulogium upon his hero's character, in the beginning of his great moral poem, than that he had visited many regions, and witnessed many modes of manners. In the freshness of youth, too, when curiosity has so much to gratify, and ideas are so easily absorbed and lastingly retained, the sight of new scenes, the mixing with other people, the hearing of different languages, if all enjoyed under judicious regulations and superintendence, must produce an expansion of mind, and an aptitude for future improvement, of which a susceptible disposition and luminous capacity cannot fail largely to profit.

That disposition and that capacity it was the happiness of Richard Grace to possess, under the favourable circumstances already stated. But among all the advantages afforded by early acquaintance with foreign nations, the chief is the acquirement of languages, while the organs of speech are yet in such a state of pliability, as to adapt themselves to the expression of any sounds. The reverend Martin Sherlock has observed, in his very curious and entertaining letters, that lord Chesterfield, by sending his son among German professors, homely pensioners,* and such sorts of persons, before he brought him into the fashionable world, exactly pursued the very worst method he could have adopted, for making young Stanhope a man of polished manners and accomplishments. "If the facilities and elegancies of good-breeding," says Sherlock, "do not come first, they will never come at all." That there is much truth in the observation may be granted; for every one must have observed the advantages resulting to the manners of young people, from their early admission into good company, and the consequent effects arising, if from nothing else, from the restraint necessarily imposed upon them.

But it may be assumed, with more confidence, that the acquirement of languages, with the power of their exact pronunciation, must be gained early, if it is to be gained at all. In subsequent and more advanced periods of life, a knowledge of another language may, without doubt, be obtained, and critically obtained. It may be read with facility, written with accuracy, and readily spoken, without any want of words, and of "proper words in proper places;"† but the adult scholar and linguist must in vain hope to be mistaken in foreign society for a native. It is, of course, not meant to be denied, that very great and important improvements, in this respect, may not be founded, by due cultivation, at a more mature period of life, upon the faculty thus obtained in early youth.

* I use the French sense. † Swift.

That such may be the fact was proved, extensively and decidedly, in the instance before us. Subsequent travels through the very large range afforded by France, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Germany, Hungary, Turkey, and Greece, gave him those opportunities, which were very diligently and successfully cultivated. French, Dutch, Italian, and German, were easily and correctly spoken by him; and, what is not very common among the accomplishments of an Englishman, Latin was to him a living language, fully understood, and fluently uttered. Of his acquirements in the French language, several pieces of poetry composed in it remain as proofs; nor did he also forget to sacrifice at the shrine of the muses in his native tongue. It is, of course, known to every linguist, that by no other means can so perfect a tact of another language than our own be obtained, as by composition in verse. Thus the distinguished proficiency in ancient literature, reached by English scholars, must be referred to the incessant practice of versification at our great public schools of Eton, Winchester, and Westminster; and it will be conceded, as we believe, by every competent judge, that, of all scholars, those of England are the most classical.

"As many languages as a man can use," said the emperor Charles, (himself an eminent linguist,) "so many times may he be said to live." The praise is high; the authority, that bestowed it, of the first order; but the very circumstance of its extent renders it somewhat indefinite. In the biography of Great Britain, it will be more practically seen how very frequently, and in how many instances, of which the country may well be proud in indulging fond recollections, this knowledge of languages raised individuals from even the floor of society, to the highest degrees of wealth, of rank, and of power.*

The pathway to these advantages, for the persons so gifted, very commonly lay through their employments abroad, in official situations, where their high accomplishments might be most usefully exhibited; and, in fact, its possession, in so eminent a degree, by Mr. Grace, often induced an expression of regret, among his friends, that he had not displayed it in the complex and diversified duties of diplomatic employment. For such an employment he was indeed by nature, as well as by education, most qualified. The firmness of his temper, softened by the amenity of his manner; his accomplishments, equally fitted for the saloon or the field; his readiness of apprehensions, his fineness of tact in the discernment of characters, his actual acquaintance with the chief courts in Europe, and with the most distinguished personages in them; his extensive knowledge of history, both ancient and modern, together with the talent of quickly applying its parallelisms, all eminently fitted him for an office, which, meaning little more than mere message-carrying in ancient times, now requires, amidst the jarring interests and linked relationships of modern Europe, not merely the possession of such qualities, but the presence of mind which can bring them into instant action.

* I instance the admirable Wolsey as an example.

That he did possess these qualities, and that presence of mind to a very remarkable extent, and even at a very premature period of manhood, is evinced by the observations and reflections on passing events that abound in the journal he kept of his residence abroad. These desultory memoranda exhibit the instructive portrait of an intellect singularly persevering, as well as successful, in his efforts towards self-improvement. Mr. Grace appears, from this MS., to have been more fortunate than the generality of his countrymen in his admission to the most desirable foreign society, in regard either to rank, talent, or accomplishments. Among the numerous names of distinguished foreigners with whom he was in the habit of associating, at various times, and in various parts of continental Europe, are enrolled some of the brightest ornaments of modern literature. Many of their colloquial remarks are here transcribed, together with his own observations upon them, upon their literary pursuits, and personal characters. He acknowledges, on several occasions, the benefits he derived from some, in the perusal of particular works, by their suggestion, and in the comprehension of particular points, by their assistance. His intercourse, too, with what is denominated the fashionable world, in its best and highest circles, was certainly, for an Englishman, unusually extensive. In frequent and very desirable instances, both in Germany and France, an intimacy, as free from reserve as friendship ought to wish, seems to characterize this intercourse. From these sources, doubtless, flowed many of the curious and hidden political and private anecdotes noticed in this MS. journal. But while his manners and accomplishments rendered him thus universally acceptable in society, his discernment of character soon discovered to him those who could assist that spirit of deliberate inquiry, which conspicuously marks every page on the casual subjects, either of literature, art, science, or politics. His observations, in particular, on the civil and military establishments, the past and present situation of some of the Italian states, might bear comparison with even the luminous and finished productions of a Gibbon; and they may, perhaps, on some future occasion, be permitted to illustrate the vigorous and cultivated understanding which was combined with the noble sentiments, generous feelings, and highly classical taste of their author. Modern maps and geography, in general, appear to have engaged his particular attention; and his frequent transcripts of monumental inscriptions are often historically illustrated. This journal, or collection of detached memoranda, was made while the impression of incidental discussions, anecdotes, or scenes, were fresh upon his mind; and it displays an intellect capable of discharging any great public duty, with the certainty of acquiring individual honour and national advantage.

But Mr. Grace's career was destined to be the more tranquil, though not the less useful one of a private gentleman. In independent circumstances, and endowed as has been shewn, and possessing likewise an intimate and critical knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew languages, he

almost necessarily turned his attention to the formation of a library.* For increasing and giving additional value to this, his travels afforded him opportunities, of which he availed himself to a considerable extent, by procuring many very rare and admired editions. At his death the number of volumes amounted to nearly 9000, of which the printed catalogue, preparatory to their sale, disclosed a very large proportion of the scarcest and most esteemed works, both ancient and modern, and deriving no ordinary value from the taste with which they had been selected.†

But however exquisite the gratification, which, as a highly educated gentleman, he must have derived from the hours spent among his books,

* "Books," says the ingenious editor of a periodical work, "are links in the chain of our conscious being. They bind together the different scattered divisions of our personal identity. They are land-marks and guides in our journey through life. They are pegs and loops on which we can hang up, or from which we can take down, at pleasure, the wardrobe of a moral imagination, the relics of our best affections, the tokens and records of our happiest hours. They are 'for thoughts and for remembrance!' They are like Fortunatus's wishing-cap: they give us the best riches—those of fancy; and transport us, not over half the globe, but, which is better, over half our lives, at a word's notice!" It will also be recollected, that the inscription on the great and celebrated library, contiguous to the magnificent sepulchre of Osymandyas, king of Egypt, expressed a sentiment which few people, not brutalized by ignorance, must have occasionally experienced, the words were Ψυχῆς ἰατρεῖον—Physic for the soul.

† The title-page is as follows: "A Catalogue of Books, being the select and well-chosen library of the late Richard Grace, esq., M. P., which will begin to be sold by auction, by James Vallance, on Friday, March 13, 1801, at his sale-room, No. 6, Eustace-street. They consist of a fine collection in various branches of literature, and are in very superb and elegant bindings; among which are the following." Here some of the more rare, curious, and splendid works are enumerated. After page 95 commences a catalogue of "Plate, Cabinet Pictures, &c. &c., the property of the late Richard Grace, esq., M. P., which will be sold by auction, on Friday, March 20, 1801, by James Vallance, at his sale-room, No. 6, Eustace-street," viz. "eighteen spoons, six salt-sellers, four dozen of forks, thirteen wine-labels, one fish-trowel, two pair of wine-coasters, five pair of cruets, with tops, one pair of cruet-stands, one tea-pot, one coffee-pot, four square dishes and covers, four round dishes and covers, ten dishes, sixty-eight plates, two very large salvers, two tureens, four butter-boats, covers, and spoons, one bread-basket, three pair of candlesticks, one pair of lustres, and one epergne." Mrs. Grace retained such articles of plate as accorded with her smaller establishment, and this list consequently enumerates what remained after her selection. The dishes and tureens comprised the Villiers plate, which was presented to him, in 1793. Among the paintings sold on this occasion are the following: "Cattle and figures, after *Cuyp*; Companion to ditto, *ditto*; the inside of a Flemish kitchen, masked, *Kalf*; view on the Lake Albano, *P. Van Lint, called Studio*; Ruins and figures, *Viviani*; view in Switzerland, a waggon and horsemen, &c., *Mompert*; Philip baptizing the Eunuch, *Rotenhamer*; Bacchus at play, a capital picture of *Willeborts*; a man singing, the expression admirable, *A. Brauwer*; Dutch politicians, a much-admired and celebrated picture, possessing great humour and expression, the effect of candlelight excellent, *G. Schalken*; Haman's condemnation, painted by Beschey, from the design of *Rembrant*; a grand and capital landscape, the aerial perspective beautiful, *Carver*; Fruit and insects,—the works of this much-esteemed and exquisite painter are rarely to be met with, the name is at the bottom of the picture, *Van Huysum*; a landscape and figures, *A. Pynaker*; Evening, a Flemish village and travellers, a lovely cabinet picture in his finished manner, *Van Goyen*; a landscape and travellers, on the second ground appears a number of armed horsemen, most exquisitely painted, the landscape by *Van Uden*, whose mark is inserted on one of the horses, and the figures by *Teniers*;" Joseph II, emperor of Germany; field-marshal count Lacy; Richard Talbot, duke of Tyrconnel; a Madona and child, after Carlo Dolci's Corregio, in the Ormonde collection, at Kilkenny-Castle; Thomas Wentworth, first earl of Strafford; an earl of Kildare; head of Oliver Cromwell; head of James Butler, first duke of Ormonde, K.G.

he neither professed, nor led, the life of a recluse scholar. His correspondence was extended over almost all the parts of Europe visited by him; and to society his eminent powers of conversation, marked by taste, erudition, knowledge of general life, and a happy selection of language, wholly untinctured by pedantry or affectation, necessarily made him a very desirable accession. To this colloquial talent was added the very pleasing and gentlemanly qualification of reading elegantly, which, however it may occasionally subject the possessor to a tax upon his time, and even upon his nonchalance, is not only in itself highly decorative, but is also serviceable to the fame of those great men who still live in their immortal pages.

When Thomson undertook to read his "Winter" to Mr. Doddington, with the view of obtaining a powerful patronage, he proceeded in so slovenly a manner with his task, that that gentleman, himself a reader eminently elegant, snatched from him the manuscript, and exclaimed, with some indignation, that the poet did not understand his own verses. If, let it be said, the dramatic author's fame suffers so severely from the inadequate or distorted representation of his language, the orator and historian, the epic poet, the playful writer of amatory verses, and the essayist, whether trifling or severe, all authors, in short, seem to lose half their merit in the mouth of an ill reader. A just and beautiful enunciation is, in fact, only doing the same justice to an author, which a painter requires, when, to use the French expression, he places his labours in their day, or, as we say, in their proper light.

To painting Mr. Grace had himself given some attention, as well as to music. His pencil incontestibly unites the touches of a master, with the blemishes of insufficient practice and shortened labour. Here the eye may still be appealed to; while his talent in the latter accomplishment, as it regards the German flute, and the general knowledge of a science, in its production, so delightful yet so transitory, has now only the testimony of memory to uphold it.

But an exact knowledge of painting, whether its principles or history be regarded, may, however, be fully possessed, as is well known, without any power of mechanical execution. This fact is no where more beautifully illustrated than in the writings of the Abbè Dubois, who was practically neither poet, painter, or musician. Even in this second degree, the knowledge of painting may be said to be creative: and so it is often felt to be. We read of an Italian artist, who, employed upon the statue of Judith, after her manful treatment of Holofernes, fell back at the end of his labours to survey the beautiful form which he had extracted from its bed of marble. With the work thus parentally brought forth, he was so enthusiastically pleased, that, in the plenitude of his rapture, he exclaimed, "Speak now, for I am sure you can!" The severe character of statuary, cold, eyeless, scarcely ever in combination, and never in perspective, might well cause the artist to wish that the daughter of his art, might not only speak, but descend "from her pedestal, and take the air." In traversing a gallery of paintings, we

have scarcely an occasion to request this condescension, as motion, groupings, the full expression of the eye, all in fact are there, as if they had already received the touch of that Promethean torch, which first, like the pencil of the artist, bestowed life upon man. Historical associations also, sacred and profane, rise to the recollection; moral impressions may be adduced from the figures, which the painter's eye has selected and drawn from the *beau-ideal* of the universe, and the display of manners may on every side be seen. There is the tact, likewise, so flattering to the connoisseur, which experience knows how to acquire, that is pleasing not only in appreciating the subject matter of each picture and its classical excellencies, but the style of the author, the school to which it belongs, and the very price which it may fairly claim, if ever brought into the market. An innate purity of taste, and an assiduous cultivation of it, in carefully analizing the finest paintings in every part of Europe, gave Mr. Grace this perfect knowledge of, perhaps, the most fascinating of all the human arts.

Neither did botany and chemistry escape the notice of a mind so indefatigable in its labours, and so comprehensive in its range. Studies like these take from our hours of seclusion the character and the listlessness of solitude; and, while we admire the endless and curious combinations, with their corresponding analyses, exhibited by chemistry, the botanist enjoys the pure gratification of finding in a garden (a subject of enjoyment to every taste not utterly vitiated) a school of science, and a scene of poetical recollections.

It has been said, with not more point than truth, that a handsome personal appearance, expressive countenance, and elegant carriage, operate as a letter of recommendation among strangers. All these Mr. Grace possessed in a very peculiar degree; and the Roman character of his face, so indicative of mental energy, was conspicuously observable, as well as the commanding stature, which, regulated by graceful movements, could not but attract attention and admiration. His manners, too, had that peculiar felicity, that, while they admitted cheerfulness and the gaieties of freedom, they effectually suppressed the trespass of offensive familiarity. With a happy turn of expression, as forcible as it is delicate, Gibbon, in his Memoirs, has styled this quality, not more valuable in society than creditable to private dignity, "the invisible line, protective of virtue and good sense;" or, to use lord Byron's words, it is

> "What checks low mirth, but lacks not courtesy."—*Corsair*, l. 542.

It was thus that, throughout one of the most turbulent and eventful periods in our political history, during which he appeared the active, efficient, and constitutional advocate of Whig principles, he was never exposed to the smallest personal offence. On two political occasions he was, it is true, the selected friend to deliver messages of honour; the one on the 22d of February, 1792, from John Toler lord Norbury to James

Napper Tandy, esq., M.P.;* and the other on the 7th of August, 1798, from the right honourable Henry Grattan, to the right honourable Patrick Duigenan. Unquestionably, the necessity of going into the field is what every father of a family, or any man of sensibility, would avoid, if it could be honourably avoided; and this sentiment was by no one more strongly felt than by Mr. Grace. But it is a principle, it may be stated, that what the law cannot do for a man, he must do for himself. Doctor Johnson seems to have recognized this principle; though Adam Fitz-Adam, in the paper of "The World," or lord Chesterfield, who wrote for it, thought otherwise, or at least appears to have done so, when, in ridicule of this practice, he says, "he has not read of Milo's sending a civil message to Clodius, begging him to come and have his throat cut in the Campus-Martius." No; he did not; for these two worthies only filled all Rome with carnage, until by good luck Milo was enabled to beat out what brains the agitator possessed. How much better, with all due deference to his lordship, would it have been, that those antagonists had met in single combat, whether to launch at each other the pilum, or try their skill in the interchange of thrusts with their swords. With respect to the citizens of Rome slaughtered in these feuds, it is quite plain that these two combatants were just guilty of so many murders as there were massacred victims.

With accomplishments, acquirements, and qualifications, so various, extensive, and exact, the subject of a despotic government would be well content to rest satisfied. A member of a free state must aspire to much higher attributes for the due performance of the "duties," to which his opportunities may invite, or which his relationships may impose upon him. Richard Grace felt the obligation of these duties, and he qualified himself for their performance. He became a student in Gray's-Inn, and thus a member of a society, which boasts the proud distinction of having to enumerate among those belonging to it the immortal name of Bacon; the man who stood between the old and the new world of science; and, like another Moses, from Pisgah, pointed out to his followers the way by which the region in prospect before them was to be conquered and possessed.† His followers, under very gifted leaders, have advanced already far forwards; nor will they, in all probability, now fail to advance until they are stopped by the limits of nature itself. But while Bacon was thus, in prophetic character, throwing his view over futurity, he was not the less diligent as a student, to whom the present knowledge of his country's laws was to operate as the cause of his own

* See page 9 of printed trial of James Napper Tandy, esq., in King's-Bench, Trinity term, 32 of Geo. III.—

Question by Mr. Prime-Serjeant.—Did you send any answer to him?

Answer by lord Norbury.—I requested Mr. Grace, an intimate friend of mine, a gentleman of high honour, to call on him, and let him know, any message he had, I would receive at the house of Mr. Cuffe (afterwards lord Tyrawley).

† Cowley has this comparison and illustration of the peculiar nature of Bacon's merit, who saw and shewed the promised land, but visited it not.

preferment, and of his subsequent service to the state. In fact, the life of Bacon was intended to be, and was, professional; while his works, which blazoned our literary character over continental Europe, where it was previously unknown, sprang out of those leisure hours, which were interposed between the labours of his legal occupations, and were thus rescued from the destructive march of time.

It may assuredly be safely and generally affirmed, that, whether in reference to professional purposes or otherwise, every independent gentleman, or, in fact, every gentleman in the British empire, ought to pass through that stage of education, which includes a systematic study of the laws. If he chooses to repose upon his independence, the knowledge thus acquired, will protect his privileges as a citizen, and his property as the possessor of either land or money. If, in obedience to the precept of Solon, he enters into the struggles of active life, as magistrate, or senator, or public writer or speaker, this knowledge of the law is indispensable to the correct direction of his conduct. That in the enactment of laws the most mischievous mistakes have been continually made, cannot be denied; and the world (still young and inexperienced, if we may believe lord Bacon) has ever rung with the monstrous abuses of their administration. But the student employed in the investigation of the principles, in which law was, at least, meant to originate, will, notwithstanding these unhappy facts, find, as he proceeds in his researches, that nothing can be more beautiful than the view, gradually unfolded of all, that first impels and afterwards regulates the conduct of mankind. In the philosophical consideration of legal systems their study will be found to be its own reward, and a reward of no ordinary value.

But if the study of the laws be thus gratifying, and their knowledge thus necessary to self-protection and advancement, it is not less contributory to the multiplied and complex relationships of human life, in almost every one of its walks. An occasion of this kind called forth, in a very eminent degree, the application of Mr. Grace's legal knowledge, as well as his temperate interposition. In 1782, he was called to the bar, but, it appears, without any intention of entering upon active practice beyond what his own affairs or his private friendships might demand; though his diligence and his high natural qualifications might have carried him forward to all the honours of the profession.

With views thus disinterested, and with abilities thus solid and shining, he undertook the very important, confidential, and complicated trust, of singly managing, and extricating from litigation, the great Chandos estates in Ireland, vested in the late duchess, to whom he was nearly allied; as, in England, the administration there was committed to the joint care of Sir Richard Gamon, bart., of Minchendon-House, and James Henry Leigh, esq., of Stoneleigh-Abbey, in Warwickshire, both members of Parliament. Of Sir Richard Gamon, Mr. Grace was the nearest male relative, inasmuch as upon him and his issue male was entailed the English baronetcy, to which Sir Richard was raised in 1795, by the patent, dated on the 11th of April, in that year. This gentleman

was the only son of Richard Gamon, of Datchworthbury, in the county of Hertford, and of Elizabeth, the only child of John Grace, of the Grange, in the Queen's County, by Anne, who was also the only child of another John Grace, of Thomastown. The maternal grandfather of Sir Richard Gamon, and of his sister Anna Eliza, duchess of Chandos, was the younger brother of the first Oliver Grace, of Shanganagh, (now Gracefield,) in the Queen's County, and the son of William Grace, of Ballylinch-Castle, in the county of Kilkenny, by Eleanor, sister of Edward Butler, second lord viscount Galmoy. Sir Richard Gamon represented the city of Winchester in Parliament for above thirty years. By his first wife, Grace, eldest daughter and co-heir of colonel Jeffries and of lady Augustus Fitz-Roy,† (mother both to Augustus, third duke of Grafton, K.G., and to Charles, first lord Southampton,) he had no issue. By his second wife, lady Amelia Murray, daughter of John, third duke of Athol, K.T., he had an only child, Charlotte Amelia Gamon, and dying on the 8th of April, 1818, without issue male, the baronetcy, agreeably to the limitations of the patent, devolved upon William, now Sir William Grace, bart., the eldest son of the subject of this memoir. To James Brydges, duke of Chandos, Sir Richard Gamon's only sister was married in the year 1777. This illustrious nobleman died on the 29th of September, 1789, leaving a character venerated by all who had the happiness of knowing him, and entitled to the gratitude of many, upon whom he had conferred the most substantial benefits. His refined manners, however, as well as highly delicate mind, exacted no burthen of acknowledgement, though his discernment in selecting the objects of his friendship or beneficence could not fail to secure its ready payment. He was endowed with a strong sense of religion, as well eminently distinguished by the practice of the duties inculcated by its precepts. In short, every action of his life, as it reflected honour on him as a man, was characteristic of him as a descendent from, perhaps, one of the highest born races in these realms:* for no one acquainted

† Lady Augustus Fitz-Roy was Elizabeth, daughter of colonel William Cosby, the son of Alexander, and the brother of Dudley Cosby, both of Stradbally-Hall, in the Queen's County, and was married first to lord Augustus Fitz-Roy, in 1733-4; and, secondly, to colonel Jeffries, and had issue, as above.

* The house of Chandos has been often and justly characterised by the epithet "princely." Grey Brydges, fifth lord Chandos, possessed such local influence and political power, and appeared at the feudal courts of Elizabeth and James with such numerous attendants and extraordinary splendour, that he was commonly called "the king of Cotswould." The unrivalled magnificence, likewise, of James, the ninth baron's and first duke's domestic establishment, (which at Cannons exceeded 150 persons,) in the reign of queen Anne, has, in an especial manner, entailed upon him the distinctive appellation of "princely;" while his numerous acts of beneficence, and of literary patronage, exhibited, at the same time, a corresponding grandeur. To meet the former of these truly noble objects, a suitable portion of his great revenue was appropriated, as well as clothing and subsistence liberally provided; and, in illustration of his elevated sentiments, with respect to the latter, it may be noticed that he presented Pope with one thousand pounds, on receiving the first volume of his translation of Homer; and Mr. Basket, an eminent printer, with five hundred guineas, in return for a copy, on vellum, of his folio edition of the Bible, published in 1717. This superb copy, bound in purple velvet, with rich silver clasps, and his grace's arms beautifully engraved on

with the exploits of the Black Prince, in France, will forget to associate with them the name of Sir John de Chandos, who, like the Black Prince himself, was one of the first knights companions of the Garter, the most illustrious order that ever decorated the chivalry of Europe. In the virtues and talents of his duchess, this accomplished nobleman found, as it should be added, a partner in all respects worthy of himself. She died on the 20th of January, 1813, leaving an only child, lady Anna Eliza Brydges, married, in 1796, to Richard Grenville, second marquis of Buckingham, K.G., since created duke of Buckingham and Chandos, whose only son, Richard Plantagenet, marquis of Chandos,* was married, in 1819, to lady Mary Campbell, daughter of John, fourth earl of Breadalbane.

plates of silver-gilt, affixed to the sides, the writer is informed, by his valued friend lord William Fitz-Gerald, is now in the possession of his brother-in-law, lord Foley. Bishop Nicolson's "Historical Libraries," and other works, have recorded the importance of the "Chandos MSS.," comprising one thousand and sixteen volumes, as well as perpetuated the celebrity of the vast and magnificent bibliographical collection at Cannons-House, of which they constituted a part. In the late duke, also, every action manifested the princely virtues of his descent, and proved him to be practically unacquainted with a sordid or base principle. Through Catharine, daughter and heir of Giles, third lord Chandos, a splendid inheritance passed from this family to her son, William Russel, first duke of Bedford; and it has been already stated, that lady Anna Eliza Brydges, the only child of the last duke of the house of Chandos, conveyed, by her marriage, in 1796, all the representative honours of her illustrious lineage to the house of Grenville. The circumstance of her right to quarter above seven hundred coats with her paternal arms is, perhaps, without precedent in the annals of heraldic history: a fact which derives no ordinary lustre from her being the descendant and heir of the princess Mary, second sister of Henry VIII, who married, first, Lewis XII, king of France; and, secondly, Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk; and who, likewise, eventually became a co-heir, with her elder sister Margaret queen of Scotland, to their niece Elizabeth, the last and greatest sovereign of the royal line of Tudor.

* If an unequivocal and flattering expression of public opinion can alleviate domestic calamity, the recent destruction of this nobleman's house, at Wotton, has not been unaccompanied by consolatory circumstances. Few evils, excepting such as originate in self-depravity, are without some solace to refresh the oppressed and wounded mind. The esteem and affection which necessarily follow high and honourable and manly principles, upright conduct, and amiable feelings, seldom fail to be strongly and honestly testified by Englishmen on suitable occasions. One of these occasions occurred on the burning of Wotton-House; and the general and lively interest which that dreadful event excited in almost every individual from the highest to the lowest in the county of Bucks, must, unquestionably, have proved as gratifying as it was creditable to the noble occupier. If the exemplary worth and popularity of the marquis of Chandos (then earl Temple) were to be measured by the general and unaffected anxiety which the conflagration of his residence called forth, the result would indeed be flattering. The circumstances of that event were copiously detailed in numerous contemporary public newspapers, from which the following extracts and particulars are taken: "On Monday last, (the 30th of October, 1820,) the venerable mansion of the marquis (now duke) of Buckingham, at Wotton, occupied by his son and daughter, the earl and countess Temple, was almost wholly destroyed by fire. The flames burst forth about one o'clock, from a room appropriated to papers, directly above the nursery, and in less than two hours the entire of the interior was consumed, leaving nothing but the bare walls remaining. It appears that the fire was caused by an old flue connecting itself with one of the great beams designed for supporting the floor, and which, in most old houses, are seen to project across the ceilings. Captain Percy Grace, R.N., brother to Sir William Grace, bart., happening to have come there on a visit, and, sitting up later than the rest of the family, was the first who discovered the fire; on which he instantly awoke his lordship, and induced him and lady Temple to leave the house without a moment's delay. He then proceeded to the nursery, and had their only child conveyed to the

In this alliance of the families of Brydges and Grenville, it is interesting to remark the union of two illustrious houses, each of them distinguished by its literary celebrity. But noble as is the lineage, magnificent as is the character of descent of these united races, the fame

parsonage; but before it had even left the house, the great burning beam, extending across the nursery-ceiling, already noticed, fell in and crushed the cradle from which it had just been removed. Her ladyship having gone down the principal stairs, and the child being carried down the back stairs, passed each other; and the agonized state of her feelings cannot be described, till one of her attendants, returning from the parsonage, incidentally mentioned her infant's safe arrival there. Fortunately no lives were lost; but the rapid progress of the devouring element was such as to render the preservation of property hopeless and impracticable. The quantity of wood, used for panneling the rooms, and for other purposes, in our older houses, present a prodigious mass of inflammable material, and frightfully augment the danger of fire. His lordship, on being assured of the safety of every individual of his family, and finding that further efforts to preserve his house, or any thing contained in it, were useless, contemplated the awful and sublime spectacle with comparative tranquillity. During the period of half an hour, the whole extent of this spacious edifice exhibited the appearance of one vast furnace, with the flames arising in numerous forked columns from the centre. The breathless serenity and extreme darkness of the night imparted a certain grandeur of effect to the horrors of the scene. A more rapid or merciless conflagration can scarcely be imagined. From the first discovery of the fire, by captain Percy Grace, to its total extinction, an interval of two hours did not elapse. In that interval, however, several instances occurred among the tenantry of heroic intrepidity; and an attachment of above half a century to the noble family of Grenville animated the venerable pastor of Wotton, the rev. Thomas à Becket Turner, with a contempt of danger and of death, and with a prompt efficiency of action that commanded universal admiration. But with every exertion, little, very little, escaped uninjured, excepting the inmates of the mansion, and its massive exterior walls. The entire library, a valuable collection of pictures, plate, furniture, &c. &c. were consumed; and all lovers of the fine arts must lament the destruction of a considerable quantity of exquisitely fine carving by Gibbons, and of a magnificent walnut stair-case, painted by Sir James Thornhill. Wotton-House was 114 years old, it having been re-built, near the site of a former mansion, in 1706; and it is now again rebuilt, on the same plan, under the direction of John Soane, esq., R.A., whose architectural celebrity has been long and deservedly established. The hall has been fitted up in a manner suitable to the character of the primitive seat of the ancient and distinguished house of Grenville. Mr. Soane has decorated it with twenty large shields; but the introduction of appropriate armorial bearings, together with the general heraldic arrangement, which is universally admired, has emanated from the taste and scientific knowledge of Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, bart. M.P. Few people can contemplate, without interest, the brilliant effect which even the mere display of numerous coats of arms is calculated to produce; but that interest assumes an intellectual character, when illustrated by names and exploits which live, and must for ever live, in the proudest pages of British history. Sir Scrope B. Morland has accordingly compiled a very curious, learned, and elaborate work, embellished with coloured lithographic drawings of all the shields, and their respective quarterings, in one volume, quarto, exclusively for private distribution, entitled a "Description of the Shields of Arms recently put up in the Hall of Wotton-House, in the County of Bucks. London, printed by William Nicol, 1823."

The enthusiastic and affectionate exertions of the neighbouring peasantry may be inferred from the following letter, addressed by the duke of Buckingham and Chandos (then marquis of Buckingham) "To the inhabitants of the parish of Wotton," and which was read aloud by the rev. Thomas à Becket Turner, at Wotton-church, to his rural congregation.

"My old and good friends, "*London, November 6th*, 1820.

"I return you my best and hearty thanks for your zealous and kind assistance, when Providence was pleased to afflict us with the calamity of fire at Wotton. Many of you have grown grey under the shadow of those walls which you saw burning. I trust you will all of you live to see the house arise out of its ruins, and again

derived from such a boast fades away in comparison with the splendour of its patronage extended to literature. Homer, embarked upon the ocean of time, as long as time itself shall flow, bears along with him the name of Grenville in the unrivalled edition of his works, by the three brothers. The late marquis of Buckingham, K.G., the right honourable Thomas Grenville, M.P., and lord Grenville, chancellor of Oxford, have thus made a present to the literary world, which that world repays, and will continue to repay, by a never-fading recollection. The scale of political character, great as it has been, and continues to be, in this family, flies up in the balance, when weighed against the impressiveness of their place in the world of letters, recorded in every royal library and university throughout Europe.* Clarendon was undoubtedly a learned judge and a good statesman; but his history, and his foundation of the press, at Oxford, obviously constitute his main passports to the memory of posterity. The earl of Oxford's name is now but dimly recollected as lord high-treasurer of Great Britain; but to the name of Harley, as the munificent founder of the Harleian collection, every literary association, or individual, throughout the globe, immediately re-echoes. Second to Homer, if he be only second, Milton stands pro-

inhabited by the same hearts, inseparably connected with you. At the same time that I return my most humble thanks to Almighty God, for his mercies vouchsafed to me, in the saving my son and daughter and their child from the flames, I cannot deprive myself of the satisfaction of acknowledging how much we owe to your exertions and activity. The re-building the house will find employment for you all; and I have the comfort of feeling the proofs which you afforded my family of your attachment. Thus out of this calamity arise, thanks to Almighty God, advantage to one party and comfort to the other. I have directed some money to be distributed amongst your families, as a testimony of my thanks and satisfaction.

" Believe me, always, under all circumstances,

" Your affectionate friend,

" CHANDOS BUCKINGHAM."

The man who peruses with indifference, or contemplates without profit, the sentiments here expressed, is surely not to be envied. Such a letter, and the circumstance that occasioned it, afford subject for reflection rather than remark.

* The large paper copies of the Grenville Homer exhibit a magnificent specimen of British typography. They are in four volumes, on the finest description of thick elephant quarto paper, and are enriched with some exquisite engravings. The whole of this large paper impression was disposed of in presents, as above stated, and to the immediate connexions and friends of the illustrious house of Grenville. Since the printing of the work, two copies only have appeared for sale, owing to the deaths of the possessors, and one of these was purchased for the enormous sum of £80. But splendid as the literary patronage of the late representative of this noble family was on numerous occasions, an early instance may be adduced of a similar disposition in the present, most honourable and laudatory in character; for its utility is practically extensive, while its noiseless, beneficial, and uninterrupted course, is wholly unmarked by ostentatious display. On the duke of Buckingham's (then earl Temple) marriage, in 1796, with the heiress of the house of Chandos, he acquired the estate of Avington, near Winchester, which soon led to his acquaintance with the discipline of the Wykehamist College there, consisting of 200 boys, and with its want of suitable incentives to youthful emulation. This defect he immediately supplied, by allowing an annual sum for the purchase of books, which, on the close of each half-year, are given to the two boys of five parts, or divisions of classes, who are found, by the daily return during the preceding period, to have continued the longest time at the head of their competitors for the prize. Twenty sets of

minently out in the ranks of fame: yet Whitelocke, ambassador from the protector Cromwell to the eccentric queen Christina, of Sweden, and, in truth, as Hume observes, of large intellectual powers, condescends to speak of this "master of song," as "one Milton, a blind old man." It is amusing, adds the philosophical historian, to reflect

books, handsomely bound, with the duke's arms stamped upon the cover, are thus annually distributed; and a printed inscription, similar to the following, (excepting the boys' name, academic rank, and date, which are added in MS.) is affixed to the inside:

HOC PRÆMIUM
SHEFFIELDO GRACE
E seniore parte quintæ classis
COLLEGII WINTONIENSIS COMMENSALI
Quod
Literis colendis diligentissime incubuerit
Et in moribus optime se gesserit
Adjudicatum
D. D.
VIR HONORATISSIMUS
RICARDUS COMES DE TEMPLE,
Die decimo quinto mensis Decembris,
A. D.
MDCCCV.

Three very beautiful views of Winchester college were, in 1823, admirably engraved in the line manner, by Mr. J. Barnett, from drawings, by Mr. J. Buckler, the first of which is dedicated to Richard duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K. G., the second to Richard Plantagenet marquis of Chandos, and the third to Sheffield Grace, esq., F. S. A. In 1789, George Isaac Huntingford, bishop of Hereford, was elected warden of this college; and it is gratefully acknowledged, that the wisdom, moral worth, and literary attainments, of this exemplary prelate, have largely contributed to the prosperity of the important institution over which he still happily presides. His amiable and esteemed nephew, also, the Rev. Henry Huntingford, a fellow of this college, has durably enriched the world of letters, as well as aided Wyccamical education, by various classical productions. But the high renown for sound scholarship, which Winchester college has now reached, must in fairness be ascribed to the talent for instruction, the discernment of character, the unrelaxed, equable, and conciliating discipline, the impartial, unimpassioned, and judicious conduct of the Rev. William Stanley Goddard, D. D., the late head-master. On the resignation of Dr. Goddard's predecessor, the celebrated Dr. Joseph Warton, Winchester school had only eighty-seven students, viz., seventy college-boys and seventeen commoners, instead of the allotted number of two hundred; while, on his own retirement, in 1816, the regulated number was not only complete, but nearly three hundred names appeared upon his list of candidates for admission. In the long roll of able men, who, during a period of four centuries and a half, have successively held the office of head-master, the most important of any in this great and distinguished seat of elementary knowledge, some may possibly have rivalled, but none, most assuredly, could have surpassed, the Rev. Dr. Goddard in successful and indefatigable personal exertion. And as he has unequivocally merited, so has he universally experienced, the collective and individual respect, regard, and gratitude, of the Wyccamical body. In the present head-master, the intuitive niceties of refined taste are united to extensive erudition; and Dr. Gable has been pronounced, on the high authority of Dr. Parr, as expressed to the writer, to be far superior to all his contemporaries in philological learning. New College, at Oxford, the elder of the munificent William of Wykeham's two prolific daughters, has recently had an opportunity of choosing its warden. The choice thus exercised immediately singled out the Rev. Philip N. Shuttleworth as most entitled to that flattering distinction; and the appointment of a man so estimable in every relation of life, so pre-eminent in talent, application, and judgment, so adorned with the mental acquirements, and the liberal sentiments that characterize a gentleman and a scholar, is not only highly creditable to the sound sense and good principle of the college, but greatly contributes to the honour of the university.

upon the passage, when we recollect how little known is the statesman, how universally celebrated is the bard. Can it then be thought merely speculative to say that the taste and patrician munificence that directed, and the cultivated genius that achieved,* the "Bibliotheca MS. Stowensis," and the "Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores," must ever retain an imperishable endurance; while families the most numerous, and fortunes the most splendid, will crumble into naught, and sink progressively into undisturbed oblivion?

But though Mr. Grace was nearly connected by blood, he was still more strongly bound by personal attachment to the noble owner of the Chandos estates. A very general fertility, an opulent tenantry, and a magnitude of extent, are the prominent features of these hereditary possessions. In the Queen's County, they include the great manor of Villiers, which, comprehending many thousand acres, and covering the fairest portion of the barony of Upper-Ossory, possesses, with its towns and villages, nearly every advantage that hill, vale, or river, an improved agriculture, and a productive inland trade, can impart. Induced to accept the trust, he came to the management of this property under the

* The name of the Rev. Charles O'Conor, D. D., is thus appropriately identified with the invaluable bibliographical treasures accumulated in the Stowe library; and the catalogue compiled by him exhibits the most important, as well as the most superb and extensive, private collection of MSS. in these kingdoms. It fills two large quarto volumes, and the same princely spirit that dictated to the late representative of this distinguished house the unpurchased distribution of the Grenville Homer, has similarly influenced the present in the disposal of these splendid catalogues. Though all scholars must hail with applause and gratitude the compilation here noticed, yet the historian, or the searcher after historic facts, bearing on a particular subject, can alone appreciate its full and just value. The author of this memoir experienced, on another occasion, all the evils of uncertainty, of unnecessary inquiry, and of unavailing delay, owing to the want of a perfect bibliographical reference to historical works relating to Ireland, from which he was only relieved by the compilation of two very large folio volumes, in MS., one of which, consisting of 518 pages, is entitled "Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum de rebus Hibernicis, cum Indice Alphabetico, cura et sumptibus Sheffieldi Grace;" and contains detailed notices of all the *manuscript* works on Irish history, literature, &c. in the Carew, Cottonian, and Harleian collections, and likewise of all those in the other public and private libraries, as particularized in the MS. catalogue of the late general Charles Vallancey. The other of these MS. volumes, consisting of 472 pages, is entitled "Catalogus Librorum impressorum de Rebus Hibernicis, cum Indice Alphabetico, cura et sumptibus Sheffieldi Grace;" and contains similar notices of all *printed* works on Irish history, &c., and comprehends the whole of general Vallancey's bibliographical collections on the subject; together with notices of such new works as have been published since the death of that zealous and ingenious upholder of the ancient lore and antiquities of Ireland. The dearth of knowledge, the absence of literary feelings or of literary patriotism, and the extinction of all *useful* inquiry, respecting that country, with the single and precarious exception of Shaw Mason's Statistical Survey, are objects of remark, and sources of regret, to every reflecting mind. English writers, who incidentally notice Ireland, view with contempt, or receive with suspicion, the scanty shreds of information which tourists, the sojourners of a day, export. Native exertion and local research, unassisted by native patronage, must necessarily languish. With the rising generation, it is hoped that a taste for letters will also arise in that ill-fated country. The following paragraph, which occurs in a recent London publication, fully illustrates these remarks: "It is scarcely to be believed how few of the literary collections of our great men are stored with works relating to Ireland: if we except the splendid library at Stowe, of the duke of Buckingham, and those of lord Arundel, Mr. Heber, Mr. Thomas Grenville, Mr. Peel, and Mr. Sheffield Grace, there is scarce a book-collector in the country possessing a share of valuable information on this interesting national subject."

very untoward circumstances of a long and ruinous litigation, which had then endured for no less than thirty years. Here was an occasion which required not only firmness, assiduity, sagacity, and much legal knowledge, but a strict attention to that impartiality, which justice and honour demand in a mediator. These qualities were exerted by him with such success in the termination of this mischievous contest, that, by a rare felicity, while every member of the Chandos family was loud in expressions of applause and thanks, the opponents themselves of that family presented him with a service of plate; the following inscription upon which will shew the strong sense entertained by them of his distinguished merits upon so critical and delicate an occasion.

As a memorial
OF GRATITUDE AND ESTEEM,
For his persevering, steady, and honourable conduct,
In securing to them and their posterity
The tranquil enjoyment of their property,
and
Relieving them from uncertainty and law,
THE TENANTS OF THE MANOR OF VILLIERS
have presented this service of plate
to
RICHARD GRACE, Esq.
M. P. for the Borough of Baltimore,*
&c. &c. &c.
November, 1793.

To such an extent had, in fact, this unfortunate contest grown, that it had become necessary to originate a sufficient power to meet its management by an act of the legislature. The bill† for this purpose was introduced into the Irish House of Commons, and carried through it by Mr. Grace himself, who, as it must be supposed, was well acquainted with all the bearings of the question. But his career, as a senator, was not limited within the bounds of private transactions, however important they might be. His political conduct may be inferred from the circumstance of his being an original member of the Whig Club,‡

* This borough is situated in the county of Cork, and, previously to its disfranchisement, at the period of the union between the two kingdoms, in 1800, was the property of Mr. Grace's nephew, Sir John Evans Freke, of Castle-Freke, bart., who, in 1807, succeeded as sixth lord Carbery.

† This bill was not only remarkable for the very numerous, complicated, and important interests it embraced, but for the extraordinary and perhaps unexampled magnitude of its appearance. The writer can state, on the authority of his friend, John Claudius Beresford, esq., who then represented the borough of Swords, and who was present on Mr. Grace's bill passing into a law, that, instead of the Speaker holding it up, as is usual, with one hand, on saying "that this bill do now pass," the strength of two men was necessary to raise and exhibit it to the house. The Speaker, of course, merely laid his hand upon it.

‡ He was also an original member of Daly's Club, the most splendid establishment of the kind ever known in Ireland Previous to the legislative union of that country with England, this society consisted, with very few exceptions, of peers and members of parliament. Among the earliest members of the Kildare and Sackville-Street Clubs his name also appears. In the British metropolis these social establishments exceed twenty in number, of which White's as a Tory, and Brooke's as a Whig club, rank first. The United-Service Club consists of officers of the army and navy, as the United-University does of gentlemen educated or entered at Oxford and Cambridge. The Alfred, which

instituted in Ireland, in 1789, by the zeal of lord Charlemont,*—a name never to be thought of by his country without veneration, or mentioned without an accompanying expression of gratitude. As of this great and good man Mr. Grace deserved, so he enjoyed, the friendship. "*Laudari à laudatis viris*" has long been named among the highest attributes of character which can be reached, or even wished for. But this is the praise of the head: that of the heart will be found in the friendships of the good and great, where love and admiration exist together, because both are merited. As the integrity of Mr. Grace's conduct was always as much above temptation as it was without blemish, so was he never suspected to flatter or to unjustly praise the greatest man or dearest friend, or to servilely compromise his own opinions. He was, indeed, altogether superior to hypocrisy or dissimulation; yet such were his benignity, discernment, and address, that no man of worth ever felt himself hurt or humbled, or the nicest rules of courtesy infringed, by his frankness. In the early part of the

has been denominated a literary club, requires no political, official, or local qualification for admission; and, in 1821, the Union club was established on similar principles. The *original* committee of thirty-six, or founders of this last institution, consisted of lord Arundel, general Bayley, sir Charles Belson, lord William Bentink, James Blair, esq. M.P., earl of Breadalbane, honourable William Burrell, Henry Chambers, esq., marquis of Chandos, sir George Cockburn, M.P., John Wilson Croker, esq. M.P., sir Alexander Don, M.P., sir Henry Englefield, bart., viscount Gage, viscount Glenorchy, Pascoe Grenfell, esq. M.P., Sheffield Grace, esq., captain Percy Grace, R.N., A. C. Grant, esq. M.P., William Haldimand, esq. M.P., George Hammersley, esq. M.P., William Holmes, esq., M.P., earl of Kingston, viscount Lowther, William Mayne, esq., right honourable Robert Peel, M.P., sir Peter Pole, M.P., sir Horace St. Paul, M.P., lord Sherborne, sir John Shelley, M.P, John Smith, esq. M.P., William Stewart, esq., G. Holme Sumner, esq. M.P., earl of Uxbridge, earl of Waldegrave, and general Wood. The sub-committee selected out of this general committee, to expend the sum of one thousand guineas on books and maps, consisted of the marquis of Chandos, John Wilson Croker, esq. M.P., sir Henry Englefield, bart., Sheffield Grace, esq., and sir Horace St. Paul, bart., M.P.

* The attachment of this excellent and accomplished nobleman to Mr. Grace was not merely founded on a similarity of political sentiments. A congenial taste in the cultivation of literature, in the estimation of the fine arts, and in an undeviating rectitude of principle, formed the true basis of their mutual regard. Both had resided for a considerable period abroad, both were intimately acquainted with most of the courts in Europe, and with the chief personages in them; and hence many subjects were interesting to both, in which few other gentlemen then in Ireland could participate. All foreigners, and strangers of distinction, who visited Dublin, were received at Charlemont-House; and Mr. Grace's society, so peculiarly distinguished by colloquial and exhilarating talents, as well as by extent of knowledge and elegance of manners, was always, on these hospitable occasions, earnestly solicited by his noble and truly estimable friend. Lord Charlemont appears to have had a particular partiality for the people as well as for the climate and literature of Italy; and his voluminous MS. history of the poetry of that country, commencing with Dante, and ending with Metastasio, furnishes most pleasing, accurate, and critical accounts of their best poets. From this MS. the rev. Edward Groves has edited a privately printed and highly interesting volume, entitled "Select Sonnets of Petrarch, with Translations and illustrative Notes, by James, late Earl of Charlemont. Dublin, 1822." The writer has been presented with this volume, in the advertisement to which, it is stated that "a limited number of copies has been printed, for the perusal of his friends and admirers, at the desire of his nearest relative, to shew that the leisure moments of a life devoted to the cause of his country, were devoted with equal ardour to that of literature; and to teach those who come after, to what a height of elevation rank and talents can raise their possessor, by being unremittingly applied to the purposes for which they are vouchsafed by our CREATOR."

year 1819, the compiler of this memoir passed some days with a gentleman distinguished for high character, talent, and property, in the neighbourhood of Mr. Grattan's seat, at Tinehinch, on which occasion he understood that eminent and patriotic statesman to have replied to an observation, by saying, that "He (his son) may well feel proud at being descended from a man whose merits would dignify the proudest ancestry." On another occasion, a considerable landed proprietor, in the Queen's County, whose cultivated mind, candour, and philanthropy, command universal respect, thus personally addressed himself to the writer, "If your father was the son of even the humblest peasant, I should esteem it a greater honour to derive my being from him than from any other man in the county." The lustre of virtue, so truly great, was not clouded by obscurity. In what more brilliant frame could, in fact, the merits of any person be set, than in the affectionate intimacy and esteem of such men as the dukes of Norfolk,* Chandos, and Leinster, lords Buckingham, Lansdown, Roslyn, and Charlemont, Edmund Burke, Henry Grattan, George Ponsonby, Horace Walpole, Arthur Browne, Hussey Burgh, and Richard Fitz-Patrick?† These are names for history to work upon and to record: but with the possessor of the last of them, Mr. Grace must have found and enjoyed many points of coincidence. They were both descended from an antient and honourable lineage; both distinguished for their very peculiar excellence in conversation; both remarkable for the coolness, acumen, and depth of their judgments. In their habits of life the same resemblance might not be traced; as the habits and associations in England of general Fitz-Patrick led him, in early life, into scenes, which his more matured experience induced him to abandon. The course pursued by Mr. Grace was ever of a more domestic nature, and was passed in the assiduous cultivation of the various endearing relationships of son, of husband, and of father. The income of his mother, during the many years in which she was his only surviving parent, was by him nearly doubled, with the still more gratifying discharge of all that filial tenderness or duty could prompt or receive. During twenty years, the affection, kindness, and respect, shewn to his wife, may be equalled,

* A remote but undoubted connection existed between Mr. Grace and this illustrious house, by his descent from the second lord Sheffield, who married a daughter of the first lord Howard of Effingham, a younger son of the second duke of Norfolk; and he was also related to this nobleman's first wife, Mary-Anne, daughter and heiress of John Coppinger, of Barry's-Court, in the county of Cork, esq. The duke of Norfolk not only did him the honour of always acknowledging this alliance, but, as a distinguished complimentary testimony of it, appeared at the marriage of his sister with William Middelton, of Stockeld-Park, esq., in the character of earl-marshal of England, and officiated on that occasion, in all respects, precisely as he would have done if called upon by the occurrence of a similar ceremony in the royal family.

† The right honourable general Fitz-Patrick was the only brother of the last earl of Upper-Ossory, and was appointed secretary at war by the Grenville administration, in 1806. His talents, his accomplishments, and social qualities, are commemorated in some extremely pretty verses written upon his death, and published in a volume, entitled, "Sylva: Poems, on several occasions, by Chandos Leigh, esq. London, 1823." This work possesses much typographical merit, and is highly creditable to the accuracy and good taste of Mr. Richards's press.

but cannot be surpassed. He married, on the 10th of August, 1782, Jane, (to whom he was previously related in the degree of third cousin,) the youngest daughter of the honourable John Evans, of Bulgaden-Hall, in the county of Limerick, who was himself the youngest son of George lord Carbery,* by Anne, sister and co-heir of William Stafford, of Blatherwick and Laxton, both in the county of Northampton.†

* Eyre Evans, of Portrane, Mrs. Grace's grand-uncle, was this lord Carbery's next brother, and was grandfather of George, of that place, who married, in 1805, Sophia, daughter of Sir John Parnell, bart., of Rathleage, in the Queen's County; and Anne Evans, her grand-aunt, this lord's third sister, married Chidley Coote, of Ash-Hill, and had issue,—first, Robert, whose grandson, Sir Charles Coote, of Ballyfin, in the Queen's County, succeeded to the Irish estates and baronetage of the last earl of Mountrath; second, Charles, the second son, was dean of Kilfenora, and father of Charles Henry lord Castle Coote, and of Grace, married to Henry Bathurst, lord-bishop of Norwich.

† A genealogical diagram, in accordance with the facts, will, perhaps, be found to supply the clearest illustration of these notices.

William Meade, of Ballintobber, in the co. of Cork, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Travers.

George Evans, of Caharas, co. Limerick, *ob.* 1720, mar. Mary, dau. of John Eyre, of Eyre-Court, co. Galway, & sist. of Elizabeth, the wife of Frederick Trench, of Garbally, whose grandson was created earl of Clancarty.

Sir John Meade, created a baronet in 1703, and *ob.* 1711, grandfather of Sir John, created earl of Clanwilliam, in 1776.‡ = Elizabeth, 2d dau. and co-heir of colonel Daniel Redman, ‖ of Ballylinch, co. Kilkenny, 2d wife, & sist. of Eleanor, viscountess Ikerrin.

John Galway, of Lota-House, in the county of Cork. = Elizabeth Meade, of Ballintobber, eld. dau. and sist. of Eleanor, the wife of Godwin Swift, uncle of the celebrated Dean Swift.

John Evans, created lord Carbery, in 1715, married Anne, 2d sister and co-h. of WILLIAM STAFFORD, of Blatherwick and Laxton, co. Northampton.

Sir Ralph Freke, of Castle-Freke, co. Cork, created an English baronet, in 1713. = Elizabeth Meade, of Ballintobber, only child and heir to her mother.‖

Michael Grace, of Gracefield, in the Queen's County, *ob.* 1760. = Mary Galway, of Lota-House, *ob.* 1736.

George, 2d lord Carbery, mar. Frances, daughter of Richard, 5th viscount Fitz-William, and sister of Mary countess of Pembroke. His male descendants extinct on the death of John, the 5th lord, in 1807.

John Evans, of Bulgaden-Hall, co. Limerick, 4th and youngest son, *ob.* 1758. = Grace Freke, of Castle-Freke, only daughter, and sole heir to her brother, mar. in 1741.

William Grace, 3d son, resided chiefly at St. Germain's, in France, *ob.* in London, 1777. = Mary, dau. & h. of Richard Harford, of Marshfield, near Dublin, *ob.* in London, 1799.

Sir John Evans Freke, created a baronet of Ireland, in 1768, mar. Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Gore, first earl of Arran, and died in 1777.

1. Sir John Evans Freke, of Castle-Freke, bart., succeeded, in 1807, as sixth lord Carbery.¶
2. George Evans Freke Evans, of Bulgaden and Laxton.
3. Percy Evans Freke, of Percy-Lodge.

JANE EVANS, of Bulgaden-Hall, youngest daughter, *ob.* 1804. = RICHARD GRACE of Boley, M.P., eldest son, *ob.* at Southville, 1801.

1. Sir William Grace, succeeded, in 1818, to the English baronetcy, of Sir Richard Gamon.
2. Sheffield Grace, of Lincoln's-Inn, F.S.A.
3. Percy Grace, a captain in the royal navy, commanding his M.S. Cyrene.

‡ He married, thirdly, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Pierce Butler, viscount Ikerrin, from whom the present earl of Clanwilliam descends.

‖ Colonel D. Redman, from whom sir W. Grace is thus descended, was the person to whom Cromwell granted the Ballylinch or Kilkenny estates, of which his immediate ancestor, W. Grace, of Ballylinch, the son of Gerald, of the same, (slain at the battle of Kilrush, in 1642,) was dispossessed. See page 25, and note * at page 50.

‖ She married, 2dly, James King, of Mitchelstown, 4th lord Kingston, and had an only surviving child, Margaret, mar. to Richard Fitz-Gerald, esq., whose only dau. and heir, Caroline, mar., in 1769, Robert King, of Rockingham, 2d earl of Kingston.

¶ In 1811, Sheffield Grace, of Lincoln's-Inn, was sworn as an evidence, by lord Walsingham, chairman of the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords, to whom the petition of this nobleman, praying to have his right to vote on the election of the Irish peers established, was referred. The claim has since been admitted, and the right exercised.

Sir William Stafford, the founder of this branch of his illustrious house, was next brother of Harvey, sixth baron Stafford, whose great-great-grandson, Ralph, the eleventh baron, was, in 1350, created earl of Stafford. Earl Ralph was great-grandfather of Humphrey, the sixth earl, elevated to the dukedom of Buckingham,* in 1444.

The sweetness of Mrs. Grace's temper, her courtesy, and her general excellence of character, in whatever way it can be analized, accompanied as they were by great personal charms, at once endeared her to him, and rendered her worthy of such a husband. The happiness of their union was exceedingly promoted by the sense of religious obligation, which was not more understood than obeyed by them; although it was never ostentatiously brought forward by them, and still less was suffered to lead them into controversy, which, as has been most justly observed, while it affects to vindicate the cause of heaven and its Almighty Ruler, means, for the most part, little more than personal dispute. She survived him three years, with an income augmented by his affection, but in deep sorrow for the loss of one, by whose side, at the end of that time, and by her own express desire, she was laid in the Grace-Mausoleum, at Arles, in the Queen's County.

Of this marriage, thus distinguished by its happiness, while it continued, and by the grief of the survivor, upon its dissolution, five children were the fruits, viz., three sons,—first, Sir William Grace, who inherited the English Baronetcy on the death of his relation, Sir Richard Gamon, bart., on the 8th of April, 1818; second, Sheffield Grace, F.S.A.,† a

* This high and distinguished ducal title, which was conferred first upon Humphrey Stafford, the sixth earl of Stafford, K.G., in 1444, became extinct by the attainder of Edward, the third duke, in 1521. The representatives and next of kin of the ducal house of Stafford is the ancient family of Jerningham, of Cossey, in the county of Norfolk. It was conferred, secondly, upon George Villiers, first marquis of Buckingham, K.G. in 1623, and became extinct by the death, *s.p.*, of George, the second duke, in 1687. The representatives and next of kin, in the *male* line, of the ducal house of Villiers, are the noble families of Jersey and Clarendon, who are descended from Edward, the eldest brother, by the half-blood of the first duke, whose issue has wholly failed. It was conferred, thirdly, upon John Sheffield, third earl of Mulgrave and first marquis of Normanby, K.G., in 1702, and became extinct by the death, *s.p.*, of Edmund, the second duke, in 1735. The representatives and next of kin of the ducal house of Sheffield, is the family of Grace, of Gracefield, in the Queen's County. It was conferred, fourthly, upon Richard Grenville, second marquis of Buckingham, K.G., in 1822; that of Chandos being at the same time added, as derived from the duchess, who is the only child and sole heir of James Brydges, the third and last duke of the "princely house of Chandos."

† An admission to the society of Antiquaries of London must be preceded by an official recommendation of three of that body *personally* acquainted with the candidate. The following is a copy of the form drawn up on this occasion, by Nicholas Carlisle, esq. the efficient and intelligent secretary of the society, in conjunction with Henry Ellis, esq., of the British Museum, whose valuable acquirements and interesting pursuits are as highly appreciated, as they are universally known.

"Sheffield Grace, esq., of No. 5, King's-Bench-Walk, in the Inner-Temple, a gentleman very conversant in the history and antiquities of this kingdom, being desirous of the honour of becoming a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London; we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do, of our *personal* knowledge, recommend him as highly deserving that honour, and likely to prove a useful and valuable member.

C. BATHURST.
CLIFDEN.
HENNIKER."

member of the honourable society of Lincoln's Inn, and formerly a student at Winchester-College,* and a gentleman-commoner at St. Mary's, Oxford; third, Percy Grace,† a captain in the royal navy, commanding

The right honourable Charles Bathurst, of Lydney-Park, in Gloucestershire, M. P., the first of these gentlemen, has long stood before the public as a cabinet-minister, chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, and president of the Board for Control of the Affairs of India, from which duties he retired, in 1823, to enjoy and to impart, in domestic life, the pleasures inseparable from copiousness, diversity, and minuteness of knowledge, refined literary attainments, varied accomplishments, active kindness, and general philanthropy. Those who know him, and can admire intellect, and the social virtues, must feel that such an enviable felicity of mental combinations seldom, alas! too seldom, fall to the lot of man. The affection which an intimate and uninterrupted friendship of twenty years has generated for his highly talented and amiable son, Charles Bathurst, can suggest words for neither a more perfect nor a more just character of the latter, than to say, that he is in every respect deserving of such a father. Encomium can go no higher.

* Those, whose feelings are not wholly blunted by a commerce with the world, must have often perceived the lengthened influence of boyish recollections, and the attractions with which partiality clothes them. They cling to the mind till slowly effaced by the busy scenes of life, or by the absorbing tide of prosperous or adverse fortune. To the impulse generated by the frequent indulgence of such recollections, may be attributed the introduction of the following lines:

ON LEAVING ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, AT WINCHESTER.

Belgica Venta vale! nostram quæ docta juventam
Formâsti studiis, Belgica Venta vale!
Itchinus vitreâ dum præterlabitur undâ,
Teque colam sanctâ Viccamicosque fide.
Vos quoque, qui castris mecum vigilâstis in isdem,
Pieriumque animis excoluistis opus,
Vivite felices, charissima turba, sodales!
Æternum vultus pectora nostra gerent.
Sheffieldus sedenim vos inter gaudet haberi,
Gaudet et insigni nomine Viccamici.
Gaudeat oh Ventæ dulces venerâsse Camœnas,
Et quas Roma tenet, Græcia quasque colit.

There are three *Ventæ* of Roman origin, viz., *Venta Icenorum*, Norwich; *Venta Silurum*, Bristol; and *Venta Belgica*, Winchester.

The anniversary Wykehamist dinner, on the first Wednesday in May, at the Thatched House, in St. James's Street, contributes to an association of ideas that reanimates many a childish occurrence, which few revert to without pleasure; and the comparison of the past with the present can scarcely, under any circumstance, prove unsalutary. For the meeting of 1824, the eight stewards selected are the viscount St. Vincent; the rev. R. Mant, D. D., lord-bishop of Down; sir Philip Carteret Sylvester, bart.; the rev. Philip N. Shuttleworth, D. D., warden of New-College, Oxford; the rev. Edward Maltby, D. D.; the rev. Henry Lee; William Hoskins, esq.; and Sheffield Grace, esq.

† Captain Percy Grace entered the royal navy at the unusually early age of ten years, and was placed under the care of Sir Thomas Freemantle, bart., G. C. B., who then commanded the Ganges, of seventy-four guns. He had not been many *days* on board, when that ship joined lord Nelson's fleet, in the tremendous action off Copenhagen, on the 2d of April, 1801. He was also on board the Greyhound, at the capture of the Dutch frigate, Pallas, in the East-Indies; and was severely wounded when engaged, with the boats of the Piedmontese frigate, against the Malay pirate rows that then infested the Indian seas. While lieutenant of the Semiramis, on the 25th of August, 1811, he commanded one of the two boats of that frigate which achieved the very gallant and remarkable enterprise of cutting out the Pluvier French sloop of war, mounting sixteen guns and one hundred and thirty-six men, fully prepared for action, and in the middle

his Majesty's ship Cyrenè; and two daughters,—first, Jane, married to George F. Brooke, esq., youngest brother of Sir Henry Brooke,

of the day, from under the batteries in Royan-roads, at the entrance of the river Gironde, leading to Bourdeaux. His spirited and judicious conduct on these three latter occasions induced the captains, under whose respective commands he served, to recommend him in their official despatches to the lords of the Admiralty as entitled, by his merit, to further promotion. It may be also added, that, besides the casualties of being once shipwrecked and taken prisoner, he was always employed in the most active service from his first entering the navy to the termination of hostilities on the general peace in 1816; and that for ten years of that long and eventful period he served in the East and West Indies. On the 15th of June, 1814, he was raised to the rank of commander, being at the same time appointed to the command of the Minorca sloop of war; and, on the 17th of January, 1822, H. M. S. Cyrenè, of twenty-four guns, which had recently been put into commission, and destined for a very responsible, as well as a very dangerous and unpleasant service, was entrusted to his command. The service alluded to is the suppression of the slave-trade, which three out of the five nations formerly concerned in that most iniquitous and most cruel traffic, still zealously, though clandestinely, protect; our French, Portuguese, and Spanish allies supporting it, by every indirect possible method; while the English and American governments honestly endeavour to carry into full effect the measures of absolute abolition, formally and publicly acquiesced in by all the powers. These remarks are strikingly illustrated in the following paragraphs, which appeared in the Guardian London newspaper, of the 19th of January, 1823; and also in the Courier paper, of the 13th of the same month. "It rejoices us much to notice the successful efforts which are making to extinguish this detestable and inhuman branch of mercantile traffic. In carrying the views and determination of the British government into execution, every thing depends upon the qualification of the naval officers selected for such a service; and we feel convinced that success must attend our endeavours, if this discharge of our national duty is but entrusted to such men as we have the gratification to find employed in confiscating promptly the property embarked, and the accumulations realized in these nefarious engagements. Our readers will, with pleasure, peruse the following account of captain Percy Grace's method of treating slave-dealers, and marking the reprobation his country feels at the heinousness of these abominable speculations. It is to such promptness and decision the friends of the abolition must trust for the fulfilment of their wishes, and the completion of their prayers. From the Sierra Leone Gazette, of November 9, 1822, we learn that—Yesterday evening arrived in this harbour the Dutch schooner, Aurora, with 180 slaves, prize of his Majesty's ship, Cyrenè, captain Percy Grace, commander. This schooner was captured off the Gallinas, on the 23d ult.; she is one hundred and forty-two tons, four guns, twenty-six men, and is well armed with muskets, pistols, and cutlasses: was about a month upon the coast, and one death only has occurred among the unfortunate victims since the capture; the others being pretty healthy. The cargo consists of forty-three men, twenty-one women, seventy-three boys, and forty-two girls. As the boats of his Majesty's ship, Cyrenè, under the command of lieutenant Courtenay, crossed the bar of the Gallinas, and proceeded up the river, they were assailed by showers of musquetry; and also from a battery, which had been suddenly erected, of three twelve-pounders, landed previously from a *French* slave-schooner, L'Hypolite. The guns were served by the master and several men of the schooner; but, from the intrepidity and bravery of our tars, they soon drove them off, and turned their guns against them. In this unprovoked attack the Cyrenè had one man killed, and two severely wounded.

"It clearly appears that the slave-trade is in a flourishing state in that quarter, three *French* vessels having sailed with full cargoes in September last; and, three days before the arrival of the Cyrenè, a *Spanish* schooner had sailed with 300 slaves. L'Hypolite, an old slaver, from Martinique, of one hundred and ninety-five tons, twenty-two guns, and one hundred and nineteen men, was in readiness to take her slaves from the shore, where they were all nearly collected.

"In consequence of the cruel and wanton attack made upon our gallant tars, the Cyrenè burnt down several towns and slave-factories belonging to Siacca, the notorious and detestable slave-dealer, and chief of the Gallinas. Siacca afterwards thought it prudent to reconcile matters with captain Percy Grace, and expressed his sorrow at the unfortunate occurrence, alleging that, as he was absent at the time, he hoped the misconduct of his people would be forgiven."

bart., and son of Francis Brooke,* of Colebrooke, in the county of Fermanagh, by Hannah, sister of Henry Prittie lord Dunally; and, second, Louisa Caroline. Parental excellence can in no respect be more strongly reflected than in filial attachment and admiration; and these Mr. Grace has secured, in a very eminent degree, by kindness, attention, exhortation, and, above all, by example.

—— Grates persolvere dignas
Non opis est nostræ. VIRG.

His high and various mental acquirements, grounded upon his natural talents, must, in every point of view, have qualified him for the office of instructor; but the exemplary virtues belonging to him, his remarkable temperance, his evenness of temper, necessarily gave him all that weight of authority, which should be the chief characteristic of a monitor. Without evenness of temper, parent or tutor may, indeed, instruct and admonish; but the instruction will be very distastefully received, and the admonition deprived of half its force. The first duty of those who aspire to, or exercise, the command of others, is to prove that they can command themselves. A higher and a more difficult duty, though, perhaps, a less useful quality, in a father, is the example of forbearance towards the injurious, and of forgiveness extended to the ungrateful. These are difficult exertions of the human mind; but, as they were exercised by Mr. Grace in many instances, so they constituted models for imitation, to which it should be the high ambition of every one, with such an example before them, to adapt their characters and conduct.

But it was not in the circle of his family alone that these virtues and excellencies were shewn or practised. It was his fortune to be called to the discharge of his duties, in the House of Commons, at a period stormy and shaken by those evils with which the history of Ireland has, unfortunately, been so peculiarly overshadowed. The very peace of the country had been nearly sacrificed to the calamities of a civil war, which was, perhaps, only prevented by the timely concessions of the British government. That these concessions were justly and properly made, can never be doubted, when it is recollected that Ireland asked nothing but what every community has the clearest right to demand. But it would have been well, if the general interests of the country had to contend with the British government alone. Unfortunately, amidst the distractions, arising from wounded recollections, actual evils, and the exasperations of continued contentions, the mind of the whole island must be stated to have been, as was indeed but too natural, in a most diseased condition. Amidst all this, Richard Grace won his way, with a general popularity, founded upon the conviction of almost every party, that as he was the enlightened advocate of reli-

* Francis Brooke was younger brother of sir Arthur Brooke, of Colebroke, bart., who died, in 1785, leaving issue two daughters, viz. Selina, married to Thomas viscount De Vescy; and Letitia, married to sir John Parnell, bart., of Rathleague, in the Queen's County.

gious freedom, and the dispassionate friend of civil liberty, so was he the determined supporter of legitimate and constitutional government. Mankind, in fact, amidst all their caprices, prejudices, and resentful feelings, are rarely so unjust as not to render the tribute due to virtue, when its existence is clearly made known to them; and no virtue, assuredly, can be greater than that of disinterestedly maintaining or contending for the just, inherent, and indefeasible rights of a people. But his political principles, though springing from an innate vigour of mind and an acknowledged purity of feeling, and though immoveably confirmed by experience, and honourably illustrated by conduct, did not, in any degree, expose him to the tainting influence of prejudice. He could admit that reason, virtue, and justifiable circumstances, might dictate opinions opposite to his own. As it was, indeed, scarcely possible for respect or love to be less mixed with alloy of a sectarian cast, either in politics, religion, or country, so were many of those with whom he associated and corresponded, with the most unreserved intimacy, in these several respects, opposed to him. Hence, therefore, he seldom felt a self-prohibition to mix with the more select, enlightened, and attractive society, which often adorned the vice-regal residence in Ireland. There have been many distinguished individuals to testify that if, on these occasions, he did derive, so did he also most unequivocally impart, much mental gratification, particularly during the Northington, Rutland, Fitz-William, and Cornwallis administrations. A trivial, but very certain, proof of the estimation in which his colloquial powers were held, may be further gathered from a convivial society, to which he belonged, entitled, "The Monks of the Screw." The right honourable J. P. Curran was *prior of this fraternity*, which consisted of lords Charlemont, Clifden, and Avonmore, judges Day, Chamberlaine, and Metge, right honourable Sir Hercules Langrish, right honourable Henry Flood, right honourable Henry Grattan, right honourable Dennis Bowes Daly, right honourable George Ogle, Wogan Browne, esq., Dr. O'Leary, and some other persons of equal distinction. In the difficulty of admission, and in the fewness, acknowledged talents, and high character of its members, this little *brotherhood* has perhaps never been surpassed.

Though so pre-eminently qualified, by candour, disinterestedness, intelligence, and unwearied activity, to efficiently protect local interests the most complicated, and to creditably discharge public duties the most important, it is painful to add, that he twice failed in attempts, attended with very considerable expense, to represent the Queen's County in parliament. His rival competitors, on these occasions, were men of no ordinary note; and defeat ceases to be humiliating, when, on the brilliant legend of victory, such names are to be found blazoned, as those of the right honourable William Wellesley Pole, now lord Maryborough, brother to the duke of Wellington and the marquis Wellesley; the right honourable Charles Henry Coote, now lord Castle-Coote; the right honourable Sir John Parnell, bart., chan-

cellor of the Exchequer; and John Warburton, of Garryhinch, esq. He was also a candidate at the period of his decease; and no doubt was entertained of his success, if it had pleased Providence to prolong his valuable life. The warm friendship, as well as the extensive influence, of the duke of Buckingham and Chandos claims precedence for this noble personage, among those to whom Mr. Grace would have been indebted for the attainment of this honourable distinction; and the late lords Lansdown, Stanhope, and Upper-Ossory, and the late countess of Portarlington, (whose son, the present lord Portarlington, was then a minor,) likewise gave him their powerful support. His near relatives, lord Carbery, Morgan Kavanagh, George Putland, and Hamden Evans, esquires, formed a strong and undivided interest in his favour; and among his most attached personal friends, may be mentioned William Cooper, of Cooper's Hill, esq.; Sir George Pigot, bart., and John Pigot, of Cappard, esq.; admiral Cosby, of Stradbally-Hall; judge Kelly, of Kellyville; general Walsh, of Ballykillcavan; C. B. Ponsonby, of Belmont, esq.; and the right honourable Henry Grattan. The ambition of representing a county, with which the candidate is connected by the relationships of property and residence, is unquestionably justified by its being, perhaps, the highest political distinction to which a private gentleman can aspire.* It is true, that in the contest a very serious expense is often incurred; that the passions of the people (who, with or without reason, side with the different candidates) are inflamed; and that, commonly, a wide indulgence in debauchery takes place. That there is much evil in all this, must be granted; but, on the other hand, contests like these, and their consequences, rouse a spirit of interest in public concerns; excite a sense of some importance in the persons who engage in them; and, above all, prevent that last of political evils,—a stagnation

* No legitimate national occurrence does or ought to command a larger portion of public attention than a general election; and we accordingly find that the newspapers always endeavour to describe the leading interests of the contested counties, and to detail the support and ostensible grounds on which the respective candidates build their hopes of success. The following paragraph appeared in the Dublin Journal newspaper, of the 17th of June, 1818, among others of a similar nature, on the general election that took place in that year. "QUEEN'S COUNTY.—The representation of few counties has been more warmly contested than this has formerly been; and if zeal and exertion could ensure success, the three candidates, on the present occasion, ought in fairness to divide the prize. The majority of the great landed proprietors are unquestionably in favour of sir Henry Parnell and Mr. Wellesley Pole; but sir Charles Coote possesses, perhaps, the most considerable personal interest, as well as the most considerable estate of any individual gentleman in the county. It is conjectured that lords Lansdown, Upper-Ossory, and De Vescy, will support sir H. Parnell singly; and that lords Buckingham, Stanhope, and Portarlington, sirs R. Staples, W. Grace, A. Walsh, and G. Pigot, Messrs. Warburton, Cosby, Pigot, Grattan, Cooper, and Trench, will support sir H. Parnell and Mr. W. Pole jointly. Lords Drogheda, Rossmore, and Castle-Coote, general Dunne, sir W. Hort, and Messrs. Weldon, Smith, and Moore, are reckoned among sir C. Coote's friends, who likewise possesses a larger portion of the secondary interests of the county, than, perhaps, either of the other two candidates. The memorable contest for this county in the year 1795, in which the late sir John Parnell, colonel Warburton, Mr. Grace, and the present lord Castle-Coote were candidates, could scarcely have been more distinguished by zeal and exertion than the present is likely to be. Since that period no third candidate has offered himself. The strong contest that was expected, in 1801, between sir J. Parnell, Mr. W. Pole, and Mr. Grace, was prevented by the premature and lamented death of the latter gentleman, a short time previous to the election."

of the general mind. The experience of the world, hitherto, has shewn, that a state, to be free, must occasionally be tumultuous. The king of Great Britain, observes Montesquieu, is insubversibly seated upon a throne always tottering. Without tying down this able writer to the exact letter of his expression, the most loyal Englishman may admit that there is considerable truth in its spirit.

Distinguished as is the character of an active and able member in a free legislative assembly, it is yet, perhaps, surpassed in practical utility by that of a zealous and upright magistrate.* The House of Commons

* The proudest boast of England is the body entrusted with the immediate administration of its laws. This trust gives them the highest consequence among the middle class: they hence possess the greatest influence and most preponderating weight, and they are the mean of insuring protection to our persons, and security to our properties. All good and wise men unite in supporting their authority and in acknowledging their value: even the nobility, and gentlemen of overgrown fortunes, are proud to be members of this body; for, independently of a sense of duty to their country, they well know the estimation which society fixes on their *unpurchased* and patriotic services. The advantage arising from the admission of *hired* assistance to the laborious duties of the magistracy, where the necessity of the case does not most peremptorily require it, has been often canvassed, particularly when it is sought for in characters, however highly gifted and respectable, selected from the bar. It has been almost uniformly found that lawyers on the bench at quarter or petty sessions have been too much given to the introduction of legal subtlety and disquisition. The practice of a country justice is facilitated by neither. They are impediments to the distribution of convictions, and the arbitration of disputes, and too frequently lead the lower classes into the belief that what in reality is simple and unsophisticated, is made abstruse by its technicality, on purpose to defraud them of the palpable justice they demand. Speaking generally, the duties of a country magistrate are so clearly laid down, and by books of reference so simply detailed and explained, that there is no occasion for the general assistance of legal education and experience. If such assistance be necessary at all, it follows, *a fortiori*, that it is necessary every where. The bad consequences of this magisterial power, as existing in Ireland, (with reference to assistant barristers,) show themselves in the relief which the magistracy feel from the responsibility and high trust of their situation. It is of importance to state that, while in Ireland the appointment of a *stipendiary* assistant barrister to fill the chair at the quarter-sessions proceeds from the crown, in England this highly dignified and *unsalaried* appointment is elective. A reciprocal feeling hence exists in the latter country between the magistracy and their organ, which shows itself in every act advantageous to the working of the system. The electors, with laudable anxiety to support the authority and assist the decisions of the chairman, consider that, in doing this delicately and cautiously, not in the spirit of officiousness and presumption, they are themselves displaying the propriety of their choice, and the wisdom of their representative; while the elected, having, from his comrades on the bench, received the highest compliment and most flattering trust which his neighbours could bestow, feels it his sacred and imperious duty that neither labour, reading, patience, or urbanity, shall be spared in convincing his auditory and the county that the important seat delegated to his prowess shall receive at his hands neither indiguity, neglect, nor degradation. Nay, it goes further in its good effects: the gentlemen of England consider their courtesy of attendance at the sessions as a complimentary respect to their chairman, who sacrifices, more than any other of them, his time and services to the public weal. In the election of a chairman of the quarter-sessions, character, talent, and rank, are essential qualifications; as both the utility and the dignity of the magisterial office are thus combined. Hence we find Mr. Bathurst, of Lydney-Park, (see p. 85,) presiding over the quarter-sessions of Gloucestershire; while lord Middleton acts in the same capacity in the county of Surrey; and the duke of Buckingham and Chandos in that of Bucks. But in truth no practical effort is wanting in England to render effectual, as well as to elevate and to honour with public reverence, the administration of justice. The habitual high respect also which judges at the assizes experience, during their circuit, is surely as distinctly called for by political prudence as by good feeling. Among the numberless laudable instances that periodically occur of a wise and open display of this respect for the judicial character, the following paragraph may be quoted, which accidentally

has been justly entitled "the grand inquest of the nation:" and Mr. Fox was undoubtedly correct, when he asserted, that in no respect had that body been more serviceable than in its inquisitorial capacity. It hears, examines, and, itself controlled by the popular voice, controls. For its vigilance and care, there exists not a more important object than the magistracy, which, though gratuitously undertaken and managed, yet requires, both in its appointment and subsequent conduct, all the jealousy of constant inspection.

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that of any such jealousy, however necessarily entertained with respect to the aggregate body, Mr. Grace, personally, could never be the object. In every part of his character he was the friend and protector of the poor: as a justice of the peace, he was more particularly empowered to save them from oppression. To this oppression of the poor, at one time, in Ireland, many causes unfortunately contributed; though none was, probably, of more powerful operation than the want of a free and extensive press, which might at once give publicity to all that passed, and serve as the organ of popular feeling. The despot may instruct his police to watch and to inform; but, for the purposes of self-respect and general good conduct, the free state does better in committing all its members to the eye of general observation. It may, perhaps, be conceded, that this extension, publicity of occurrence, and expression of popular feeling, have now exceeded the desired limits. Discussion is most certainly, at present, every where free even to licentiousness; but, without some licentiousness, the freedom of the press cannot probably be enjoyed. Not only is the provincial press very generally extended, but so rapid is the communication every where, that the pettiest theft, outrage, or act of oppression, committed in the extremities of the island, vibrates in its report throughout the whole country up to the metropolis. While this improved communication thus collects and distributes intelligence of every sort, it also gives the high advantage of rapid transport for passengers; thus affording to every man, whether for the purposes of commerce or other business, or mere curiosity itself, the opportunity of doing and seeing all that is to be seen or done. Another incalculable good has resulted and is resulting from the breaking down and distribution of so many great properties, thus forming an intermediate gentry, where before there were little more than princes and paupers; and, above

caught the writer's eye while engaged on the subject: "On Monday last, the 14th instant, the lord chief-justice of the King's Bench and Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet, (in the absence, through illness, of Mr. Justice Richardson,) arrived at Buckingham, and opened the commission of assize for that county. The whole business of the assize was concluded on wednesday, when their lordships the judges, the high sheriff, William Selby Lowndes, esq., the grand jury, the magistrates of the county, and all the gentlemen of the bar, proceeded as usual to Stowe, to dine with the duke and duchess of Buckingham. One hundred and ten gentlemen and ladies sat down to dinner; sixty in the state dining-room, and fifty in the state drawing-room. In the former room the table was wholly served and ornamented with gilt plate, excepting the desert-service, which was of pure gold; in the latter room, with silver. Seven of the finest bucks in his grace's parks of Stowe, Avington, and Gosfield, were shot for the occasion. The judges slept at Stowe-House that night, and proceeded on thursday to open the commission at Bedford."—*Courier Newspaper of July* 19, 1823.

all, securing the residence of a proprietary; the want of which has constituted the crying evil of the country. Does nothing, it may be asked, remain to be done? Much:—and much is doing. The impulse upon the human mind has been given, and it has been felt along the line of existence throughout all Christendom, in which is now happily included a great part of the Americas. Nothing political is here intended, though new political arrangements may doubtless arise in consequence, and, in despotic states, some are doubtless required. The example, however, of France, as well as of the commonwealth of England, will always testify that a change of dynasty may prove a remedy worse than the disease. It cannot be denied that the brilliant reign of Napoleon Bonaparte effected the utter extinction of even the semblance that remained of civil rights and individual security, and established a power more undisguised and uncontrolled than any minister of the unfortunate and guiltless Lewis would have dared to contemplate. Though the mighty genius of this great man could seize upon circumstances to consolidate a system solely calculated to second his gigantic views, he could not control the progressive conquest that intellect was universally achieving over despotism. But, with a benevolent government, and the most enlightened assemblies in the world for their legislature, the British islands want no practical improvement in their constitution. *Esto perpetua.*

Previous, however, to the arrival of that wholesome period, when the conduct of high individuals was, through a vigilant press and its enlarged communication, liable to the scrutinizing ordeal of the public eye, Mr. Grace stood before the tribunal of his own mind; and at no time could he have needed a higher one. The same authority inculcated the important duty of residence; as, with the exception of a few years, spent after his marriage at Hartingfordbury-Lodge,* in Hertford-

* The following lines on Hartingfordbury-Lodge are from the pen of the late countess of Bath, by whom they were presented, in 1783, to its accomplished and amiable proprietor.

A seat, by art and nature made
Commodious, neat, and pleasing;
A private place, yet full display'd
To distant mortals gazing.

High tow'ring o'er the plains about,
Refresh'd with purest air,
Luxuriant pastures all without—
Within delicious fare.

There may the wearied stranger find
Retreat, relief, repose;
Secure in body, safe in mind,
From maladies, from woes.

Blest habitation! sweet abode!
Where silence reigns around;
Where raptured thoughts may fly to God,
Where health and peace abound:

Where hospitality, full glad,
Presents her cheerful face,
Sedately sociable, not sad:
It is the house of GRACE.

shire, and occasional visits to England, where, in Weymouth-street, in London, his mother had passed nearly the last thirty years of her life, he divided his time between his country-seat in the Queen's County, and his town-house in North Great George-street, Dublin, in the discharge of all that his situation in life demanded.

Ireland, still almost unknown in topographical history,* and then only known in general geography, is indebted to him for a measure

* Are we to attribute to a prevalent defective education, or to a prevalent want of patriotic feeling, the neglect of investigation, and the scantiness of knowledge, which exist in this inquiring and enlightened age, respecting the past history and present state of Ireland? That a country abounding in natural genius, and inconceivably rich in local incident, should possess so little recorded information of the events, of which it has been the scene, is not less surprising than lamentable. Since the publication of Smith's and Harris's topographical works, about the year 1750, half a century elapsed before a further effort was made, (with the exception of the single volumes by Archdall, Ledwich, and Grose,) to rescue from oblivion the perishing memorials of the country. In the year 1801, the statistical surveys of twenty-one countries, drawn up by the direction of the Dublin Society, commenced: but these are principally directed to the "means of improvement," and the agriculture of the country; and only one short chapter is appropriated to its history. When this work expired, from the want of patronage, eleven of the counties were wholly unnoticed. In 1814, the "Statistical and Parochial Survey of Ireland" was undertaken by Mr. Shaw Mason; and the third and last volume appeared in 1819. It might, perhaps, be supposed that the facility of drawing up an account of a single parish would have been occasionally considered as an agreeable and no inelegant occupation for some of the leisure hours of a resident individual; and that, as each volume contained nearly thirty parishes in various parts of the country, a general interest would be excited, and a general patronage secured. The indefatigable exertions of the compiler have already amassed materials for many more volumes; but national apathy renders these collections fruitless; though the great importance of a work intended, by its researches, to display Ireland to itself and to Great Britain, is universally admitted. If, then, this undertaking is (as it surely is, and ever will remain) a proud monument of the public spirit, sound judgment, and superior intelligence of the author, what must we say of a gentry who suffered it to languish in its progress, and immaturely to expire, in consequence of insufficient encouragement? It is true that, in 1819 and 20, the "History of the Cathedral of St. Patrick," by Mr. Monck Mason, and the "History of Galway," by Mr. Hardiman, were published, both of which are admirable productions, and highly honourable to the literary attainments and the local researches of their respective authors. But the sale has been lamentably circumscribed in Ireland; while in England the avidity (in reference to the country) with which they were received, affords the most conclusive testimony of their merits. In like manner, a copy of the "Historical Account of the Family of O'Conor," by the Rev. Charles O'Conor, D. D., was sold, in 1818, by Mr. Robert Triphook, in Old Bond-Street, for the sum of nine guineas, to sir Mark M. Sykes, bart.; while, in Dublin, it has been purchased for as many shillings. The author of these memoirs compiled accounts of "Tullaroan, or Grace's Parish," in the County of Kilkenny, and of the "Grace's Mausoleum," in the Queen's County, of which he printed a limited number of copies, numerously illustrated, for private distribution. One of these was sold on the 9th of June, 1823, at Mr. Evans's auction sale, in Pall-Mall, to the right honourable Thomas Grenville, for the sum of eight guineas; and another was purchased at Mr. R. Triphook's, on the 5th of July following, by Mr. Constable, for the sum of ten pounds, which two are the only copies that have hitherto been thus disposed of, and it is probable they would with difficulty have found purchasers at the price of a few shillings in Ireland. The apathy that prevails there with respect to local history is truly lamentable, as every year necessarily diminishes the architectural remains, written documents, and traditional information, which constitute some of its most interesting and important details. No English traveller in that country, who has either written or spoken on the subject, has ever failed to make the same remark. Among the numerous instances of this prevalent sentiment that might be adduced, the peculiarly high and unexceptionable authority of that one which we will select must be deemed fully sufficient; for when we find national virtue, frailty, and misfortune; a peasantry degraded, destitute,

which contributed essentially to its more general and specific display. The measure alluded to as originating with him, and which afterwards became an act of the legislature, was that of enabling the grand juries to have surveys taken, and maps engraved, of their respective counties,

and cheerless, beyond the power of further depression; and the mutual evils of party violence, contemplated with the feeling which should characterize a man, a gentleman, and a scholar, it will readily be conceded that the observations of such a person spring from a taintless and unprejudiced source. "Whilst the opposite coasts of Wales and Scotland," says Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in his 'Journal of a Tour in Ireland, A. D. 1806,' "have for many successive years attracted the notice and admiration of the man of taste and the artist; whilst the press has so teemed with publications, pointing out their natural beauties, and works of military and monastic art, that little more is left to be described; whilst Wales and Scotland, I say, have had the assistance of the historian's pen to record their annals, and of the artist's pencil to pourtray their natural and artificial curiosities; the island of Hibernia still remains unvisited and unknown. And why? Because, from the want of books, and living information, we have been led to suppose its country rude, its inhabitants savage, its paths dangerous." "Were we to take a view," adds the historian Harris, "of the wretched condition in which the history of Ireland stands, it would not be a matter of astonishment that we should be considered as a people in a manner unknown to the world, except what little knowledge of us is communicated by merchants, seafaring men, and a few travellers; while all other nations of Europe have their historians, to inform their own people, as well as foreigners, what they were, and what they are." It has long also been a subject of complaint, that of most of the counties no separate maps are extant, excepting the large maps on rollers, which have been given, and are still giving, to the public by the grand juries. These, no doubt, are admirably executed; but, in common occurrences, single-sheet maps are infinitely more frequently wanted than those on a larger scale. What a bright and exemplary contrast is exhibited by the highest and best description of gentry in England. It may, in illustration, be briefly noticed, that the accomplished writer first quoted, has, within these few months, published, in folio, an historical account of the Hundred of Mere, in Wiltshire, in which his beautiful and admired residence of Stourhead is situated. A similar work on the Hundred of Dunworth, in the same county, is also now about to be presented to the public, by lord Arundel, F. S. A., whose magnificent seat of Wardour-Castle constitutes the splendid ornament of that district. The historical importance of the ancient house of Arundel affords a rich mass of interesting materials for local and biographical detail; and no man can participate in the friendship of its present representative, without recognizing the elevated sentiments of an illustrious ancestry, associated with all the amiable and kindlier feelings that adorn social life. In this year has been likewise published, in quarto, by John Gage, esq., F. S. A., the "History and Antiquities of Hengrave-Hall, in the County of Suffolk," the family residence of his brother, Sir Thomas Gage, bart. Besides the pre-eminent excellence of the engraved portraits, views, &c., this work, as an account of a single mansion, has been pronounced, by no incompetent judge, an example for all similar compilations. Attractive, numerous, and great, as its merits are in the eyes of the writer of these pages, he forbears to say more than that, in the opinion just quoted, he fully acquiesces: he feels that his esteem and regard for the accomplished and amiable historian of Hengrave must, and he hopes always will, prejudge his sentiments. Hawstead, in the same county, has also supplied materials for an interesting history, published, in quarto, by Sir John Cullum, bart., F. S. A., the proprietor of that place. But to return again to Ireland, it is mortifying to be obliged to remark that, of the surveys already noticed, of twenty-one out of her thirty-two counties, drawn up by the direction of the Dublin Society, the county of Kilkenny survey, by William Tighe, of Woodstock, esq., is the only one compiled by a resident unprofessional gentleman of independent property. Four of the remainder are drawn up by clergymen; nine by two gentlemen wholly unconnected by property with the districts they describe; two by the author of the Agricultural Surveys of Devon and Cornwall; and the rest, by writers nearly as ill-calculated as the last-named English statist to elicit local knowledge; which, it must be obvious, can only be progressively acquired, and rendered applicable, without diminution or error, by a resident gentry or clergy. But, however deficient some of these volumes may be deemed, the authors must surely be considered almost blameless, when, in addition to the disadvantage of a stranger undertaking what an occupying native has declined, cir-

on scales sufficiently large to exhibit even every rivulet, cross-road, house, and natural feature or artificial division, and thus conjointly to describe with accuracy and minuteness the face of the whole kingdom. His intimate knowledge of every particular of this branch of science well qualified him to mark defects and suggest improvements in the early exemplification of the measure on his own county. But it had made an insufficient progress at the time of his decease: it was then attended to only by the engineer who had been employed on his recommendation, and was not published till four years afterwards.

Geography constituted, as has been just observed, a very favourite study with Mr. Grace; and it must be confessed that a study more interesting cannot be conceived. Dr. Johnson, in examining and classing the stock in trade of his friend Thrale, observed, that it was not merely butts, casks, and pails, that they were scrutinizing, but the "potentiality of getting rich beyond the dreams of avarice, or the wishes of cupidity." The same, *mutatis mutandis*, may be said of geography. It is not composed merely of mountains and rivers, and cities and villages; but it exhibits, in high relief, the moral, martial, and commercial history,* which, without such an assistant, must lose herself at every step she ventures to take upon the field before her. Thus, as rivers and canals are called the veins of a country, so may roads be denominated its sinews; for, without them, in what possible way can the strength and resources of a land be brought into action? For this most useful, though unostentatious service, Ireland, as well as his native county, must be reminded to consider herself largely the debtor of Mr. Grace; nor was a less active zeal, even to the advance of pecuniary subscription, as we shall shortly have an occasion to notice, shewn by him in the encouragement of her canals. But it is not merely at home, or in practical cases alone, that geography is thus advantageous to us; for the interest taken by the literary world in the examination of the Troad, by Chevalier, by Gell, and others, has proved that the poetry even

cumstances and experience could justify such a statement as the following:—"Had I," says Mr. Dutton, in his preface to the County of Clare Survey, "not considered myself bound to fulfil my promise to the Dublin Society, this survey of the county of Clare would never have been published; that ungracious illiberal silence, with regard both to the hundreds of letters I wrote, and to the reiterated verbal applications I made, (and which, to the disgrace of Ireland, is complained of in almost every survey that has been published,) would otherwise have urged me, at an early period, to decline all further progress. Some, to whom I applied, (whose rank in life should have placed them above such gross ignorance,) asked me what a survey was, what it was about, &c.; and some, very wittily, wished to know, was it to take an account of all the pigs in Ennis and Killaloe, with a multitude of other remarks equally sagacious and liberal. With the most sanguine hopes of success, I wrote and applied to many of the clergy, who, from their local knowledge, liberal education, habit of putting their thoughts on paper, and great leisure, were, I fondly imagined, perfectly competent to give me the fullest information. The *only* written answers I received are detailed in the work; I need not disgust the reader with a repetition."

* The reader may recollect that Clio, the muse of history, has had many a weary step to take from the Chaldean plain with Abraham, down to the "ravaging of rich Peru," by the fierce Pizarro, as the brothers Wartons, both Wykehamists, have told us was the case.

of the first and the greatest of bards may derive illustration from its researches. Nor can, even at the present day, the extensive empire of British influence, whether directly exercised, or derivatively enjoyed, as in North-America, be at all understood, without a very great intimacy with this most delightful or, at least, most popular of the sciences. In returning to the ancient world also, and pausing a while upon the Spanish peninsula, to enjoy the renown of British achievement, we may proceed to wander with Rennel over Hindostan and the adjacent countries; where we may, by this study, discern the causes of that commercial prosperity, which every people, ever trading there, have not failed to obtain and to enjoy. It was thence that king Solomon, in all his glory, derived "very much gold and precious stones,"* not to mention the spices, which modern knowledge assigns to the islands to the Indian Archipelago, whence the spice-merchants† must have obtained them. Thence, too, must have come the materials for the "great throne of ivory, overlaid with the best gold,"‡ on which sat this illustrious monarch of Judah. But this whole matter has been embalmed by the labours of Dr. Vincent, who has shewn, that, in the case of trade, as in so many others, "there is," to refer to king Solomon again, "nothing new under the sun."

We will now return to the local exertions of Mr. Grace, for the internal improvement of his country, which have been just alluded to, and mention the measure of constructing a noble canal through the heart of the Queen's County, from the town of Athy, in the county of Kildare, to that of Castle-Comer, in the county of Kilkenny. The committee constituted, on the 14th of March, 1800, for the government and management of the affairs of this canal, consisted of the right honourable William Wellesley Pole, now lord Maryborough; the honourable John Vesey, now viscount De Vescy; Charles Henry Coote, now lord Castle-Coote; John Rochford; Richard Grace; and Henry Parnell, now Sir Henry Parnell, bart.§ To the advancement of an object of such obvious and permanent utility he subscribed the sum of three hundred pounds: but, on his decease, in the following January, this patriotic undertaking was at first suspended, and ultimately abandoned. For the formation and improvement of the county roads, he was always a zealous and efficient advocate. On this point, also, it was his patriotism as well to uphold the national character, as to facilitate inland commerce and general convenience. He felt, likewise, that the landholder pays no tax, from which he derives such a certain and constant beneficial return. His weight of personal attachment and character, even while opposing in parliament many political measures of government, enabled him advantageously to establish, many young men, on the threshold of life, by obtaining for them either civil situations at

* I. Kings, x. 2. † I. Kings, x. 15. ‡ I. Kings, x. 16.

§ Survey of the County of Kilkenny, by William Tighe, of Woodstock, esquire. Appendix, pages 51, 54, and 79.

home, and in our colonial possessions abroad, or commissions in the army and navy. He frequently assisted the poorer peasantry with cattle, farming implements, and small loans of money, distributing also flax-seed, wheels, and reels, to ensure female employment. As no true lover of his country, who combines an enlightened understanding with benevolent feelings, can be insensible to the numberless advantages resulting from national or general education,* it is scarcely necessary to state that his sentiments and conduct were uniformly directed to its

* In furtherance of this most valuable and important object, a CHEAP BOOK SOCIETY was contemplated and established in the years 1817 and 18. The objects of this institution may be seen in the following extracts from the prospectus, or first printed report of the committee. "That NATIONAL EDUCATION in this country has of late been attended to with considerable zeal and diligence, is matter of as much notoriety as it is of congratulation to all true lovers of their country. The avidity amongst the lower orders of the people for mental improvement keeps full pace with the generous labours of their benefactors and instructors. The unthinking and the selfish, who would have obstructed the rays of knowledge from the cottages of the poor, are now obliged to be silent; while the labours of those who have sought to extend and communicate its useful light are about to be repaid, by witnessing a generation of instructed peasantry. Conceal it as we may from ourselves, it is an indisputable fact, that the progress of knowledge has now spread so far and so widely in Ireland, that it cannot (to use the language of one of the commissioners of education, in his letter annexed to the fourteenth report) be stopped, without destruction to those who attempt to arrest its course.

"The people will read and think; and it can only be from a well-directed collection of books, liberally distributed, that the happiness of the lower, and the security of the higher, orders in Ireland can be permanently established.

"It is a common observation, that to teach the lower orders of the people to read may be the means of disseminating vice and immorality; of injuring instead of benefiting the poor. Without entering at large into a defence against this assertion, it is quite enough to say, that the time has passed for making it: besides which, no rational man will venture to argue, that the abuse can ever become an argument against the use of any thing, which, when well directed and limited to its proper objects, is advantageous. That every thing valuable in life can be acquired in no other way than by knowledge, and that knowledge can best be afforded by giving to the people the power of reading, is a truth too long and too well established to be now disputed.

"As well, therefore, might it be urged, that to no situation or rank should this blessing be afforded; for in every rank, and in every situation, the same evils may follow the acquirement: perversion of principle and immorality will as certainly follow from the mis-use of the art of reading, amongst the great as amongst the poor: but were the lower classes to receive a portion of education fitted to their situation; were the benefit offered to them not to rest in affording them merely the power of reading; were the books employed for that purpose to consist of portions judiciously selected from history and from rational tales, were treatises on horticulture, agriculture, the rearing and feeding of cattle, and planting; above all, were the poor, in addition to their Bible, to be supplied with treatises on moral subjects, of a nature, which, whilst they were adapted to the improvement of the moral faculty amongst them, might incite to practical improvement, and dissuade from general profligacy; as treatises in favour of cleanliness and domestic regularity, and descriptive of the misery of drunkenness and filth; and were such works to be circulated at a cheap price throughout the schools and cottages of the poor, what improvement, what happiness should we not witness?

"The evenings of the poor would be usefully employed in their perusal. Education would then indeed become to the lower orders a mean of rational and instructive amusement; an assistant in their employments, and a solace in their hours of relaxation. The possibility of education being an injury to the public would thereby be effectually counteracted: their general improvement as certainly secured.

"The committee will not interfere with any establishment intended for the dissemination of religious knowledge; and they know of none, which supplies the glaring chasm in the system of education now pursued in Ireland, arising from the want of

advancement. Among the other gratifications of his philanthropic heart, he often indulged in that of seeing fifty or sixty of the more industrious of his humble neighbours enjoy a substantial dinner of beef and vegetables in some of the large apartments of his out-offices. Their days of sickness, also, were abridged or soothed by the medicine, wine, food, and clothing, which were distributed from his house with an unsparing hand. The fatherless, the widow, the orphan, and, in short, all who were in real want, experienced his beneficent assistance.

The period at length arrived, when the causes, so long in the course of fermentation, were to explode into effect, and many thousand victims were to expiate by their fall the ignorance and the passions of former times. The rebellion of 1798 broke out. Here was an active scene opened, and actively it was entered upon by Mr. Grace. In the metropolis he was a member of the lawyers' corps; in the Queen's County he made one of the Ossory cavalry. But his military character did not deprive him of the love and veneration which the whole tenor of his conduct had previously established among the peasantry around him. Disaffected as they were, he scrupled not to traverse the country unarmed and without attendance; nor was his confidence misplaced in a people warm-hearted and grateful when gratitude has been deserved. He exhorted them to repentance, and, in listening to his exhortation, they shewed the sincerity of their contrition, by the delivery at once of 700 stand of arms, which, for the most part, very wrongfully obtained in the first instance, were destined for the worst of purposes. He also individually effected the peaceable dispersion of a formidable body of these misguided creatures, who occupied, with an encampment, the hills of Boley, on his estate, adjoining Gracefield Woods.

But these poor people, though thus reclaimed from the delusions which must have drawn down ruin upon them, would have suffered a still worse fate, if possible, unless they had been relieved by the same benevolence already exerted in their behalf. The rebellion was followed by a winter rendered but too remarkable by the dearth, and consequent severe distress, which it brought with it. The charities of Mr. Grace, though silently and unostentatiously performed, had always been very bountifully distributed, with reference to the extent of his fortune; but, upon an occasion so pressing, he applied himself strenuously to the remedy of the evil, and nearly five hundred people were indebted to him for their daily supply of food, throughout this trying season.

Though a perverse hostility to all conciliation, and a predominance of ignorance and selfishness in the public councils, might have existed and

useful and instructive books for the poor. A society is therefore established for that purpose. Its object is to provide for the poorer schools in Ireland, and for the use of the lower classes in general, cheap editions of books, the purport of which shall be *solely* to cultivate moral principles and useful knowledge."

The founders and original committee of the Cheap Book Society, were lords De Vescy and Lorton, honourable C. Vesey, sir Richard Steele, bart., H. Arabin, Samuel Bewley, Sheffield Grace, H. Hamilton, James Hall, R. Jebb, T. Lefroy, W. Monsell, James and Edward Scott, Cham. Walker, J. D. La Touche, William and Thomas Parnell, George Evans, and the secretary, James Bessonnet, esquires.

might have even influenced every act of government, the dreadful measure of rebellion must nevertheless be deemed wholly unjustifiable. No unprejudiced person, no upholder of the constitution, no attached father of a family, no wise or discerning man, can possibly entertain other sentiments on the subject. The biographer of the late lord Charlemont, in enumerating the prominent causes that actuated the popular leaders on this occasion, states, that "redress of public grievances, the former boundary of the desires of many who engaged in it, had been long passed over, and the visionary fabric of an Irish republic appeared to their heated imagination. But the columns of that fabric were not the work of any catholic deception, nor had religious zeal any share whatever in the original formation of the rebellion, though it afterwards, in some parts of Ireland, (and, thank God, but very few parts), tinged that rebellion with colours, above all others gloomy and terrific, and which in every age seem to have belonged to fanaticism and ignorance alone. A detail of the miseries which, wherever that rebellion raged, desolated this kingdom, will not, I am sure, be expected here. It was extinguished; but if its extinction must always be the subject of national exultation and gratitude, the horrors which accompanied it must also preserve their place in our recollection; and teach us to point out to those, who come after us, those sad errors in some, and that mass of rebellious guilt in others, which led to such an accumulation of evil." This impartial and manly writer has, however, omitted to notice, among the instruments of violent innovation, or rather the causes that prepared them, the neglected, the uneducated, the hopeless, and truly desperate condition of the peasantry, with whom any change must necessarily have been a chance of amendment. The amelioration of their hapless state, as well as the alarming consequences that despair might be expected to generate, had long been a subject of the deepest and most heartfelt solicitude with Mr. Grace; and no personal exertion was ever wanting, on his part, to exhibit to them a cheering prospect of better times. He thus endeavoured to allay by hope, when he had not the power to remove or otherwise mitigate their sufferings, their wants, and the absence of every connecting tie, excepting that of fear, which could attach them to the existing order of things.

Too soon came the hour, in which the last opportunity for the display of gratitude towards such practical kindness and extensive virtue was afforded to their objects, as well as to a large portion of the general community. Mr. Grace died, at Southville, in the Queen's County, on friday, the 9th day of January, 1801, at the premature age of forty years, one month, and ten days.* This calamitous event, for such

* The original printed paper which records the following statement is in the writer's possession, and was cut out of some of the contemporary news-journals published in Dublin. To his immediate relatives it may, perhaps, be deemed unworthy of the subject to adduce an extract from productions of so ephemeral a character, and of so questionable an authority, as public newspapers are sometimes considered; but, as no political or personal interest could have influenced the statement alluded to, it may fairly be received in testimony of an extensive and unaffected participation in the sentiment of love, respect, and sorrow, that actuated his family on this afflicting occasion. "RICHARD

surely may be considered the loss of so much worth to his family and country, emanated from an injury which the spinal part of his back sustained from a fall. The trivial character of the circumstance which occasioned this fatal accident, affords an admonitory lesson to the proud hopes of man. In making a private entrance from a plantation near his house to an additional garden, of a measured acre's dimension, which he had recently constructed, and of which he had personally superintended the formation, it was necessary to remove several young trees. Those that were marked for that purpose were accordingly taken away; but, on Mr. Grace's inspection, the absence of one more appeared desirable. The repeated and languid strokes of a sluggish labourer in cutting it down, roused him to snatch the axe from his listless hands. On the second effort of his more muscular arm, the instrument unexpectedly passed through the opposing timber; and, sinking deep into the yielding earth, he lost his balance, and fell against the prostrate trunk. He was raised from the ground in a state of insensibility; but, on recovering his senses, he desired to be again restored to a lying posture, and calmly directing his attendants to place him on a level platform of wood, he was thus conveyed to his chamber. In his progress thither, the acuteness of his internal pain overcame a second and a third time his vital powers; and though his countenance, as well as exhausted nature, evinced the dreadful extreme of agony which he endured, his lips never once disclosed it by a voluntary expression. The perspiration burst from his pallid forehead in large and chilly drops, while his hands became clenched with a force so uncontrollable and great, that his palms displayed, in lacerated impres-

GRACE, esq.—We did not conceive any domestic event capable of commanding so large a portion of public sympathy, as the death of this distinguished and amiable man most justly has. His dissolution took place at his house, in the Queen's County, on friday, the 9th instant, after a short illness of a few days, and while even yet in the prime of life, and in the habitual enjoyment of uninterrupted health, and in the active exercise of brilliant talents and of the most benevolent feelings.

"Mr. Grace's literary attainments were of no ordinary cast. Latin was to him as much a living language as French, Italian, Dutch, or German; and there are many names besides those of Charlemont, Grattan, Pousonby, Browne, and general Fitz-Patrick, to mournfully testify the fascinating influence of his accomplishments, and the charms of his society. His acquaintance with foreign countries made him feel the physical excellencies of his own; and his exertions were accordingly directed, both in and out of parliament, to the removal of every obstruction to their growth. He was emphatically the poor man's friend, and in every instance the firm advocate of justice. While the estates of the Chandos family in England were intrusted jointly to Sir Richard Gamon and Mr. Leigh, of Adelstrop, their great possessions in Ireland were, by Act of Parliament, confided to the sole management of Mr. Grace. That family, and their opulent tenantry in the Queen's County, can never forget the essential advantages they have mutually derived from his wise and honourable conduct.

"The remains of this highly-gifted, accomplished, and most excellent man were yesterday interred at Arles-church, the burying place of this ancient family, attended by one of the most numerous and truly mournful processions perhaps ever witnessed in this country. The hearse was followed by the carriages of the deceased, and by nearly forty other carriages. There were, likewise, considerably more than a thousand horsemen, and about seven thousand people on foot, whose voluntary attendance and bitter tears, on this occasion, were the testimony of their mourning for the loss of a friend. Mr. Grace married a sister of the late Sir John Evans Freke, bart., and left five children, the eldest of whom, a son, is yet a minor. By this melancholy event, it is probable that Sir John Parnell and Mr. Wellesley Pole will be the only candidates to represent the Queen's County on the approaching election."

sions, the places where his nails met them in contact. He languished for a short time; but he did not endeavour to disguise from himself, or from those around him, his instant conviction that the accident must prove fatal; and he met his fate with sentiments of Christian hope, resignation, and firmness. Lord Carbery, then Sir John Evans Freke, with that kindness of feeling which adorns his character, immediately on hearing of the event, hastened from Castle-Freke to Southville, where he remained till he accompanied Mrs. Grace to her house in Dublin. His effective and affectionate attention to his aunt led him to take the sole management and direction of every thing that was necessary to be done on this melancholy occasion: her poignant anguish, combined with a delicate frame and habitual ill-health, having wholly disqualified her for exertion. So admirable was Mr. Grace's natural constitution, unimpaired as it was by even a single excess of intemperance, that the vigour of his health was, from his childhood, never interrupted by a day's serious illness. The use of a physician was practically unknown to him; and he continued to preserve a regular and most beautiful set of the whitest teeth, ignorant of the slightest pain or decay. His remains, after an interval of eight days from his decease, were conveyed, on Saturday, the 17th of the same month, to the family mausoleum, at Arles, where they were laid among those of his ancestry. We are taught to believe that "a good name is better than great riches," and that "the righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance." It was exquisitely gratifying to the writer of this memoir to contemplate, in the instance before us, an illustration of these asserted truths, so favourable to the cause of virtue, and so honourable to the character of man. Though the generation of Mr. Grace's contemporaries had nearly passed away in the long lapse of eighteen years, the marble which entombed him might be justly said to be "still wet with the tears of his countrymen;"* for while the writer was in Ireland, during the years 1818 and 1819, he felt assured, by what he witnessed on numerous occasions, that their affections continued, almost with their original force, to adhere to his memory. Not less than eight thousand people are stated to have formed his funeral procession; and although this custom, whether derived from feudal feelings, from religious motives, from personal kindness, or merely from an idle disposition, may by some persons be impugned, it is certain that, on this occasion, the attendance of such a multitude was the testimony of a very true mourning for the loss of a friend; the first, the last, and the greatest blessing which the poor can have or can hope for among their superiors. The duties of such a man are many; and no man ever discharged them more fully and benevolently than Mr. Grace. He at once reproved and encouraged; repressed offences, and assisted where assistance was wanted; maintained his kindness, while he supported his authority; and, above all, in extensively indulging his own unwearied beneficence, he taught them to be beneficent towards each other, in despite of conflicting interests and

* The words on his monument are, "Hoc marmor civium lacrymis adhuc madens."

opposite opinions. Of him it may truly be said, that " when the ear heard him, then it blessed him; when the eye saw him, it bore witness of him."

His will is dated on the 17th of March, 1800, and was proved on the 7th of the following February. The guardians appointed by this last solemn act of his life, for his children, who were all minors,* were his lady, Sir Richard Gamon, bart., M. P., and John Harford, esq.; and the trustees, for the purposes of the will, were the present duke of Buckingham and Chandos (then earl Temple), and George, the fourth lord Carbery. Of these two noblemen, the former was, by his marriage, of near relationship to the testator, and the latter to Mrs. Grace.† The various entails introduced into this instrument necessarily added considerably to its length, which extended over many sheets of parchment. The excessive length of our modern wills, with their settlements, limitations, and appointments, forms, in truth, a wonderful contrast to the brief and pithy dispositions of property among our earlier forefathers. The stoutest warrior could scarcely now dictate "*in procinctu*" a testament of the modern dimensions, and be afterwards prepared for the combat. For the evil of such protracted instruments, we are chiefly

* His eldest son, Sir William Grace, was, at this period, a fellow-commoner at the University of Dublin; and having already noticed the duke of Buckingham's prize-books, distributed at Winchester College, it may not be uninteresting to also transcribe the inscription affixed to those awarded by this University, of which Sir William Grace obtained several, in testimony of his distinguished literary attainments and general superiority in successive public examinations, by the fellows of the college, in presence of the provost.

Ingenuo magnæque spei adolescenti,
GULIELMI J. GRACE,
Sociorum Commensali,
Propter insignes in artibus progressus in classe primâ.
Præmium hoc literarium dederunt
PRÆPOSITUS et SOCII SENIORES
Collegii Sacrosanctæ, et individuæ Trinitatis juxta Dublin.
Examinatione habita initio Termini Hillarii, A. D. 1800.

On the medal presented to him by the HISTORICAL SOCIETY of the University of Dublin, the following inscriptions appear.

Historica Societas Collegii Dubliniensis.
Nec Facundia deseret hunc.
GULIELMO J. GRACE
Egregie merenti
IN ARTE ORATORIA
6 July 1803.

The reverse exhibits three figures, emblematic of history, oratory, and poetry, encircled with the following inscription:—

" Vos lene consilium et datis et dato gaudetis Almæ."
" Inst. A. D. MDCCXCIV."

† This most justly beloved parent, whose mind was clothed with purity, whose life was the testimony of her faith, whose every thought, word, and deed, glowed with the tenderest maternal feeling, executed her will on the 21st of January, 1804, and died on the 24th of the following March, having appointed Charles, first marquis of Ely, and John Harford, esq., her executors, to whom a probate, bearing date the 18th of April, was granted accordingly.

indebted to what Blackstone has designated as the stubborn statute "*de donis*;" and it must be confessed that, to both sovereign and subject, with the exception of its patrons and protectors, the nobles, it was most hatefully obnoxious. The celebrated commentator has enumerated not a few of the mighty mischiefs which sprang from it, and the question is undoubtedly one of great difficulty. If we are to have a nobility at all, it must be the interest of every man in the state that the independence of the order be preserved; for a needy noble is precisely the very fittest instrument, which an aspirant after despotism upon the throne could lay his hands upon, for the promotion of his purposes. The nobility are undoubtedly the natural satellites of the throne, around which they have, upon fitting occasions, ever been found ready to rally: but the interposition of themselves, as its defenders, would immediately be deprived of its efficacy, if they were to be stripped of both the reality and the opinion of their independence. It was the want of both these requisites which brought to the ground, with such violence, the whole body of the nobility in France. Well and strongly has it been observed, by the most popular of our literary journals,* that the French nation, however willing to pay every due deference to the descendents of the Montmorencys and the Du Guesclins, revolted with anger and disdain from the contemplation of an upstart band, enobled for a money-price, and carrying their new-born insolence into every quarter of the land.

The private feelings, which are fondly and indissolubly linked with the subject of this memoir, might palliate the frailty of a more minute detail; but the possibility of this error has been guarded against, perhaps too scrupulously, by sternly rejecting every domestic anecdote, touching incident, or affectionate sentiment. The head has, indeed, successfully exerted itself to govern the heart, when the latter, clinging to numberless recollections of the tenderest parental solicitude, would indulge the sensibility of love and gratitude. Affection, justly begotten, cannot easily be satiated; or feelings, from a pure and full source, speedily exhausted. He who now acknowledges this affection and these feelings, must eventually join him by whom they are excited; and when those few also, for whose individual gratification is designed this imperfect delineation of high and amiable character, shall follow both the father and the son where all human attachments cease, then will this memorial of unsullied practical worth usefully survive, if, haply, without machiavilian distinctions between a public and a private conscience, it ever quickens in any of their descendents† one spark of expiring virtue, or plants one opposing thorn in the path of meditated vice.

> Nunc non è tumulo fortunatâque favillâ
> Nascentur violæ? PERS. SAT. i, v. 38.

To his countrymen, to those who knew him only by name, and even to the stranger, it must, it cannot fail to, suggest a solemn, a melan-

* Edin. Review.

† The biographer of Richard Grace cannot refrain from addressing himself to these descendents in the words of a highly gifted writer of the present day, whose amiable feelings are surely as estimable as the strength and versatility of his talents. In the

choly, and, perhaps, a salutary train of reflections, to know that a man so gifted, so adorned, so active in the cause of virtue, so eminently valuable in every relation of life, should have descended so immaturely to the grave. He lies there indeed embalmed by the tears of his surviving friends, and the numerous objects of his benevolence; and society, in all its degrees, may and must lament, that, in counting over the bead-roll of life, such a one should, at so early a period, be missed. But it is society alone that can thus mourn. For himself, the same virtues and excellencies, which embellished and exalted his life in this world, may well justify the pious hope, that in the next, which is to have no end, they will secure that reward which is eternal, and which can never be too soon reached for its infinite enjoyment.

portrait exhibited by him, the similitude, as far as he has gone, is strikingly apposite; but it is hoped the observation which immediately follows that picture can never prove so. In his "Essay on Sepulchres," Mr. Godwin says, "A person of decent character honours his father and mother; but all beyond he regards with the most frigid indifference. We are more inclined to the miserable mummery of a funeral, the pageantry of a day, than to preserve the memory of our progenitors. A human creature of the most admirable endowments, whose dispositions were the subject of universal encomium, whose gracious demeanor won all hearts, who spoke, and the ear of every one was delighted, who acted, and happiness every where followed and benedictions resounded, as soon as a generation is gone by, and the eyes that witnessed these virtues and graces are closed, is thought of no more, but as a simple link in the ostentatious chain of a pedigree. We look on with the idle gaze of the Levite in the parable; and the marble that covers them is no longer any thing but common stone. The person who detects himself in this apathy, should at least remember that his turn is hastening on, and that he will shortly be spurned, maltreated, and thought on with unshrinking indifference, even as he spurns those that went before him.

"Virtue is virtue still, though a thousand years should have passed away since it was alive; and there is something in the noblest impulses of the heart, that should enable them to flourish for ever in perpetual youth."

On the compilation of the foregoing memoir, the writer cannot forbear making a remark. In concluding it, he acknowledges that he rises as little pleased as the most dissatisfied of his readers. The result has proved that the diffidence with which he approached it was not ill-founded; for he most sincerely believed, as well as avowed, himself to be incapable of rendering justice to the character which he was desirous of pourtraying. But, though conscious of his inability to delineate a perfect likeness, a controlling impulse, an emotion to be conceived rather than expressed, impelled him to attempt a slight sketch, a mere outline. The preceding details, however, distinctly show that these pages are not intended to meet the public eye; and he cheerfully throws himself on the indulgence of those relatives and friends for whose gratification they are designed. Of these, some have witnessed the anxious care and chilling restriction, as well as the limited period, in which they have been drawn up. But he anticipates, with impatience, an early opportunity of re-compiling the whole more leisurely and unreservedly from the materials which he possesses, of thus developing more fully the worth, intellect, and amiable disposition of its accomplished subject.

THE END.

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DESCENT OF THE FAMILY OF GRACE.

I.—OTHOERE, an Italian baron, descended from the lords of Tuscany, passed from Florence into Normandy, and thence into England, about the time probably of K. Canute's marriage with Emma, dau. of Richard, 2 D. of Normandy, and widow of K. Ethelred, who ob. 1016.

II.—OTHER Fitz-Othoere appears, by Doomsday-book, to have been a baron of England in 1058, 16 of K. Edward the Confessor.

III.—WALTER FITZ-OTHER or De Windsor, gov. of Windsor, during the whole reign of William the Conq., and was hence denominated de Windsor. He was also warden of the royal forests in Berkshire in 1080. = GLADYS, d. & h. of Rywalhon ap Conwyn, joint prince of N. Wales, 2d son of Conwyn ap Gweryston, P. of Powis, by Anghared, only child of Meredith ap Owen, P. of S. Wales.

IV.—GERALD FITZ-WALTER DE WINDSOR, 3d son, surnamed de Carew, as lord of Carew, *jure uxoris*, gov. of the castle and co. of Pembroke, and chamberlain to K. Henry I, who granted to him the manor of Moulesford, in Berks., ob. 1135. = NESTA, d. of Rhese ap Tewdor, P. of S Wales, who gave with her in marriage the great lordship of Carew. She was widow of Stephen de Marisco, gov. of Cardigan, & mother of Rob. Fitz-Stephen, lord of Cork.

WILLIAM DE WINDSOR, eldest son, gov. of Windsor, ancestor to the family of WINDSOR.—ROBERT FITZ-WALTER, 2 son, surnamed de Estaines. His male issue extinct in his son William.

V.—WILLIAM DE CAREW, eld. son, lord of Carew and Moulesford, accompanied, in 1171, his 3d son Raymond to Ireland; but returning to Carew-Castle, died there in 1173. = CATHARINE, d. & h. of Sir Richard de Kingsley, lord of Kingsley, in the county of Chester.

MAURICE FITZ-GERALD, 2 son, lord of Offaley, in Ireland. He died in 1177, and was ancestor to the families of FITZ-GERALD, MACKENZIE, & FITZ-GIBBON.

VI.—RAYMOND FITZ-WILLIAM DE CAREW, 3d son, surnamed Crassus, le Gros, & le Gras, landed in Ireland, in 1169, lord of Lereton & constable of Leinster, *jure uxoris*, commander of all the English forces, & viceroy of Ireland in 1176. He erected the castles of Enniscorthy & Fethard, in co. Wexford, & was a benefactor to the monasteries of Christ's Ch., & of St. Thomas, in Dublin, & of Molana, in co. Waterford, where he was interred in 1184. = BASILIA, d. of Gilbert de Clare, E. of Pembroke, and sist. of earl Richard, surnamed Strongbow, the first English invader of Ireland, and lord, *jure uxoris*, of the palatinate of Leinster, in which Grace's Country, and the other lands he gave with her in marriage, are situated.

ODO DE CAREW, eldest son, lord of Carew and Moulesford. Ancestor to the family of CAREW.—WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM, 2d son, lord of Kingsley, co. Chester, *jure matris*. Ancestor to the family of GERARD.

VII.—WILLIAM FITZ-RAYMOND LE GRAS, jun., heir to his brother "Willelmus primogenitus," baron of Courtstown, als. Tullaroan, and lord of Grace's Country, in the co. of Kilkenny, gov. of Leinster in 1197 and 1202, built Grace's castle, in the city of Kilkenny, and Courtstown or Tullaroan castle, in the cantred of Grace's Country, ob. ante 1219. = MARGARET, dau. of Robert Fitz-Warren, of Wales.

WILLIAM FITZ-RAYMOND LE GROS, eldest son, granted a charter to "his burgesses of Sodbury," before 1190, and assuming the habit of St. Augustin, became prior of Christ-Church, Dublin, and ob. 1212.

MAURICE FITZ-RAYMOND, youngest son, lord of Clanmaurice in co. Kerry, and heir to all his father's lands in Munster. Ancestor to the family of FITZ-MAURICE.

VIII.—WILLIAM LE GRAS, baron of Courtstown and lord of Grace's Country, confirmed the charter of "his uncle William le Gras, the elder," to the burgesses of Sodbury, & granted lands in Wales to Bradenstoke Priory, in co. Wilts, circa 1219. In 1223, he witnessed the 2d William E. of Pembroke's charters to the city of Kilkenny & the abbey of Tintern, in S. Wales. = ISABEL DE CAREW, the daughter probably of William de Carew, lord of Carew, in co. Pembroke, by his wife Alice, dau. and heir of Edward Digon, baron of Hydron, in the co. of Carlow, in Ireland.

ANSELM LE GRAS, treasurer of Exeter, and, in 1230, bishop of St. David's, and ob. 1247.—WILLIAM HAMON, and AMNAR LE GRAS, from whom several families of note, now extinct, both in England and Ireland, descended.

IX.—EDMUND LE GRAS, baron of Courtstown, &c. In the deed of partition, 3d of May, 1247, between the co-h. of Anselm, the last E. of Pembroke, of the cos. of Carlow, Wexford, Kilkenny, & Kildare, "lord Edmund le Gras," & "James, the butler of Ireland," are mentioned among the few great proprietors of land in these cos. He founded, in conjunction with his son, Will. le Gras, & Walter Walsh, of Castle-Hoel, the noble monastery of Rossibercon, into which friars were admitted Sept. 19, 1267. = SIBIA, daughter of Mac-Gill Patrick, als. Fitz-Patrick, dynast or prince of the territory of Upper-Ossory, now incorporated with the Queen's County. The representatives of this very ancient and distinguished house were barons of Gowran, and barons and earls of Upper-Ossory.

RICHARD LE GRAS, lord-abbot of Evesham, in co. Worcester, and keeper of the great seal of England, ob. 1252.

A

X.—WILLIAM LE GRAS, baron of Courtstown, &c. founded and endowed the monastery of Tullaroan, near his castle of Courtstown. A witness to the charter of Roger Bigott, E. of Norfolk, to the town of Ross. Gov. of the co. palatine of Carlow, in 1268 & 75. Built Castle-Grace, near Tullow, in that co. Sheriff of Tipperary in 1279.

MARY, dau. of Donell Oge Mac-Morough, als. Kavanagh, dynast or prince of Leinster, descended from the kings of Leinster: Dermod, the last of whom gave all his royal inheritance, together with his dau. Eva, in marriage to Richard (Strongbow), 2d E. of Pembroke.

OLIVER LE GRAS, who possessed lands in the co. of Dublin, executed a deed for the payment of 100 marks to Fulk, archbishop of Dublin, dated 6 of March, 1266.

XI.—EDMUND LE GRAS, baron of Courtstown, &c. was one of the twenty-one "Magnates," or lords, who, in 1296, were sureties to K. Edward I. for the fealty of the lord John Fitz-Thomas; and, in 1302, was summoned to attend the king, (as a baron of the realm by tenure,) with horse and arms in his best array, for war against the Scots.

ELA, or ELENA, d. of Pierce de Bermingham, 3 lord Athenry, in co. of Galway, & sist. of John, created E. of Louth, in 1319, who, after the defeat & death of Sir Hamon le Gras, at the battle of Ascul, in 1315, commanded the English forces that overthrew the Scotch & Irish army of the lord Edward Bruce.

ANSELM LE GRAS, of co. Dublin, summoned, as a baron by tenure, in 1302, to accompany, with his quota of men, K. Edward I. in the invasion of Scotland, where he received, in 1303, the honour of knighthood from that victorious monarch.

XII.—WILLIAM LE GRAS, baron of Courtstown, &c. granted, in 1306, his lordship of Fythard to Edmund, the butler of Ireland. Slain in battle with the O'Mores of Leix.

CATHARINE, d. of Sir David de Rupe, als. Roche, ancestor to the viscounts Fermoy, in the co. of Cork, by Catharine, d. of David de Barry, the 2d viscount of Buttevant.

JOHN LE GRAS & James Butler de Hibernia, made Knights of the Bath, at London, 12 of April, 1326. SIBILLA LE GRAS mar. Maurice Fitz-Thomas, the 1st knight of Kerry, & was mother of Gerald Fitz-Maurice, & a widow in 1305.

XIII.—WILLIAM LE GRAS, baron of Courtstown, &c. constituted *custos pacis* of the county of Kilkenny, 27 of January, 1355, and sheriff thereof in 1357.

HONORIA, d. of David de Barry, lord of Olethan and viscount of Buttevant, co. Cork, who ob. 1347. His descendant, David Barry, was created E. of Barrymore in 1627.

JOANNA LE GRAS, mar. Walter Wall, of Coolnemucky, in the co. of Waterford, and was mother of John Wall, of the same, and a widow in 1335.

XIV.—JOHN LE GRAS, baron of Courtstown, &c. appointed, in 1382, commissioner for holding an assize, to enquire into seditions in the cos. of Limerick, Cork, Tipperary, with the cross thereof, & Kerry. Murdered by a party of the Fitz-Patricks.

ALICIA, daughter of John le Poer, baron of Donhill, a district in the county of Waterford, adjoining St. George's Channel.

XV.—ALMARIC LE GRAS, baron of Courtstown, &c. was, by royal licence, on the 23d of December, 1385, permitted, "for the better preservation of the peace of the co. of Kilkenny," to contract an Irish alliance. A benefactor to the monasteries of Glascarrig, in co. Wexford; and to St. John's, in Kilkenny, where he was interred.

TIBINA, d. of O'Meagher, dynast or prince of the territory of Ikerrin, now incorporated with the co. of Tipperary, & sist. of Ownya, the wife of Hervey de Marisco, lord of Lateragh, ancestor to the barons Montmorency-Morres, & to the viscounts Mountmorres & Frankford de Montmorency.

XVI.—JOHN GRAS, baron of Courtstown, &c. In 1407, the sheriff of Kilkenny was ordered to distrain "John Gras, baron of Tillaghroban," for certain sums due to the king; and, in 1410, he was appointed the *custos pacis* of Kilkenny.

ELIZABETH, d. of Walter Wall, of Coolnemucky-Castle, in co. Waterford, by his wife Joanna, d. of Blanchfield, of Blanchfield's-Town, in the co. of Kilkenny.

KATHARINE GRAS mar. Thomas Fitz-Maurice Purcell, of Ballynfoyle, co. of Kilkenny, circa 1400 or 1404.

XVII.—ANSELM GRAS, (called faudlaunauch, of the long sword,) baron of Courtstown, &c., appointed, 23 of June, 1421, sheriff of Kilkenny during the king's pleasure, and attended the parliament, held at Naas, by James E. of Ormonde, in 1441.

ALICIA, dau. of Sir James Morres, knight-banneret, lord of Lateragh, in co. of Tipperary, and baron De Montemarisco, by his wife Lucia, dau. of Edmund lord Arundel, of the Strand-Castle, in co. Cork.

ELENORA GRAS, mar. Sir Henry Forstall, of co. Kilkenny, and had issue Richard Forstall, who was heir to his father in 1429.

XVIII.—OLIVER GRAS, (called feasog, the bearded,) baron of Courtstown, &c. an adherent of the house of Lancaster, & in 1470, *custos pacis* of the co. of Kilkenny. Drowned in the Nore, near Inchmore-Cas.

ELLEN, d. of Anthony O'More, dynast or prince of the territory of Leix, now incorporated with the Queen's co., & sist. of Dorothy, the wife of Thos. 7 E. of Kildare, L. D. of Ireland.

XIX.—JOHN GRAS, (called criosiaraan, the iron-belted,) baron of Courtstown, &c. In 1520 confirmed baron Oliver Grace's grant of certain lands to James Gras, and, in 1534, joined the E. of Ormonde with a large body of followers, in suppressing the rebellion of lord Thomas Fitz-Gerald.

CATHARINE, d. of Pierce lord le Poer, of Curraghmore, in the co. of Waterford, by his wife ——, dau. of Gerald Fitz-Gerald, 1st lord of Decies. His descendant, Richard lord le Poer, was created E. of Tyrone in 1673.

OLIVER GRACE FITZ-OLIVER, lord-abbot of Jerpoint, in the co. of Kilkenny, on its suppression by K. Henry VIII. in 1540. The abbot of Jerpoint was a peer of parliament.

B

B

BALLYLINCH, NOW GRACEFIELD BRANCH.

XX.—JOHN GRAS, (called more, the great,) baron of Courtstown, &c. founded Grace's Chapel, at Tullaroan, in 1543, and re-edified the castle of Courtstown. M. P. for the co. of Kilkenny, 17 of Jan. 1568, & dying the same year, was interred in the cathed. of Kilkenny, where his monument, bearing his effigy, in marble, still remains.

ONORIA, d. of Walter Walsh, of Castle-Hoel, lord of Walsh's Country, and baron Shanacaher, in the co. Kilkenny, by his wife Catharine Butler, d. of the baron of Poulakerry. There was issue by this marriage 17 sons and 5 daughters.

XXI.—OLIVER GRACE, (called sacsanauch, the Englishman,) baron of Courtstown, &c. was appointed governor of the barony of Cranagh, in the cantred of Grace's Country, 30 of Sept, 1575. He died about the year 1580, and was interred in the cathedral of Kilkenny.

ELLIS, d. and h. of Sir Henry Davells, of Killisheen, in the Queen's co. She afterwards mar. Garret Fitz-Gerald, of Glasseally, co. Kildare, grandson of the E. of Kildare.

XXII.—JOHN GRACE, (called beatauch, the generous,) baron of Courtstown, &c. enfeoffed, on the 28 of December, 1590, Sir Richard Shee in the manor of Tullaroan and other lands, and dying on the 27 of March, 1602, was interred in the cathedral of Kilkenny.

LETTICE, daughter of Sir Richard Shee, of Kilkenny, and of Cloran, kt., by Margaret, daughter of —— Sherlocke, of Mothe, in co. of Waterford, mar. before 1580.

XXIII.—ROBERT GRACE, (called bailvinauch, the orator,) baron of Courtstown, &c., M. P. for the co. of Kilkenny, 16 of April, 1613, and 19 of June, 1634. Enfeoffed Sir Roger Jones, of Doranstown, co. Meath, in his estates in the co. of Kilkenny, and elsewhere, 30 of June, 1617. Died circa 1640, and was interred in the cathedral of Kilkenny.

ELEANOR, daughter of David Condon, lord of Condon's Country, in the co. of Cork, by Eleanor, d. of Richard lord Power, of Curraghmore.

XXIV.—OLIVER GRACE, (called fille, the poet,) of Inchmore-Cas., in the cantred of Grace's Country, ob. in v. p., 6 July, 1637, & was interred in the cathed. of Kilkenny.

JOAN, only dau. and h. of Sir Cyprian Horsfall, of Inishuag-Castle, co. Kilkenny, only son of John Horsfall, lord-bishop of Ossory.

XXV.—JOHN GRACE, baron of Courtstown, &c. heir to his grandfather, and, being a minor, his wardship was granted by Charles I, on the 19 of Feb. 1637, to Sir Cyprian Horsfall. In 1648, a member of the supreme committee of the confederate catholics; but, by a special ordinance of Cromwell, dated 30 of Aug., 1654, was permitted to compound for his estate. M. P., high-sheriff, and lieut.-gov. of co. Kilkenny, in 1686. Colonel of "Grace's regiment" of foot, and of a troop of horse raised by himself for James II, ob. 1690.

ELIZABETH, eldest dau. and eventual co-h. of Walter Walsh, of Castle-Hoel, co. of Kilkenny, by his wife, Magdalen, sist. of Edmund Sheffield, 2 E. of Mulgrave, and grand aunt and sole heir to Edmund Sheffield, 2d duke of Buckingham and Normanby. Elizabeth Bryan, the only child of Ursula Walsh, the other sist. of Elizabeth, mar. Oliver Grace, of Gracefield, and thus the two families of Grace became the exclusive representatives of the Walshs and the Sheffields.

C

Sir OLIVER GRACE, (called ciallmhar, the wise,) of Ballylnch, als. Ballylinch-Castle, in the co. of Kilkenny, lord of Legan, Carney, &c. M.P. for co. of Tipperary in 1559, appointed 13 of April, 1563, with the E. of Ormonde and the V. Mountgarret, a commissioner of array for the co. of Kilkenny, ob. circa 1580, and was interred at Jerpoint Abbey.

MARY, sist. of Sir Maurice Fitz-Gerald, created viscount Decies in 1569, and the d. of Sir Gerald, 3 lord of Decies, by his wife Ellice, d. of Pierce Butler, 8 E. of Ormonde, and of Margaret, d. of Gerald, 8 E. of Kildare, ob. 2 of Dec. 1605, and was interred at Jerpoint Abbey.

GERALD GRACE, (called marcauch, the horseman,) of Ballylinch and Legan Castles, in the co. of Kilkenny, and of Carney, in the co. of Tipperary. He died 4 of March, 1618, and was interred at Jerpoint Abbey.

MARGARET, d. of Sir Robert Hartpole, of Shrule-Castle, in the Queen's Co., who ob. 1594, and sist. of Sir William and George Hartpole, each successively of Shrule-Castle. She died 11 of Feb. 1619, and was interred at Jerpoint.

OLIVER GRACE, (called skeevaugh, the handsome,) of Ballylinch, Legan, and Carney Castles, &c. ob. 27 of August, 1626, and was interred in Jerpoint Abbey.

MARGARET, d. of Edmund Butler, 2d visc. Mountgarret, and of Grany, d. of Barnaby Fitz-Patrick, 1st lord Upper-Ossory. She survived her husband, and had a third of his estate for dower.

GERALD GRACE, (called reenire, the traveller,) of Ballylinch, &c. a minor at his father's death, and granted by Charles I. in ward to Sir Thos. Loftus, of Killyan. Slain at the battle of Kilrush 15 of April, 1642, in the army of his uncle, lord Mountgarret, and his estates seized by the Commonwealth.

ELLEN, eld. d. & eventual co-h. of Edmund Butler, 3d lord Dunboyne; & of Margaret, d. & h. of Thos. Butler, 4th lord Cahier. She was 1st mar. to James, eldest son of Pierce Butler, 1 visc. Ikerrin, & had issue Pierce Butler, the 2 visc. whose great gd. son was created E. of Carrick in 1748.

WILLIAM GRACE, denominated of Ballylinch, resided at Barrowmount, in the co. of Kilkenny, ob. 1669, and, conformable to his will, was interred in Jerpoint Abbey.

ELLINOR, sist. of Edward Butler, 2d visc. Galmoy, and d. of Pierce Butler, (eld. son of Edward, 1st visc. Galmoy,) and of Margaret, d. of Nicholas, 1st visc. Netterville.

OLIVER GRACE, the eldest son, settled at Shanganagh, (now Gracefield,) in the Queen's Co., M. P., and chief-remembrancer of the Exchequer. Received a general pardon for his adherence to K. James II, and for all other offences against the state, dated 20 of May, 1696. Ob. 8 of June, 1708, æt. 47, and was interred in Grace's Chapel, or S. wing of Arles Church, founded by him, on the site of which the Grace Mausoleum, rebuilt in 1818, now stands.

ELIZABETH, only surviving child of John Bryan, of Bawnmore, co. of Kilkenny, and of his 2d wife Ursula, 2d d. and eventual co-h. of Walter Walsh, of Castle-Hoel, by his wife the hon. Magdalen Sheffield, sist. of Edmund, 2 E. of Mulgrave, and grand aunt and sole heir of Edmund Sheffield, the 2d D. of Buckingham and Normanby. She mar., 2dly, Edmund Butler, 6 visc. Mountgarret, father of Edmund, the 9th visc., whose grandson was created E. of Kilkenny in 1793. Ob. in London, 13 of June, 1736, æt. 62, and was interred in the church of St. Giles-in-the-fields.

D

C

XXVI.—ROBERT GRACE, baron of Courtstown, &c., M. P. for Thomastown, in co. Kilkenny, and appointed, May 18, 1687, gov. and *custos rotulorum* of the King's Co. A lieut.-col. in the regiment of foot raised by his father for K. James, who offered to create him a peer of Ireland, which he is said to have declined, though his unfinished patent was found after the battle of the Boyne. He was included in the articles of Limerick, at which place he died in 1691, and was buried in Grace's Chapel, near the castle of Courtstown.

FRANCES, only child of col. Richard Grace, of Moyelly-Castle, in the King's Co., (a younger son of Robert Grace, B. of Courtstown, who ob. circa 1640,) col. in the English army of Charles I, and afterwards of an Irish regiment in the Spanish service, chamberlain to James II. while D. of York, and gov. of Athlone in 1690, against gen. Douglass, and in 1691 against gen. De Ginkle, when he was slain, & the town taken. Frances mar. 1665, & ob. 1716.

XXVII.—JOHN GRACE, baron of Courtstown and lord of Grace's Country, succeeded his brother Oliver, who survived his father only 9 days. John Grace had been aid-de-camp to gen. Sarsfield, (E. of Lucan,) during the wars in Ireland; but being included in the articles of Limerick, he enjoyed his estates for 10 years, till on a bill of discovery being filed, in 1701, they were decreed to have been forfeited by his elder brother, Oliver, their nominal possessor during 9 days, who, being in the S. of France for his health, on the surrender of Limerick, was not included in the articles thereof. The estates thus forfeited had been held by the family of Grace 530 years. John Grace died in London, in 1716.

LETTICE, eldest daughter of Oliver Grace, of Shanganagh, (Gracefield,) M. P., and chief remembrancer of the Exchequer of Ireland.

XXVIII.—ROBERT GRACE, only son, was a captain in the French service, which he resigned on inheriting, as co heir at law, with his maternal uncle, Michael Grace, of Gracefield, the undevised estates of Edmund Sheffield, the last D. of Buckingham and Normanby. He then settled at Isleworth, near London, where he died circa 1764, s. p., and in him terminated the direct Courtstown line of the Grace family.

XXVII.—WILLIAM GRACE, 3d son, but eventually the 2d by the death of his broth. John, cœlebs, resided chiefly at St. Germains, in France, where he executed his will in 1772, but ob. in London, 23 of Nov. 1777, æt. 70, & was interred in the church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields.

MARY, d. and eventual sole heir of Richard Harford, of Marshfield, near Dublin, ob. in London, 10 of April, 1799, æt. 68, and was interred in St. Giles's church.

XXVIII.—RICHARD GRACE, of Boley, M. P., on whom the baronetage conferred, in 1795, upon Sir Richard Gamon, was entailed, ob. at Southville, 9 of Jan. 1801, æt. 40, and was interred at Arles.

JANE, d. of the Hon. John Evans, of Bulgaden-Hall, son of George, 1st lord Carbery, and grandfather of John, the 6th lord; married in 1782, ob. in Dublin, 24 of March, 1804, æt. 41, and was interred at Arles.

XXIX.—Sir WILLIAM GRACE, Bart., a minor at his father's death, succeeded, in 1818, to the title of his kinsman, Sir Richard Gamon, M. P. for Winchester, vivens inupt 1823.

SHEFFIELD GRACE, of Lincoln's Inn, F. S. A. formerly a student at Winchester College, and afterwards at St. Mary's-Hall, Oxford, 2d son, vivens inupt 1823.

PERCY GRACE, a captain in the royal navy, commanding H. M. Ship Cyrené, 3d son, vivens inupt 1823.

D

MICHAEL GRACE, of Gracefield, inherited, as co-h. at law, with his nephew Robert Grace, of Courtstown, the undevised estates of the Sheffield family in the cos. of Sussex, Middlesex, and York; ob. 19 of Feb. 1760, æt. 78, and was interred at Arles.

MARY, d. of John Galway, of Lota-House, in the co. of Cork, and of Elizabeth, d. of William Meade, and sist. of Sir John Meade, bart., whose grandson was created E. of Clanwilliam in 1776; ob. 28 of Nov., 1736, æt. 55, and was interred at Arles.

OLIVER GRACE, of Gracefield, born 6 of December, 1704, ob. at Kilkenny, 24 of August, 1781, æt. 77, and was interred at Arles.

MARY, daughter and eventual sole heir of John Dowell, of Mantua-House, in the county of Roscommon, and of Mary, dau. and h. of —— Fitzreary, of the county of Kildare; ob. 14 of November, 1765, æt. 55, and was interred at Arles.

MICHAEL GRACE, of Gracefield, ob. at Gracefield, 25 of August, 1785, æt. 50, and was interred at Arles.

MARY, d. & co-h. of Nicholas Plunket, of Dunsoghly-Cas., in co. Dublin, ob. in Dublin, 9 of Oct, 1797, æt. 63, & was interred at Arles.

XXIX.—ALICIA GRACE, of Gracefield, only child, mar. in 1792, erected in 1815 & 17 Gracefield-Lodge, near the site of a former mansion, vivens 1823.

MORGAN, 3d son of Thomas Kavanagh, of Borris, & of lady Susan Butler, sist. of John, 17 E. of Ormonde & Ossory; ob. 1804, s. p., & was buried at St. Mullins.

JOHN DOWELL GRACE, of Mantua-House, 2d son, captain of the Wirtemberg dragoons, in the service of Austria, which he resigned in 1776, ob. 25 of April, 1811, æt. 75, and was interred at Tulsk Abbey.

MARY, d. and co-heir of Patrick Hussey, of Ardimore, co. of Kerry, was married in 1783; ob. 7 of Nov. 1819, æt. 57, and was interred at Tulsk-Abbey, co. Roscom.

OLIVER JOHN DOWELL GRACE, of Mantua-House, only son, married 3 of September, 1819, vivens 1823.

FRANCES, only surviving child of Sir Richard Nagle, bart., by his 1st wife Catharine d. and h. of Maurice Fitzgerald, of Punchar's Grange, co. Kildare, vivens 1823.

See Vol. XVIII. *of Pedigrees in Herald's Office.*

A Table*

EXPLANATORY OF THE PORTRAITS AND OF THE OTHER GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS IN THIS COLLECTION.

Sir Oliver Grace (called feasog, the bearded) Lord of Grace's Country, and Baron of Courtstown (al. Tullaroan) by descent from Raymond le Gros, Viceroy of Ireland, temp. Hen. II. Sir Oliver was the son of Baron Anselim, and the grand s. of Bar. John, and the great g. s. of Bar. Almaric Gras, to whom Rich. II. granted in 1385 the singular licence of marriage so frequently cited, and of whose curious monument many drawings have been made.

= Ellen, Daughter of Anthony O'More, Dynast or Sovereign of the territory of Leix, and sister of Dorothy the first wife of Thomas Fitz-Gerald, 7 E. of Kildare, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and also of —— the wife of Bryan Fitz-Patrick Lord of Upper Ossory, whose son was confirmed Baron of Upper Ossory in 1541, and whose descendant was created E. of Upper-Ossory in 1751.

Sir John Grace (called crios iarann, the iron belted) Lord of Grace's Country and Baron of Courtstown, was appointed in 1516 Sheriff of the Co. of Kilkenny during the King's pleasure.

= Catherine, d. of Pierce Lord le Poer, or Power, of Curraghmore in the Co of Waterford, whose descendant was created E. of Tyrone in 1673.

Oliver Grace Lord Abbot of Jerpoint in the Co. Kilkenny, a Peer of Parliament, when that splendid and richly endowed Abbey was suppressed by Hen. VIII. in 1540.

I.—Sir Oliver Grace (called ciallmhar, the wise) of Ballylinch Castle, in the Co of Kilkenny, Lord of Legan, Carney, &c. M. P. for Co. of Tipperary in 1559, ob. circa 1580, and was interred at Jerpoint Abbey.

= Mary, sist. of Sir Maurice Fitz-Gerald, created Visc. Decies in 1569, and the d. of Sir Gerald 3 L^d of Decies, by his wife Eleanor d. of Pierce Butler, 8 E of Ormonde, and of Margaret d. of Gerald 8 E. of Kildare, ob. 2 of Dec. 1605, and was interred at Jerpoint.

Sir John Grace (called more, the great) Baron of Courtstown, from whom the succeeding palatine Barons of Courtstown descended. He founded Grace's Chapel at Tullaroan, and re-edified Courtstown, and several of his other Castles, ob. in 1568, and was interred in the Cathedral of Kilkenny, where his marble monumental effigies still remain.

II.—Gerald Grace, of Ballylinch, Legan and Carney Castles, ob. 4 of March 1618, and was interred at Jerpoint Abbey.

= Margaret, d. of Sir Robert Hartpole, of Shrule Castle, in the Queen's Co. ob. 11 of Feb. 1619, and was interred at Jerpoint.

III.—Oliver Grace, of Ballylinch Castle, &c ob. 27 of August 1626, and was interred at Jerpoint Abbey.

= Margaret, d. of Edmund Butler, 2d Visc. Mountgarret, and of Grany, d. of Barnaby Fitz-Patrick, 1st L^d Upper Ossory.

Eleanor, mar. to Garret Nugent of Cloncoskraine, g. grandson of Rich. 2 L^d Delvin, whose descendants were created E. of Westmeath in 1621, and E. Nugent in 1776.

IV.—Gerald Grace, of Ballylinch Castle, &c. a minor at his father's death, and granted by Charles I. in ward to Sir Tho^s Lottus of Killyan, for the sum of £. 1,500. Slain at the battle of Kilrush 15 of April 1642, and his Estates seized by the Commonwealth.

= Ellen, eld. d. and eventual co-heir of Edmund Butler, 3d L^d Dunboyne, and of Margaret, d. and heir of Tho^s Butler, 4th Lord Caher.

= James Butler, eld. son of Sir Pierce, 1st Visc. Ikerrin, mar. in 1636, and died in 1638. Father of Pierce, the 2d Visc whose great grandson was created E. of Carrick in 1748.

V.—William Grace, denominated of Ballylinch, resided at Barrowmount, County of Kilkenny, ob. 1699, and conformable to his will, was interred at Jerpoint Abbey.

= Ellinor, sist. of Edward Butler, 2d Visc. Galmoy, and d. of Pierce Butler (eld. son of Edward, 1st Visc Galmoy,) and of Margaret, d. of Nicholas, 1st Visc. Netterville.

John Grace, eld. son, ob. s. p.

VI.—Oliver Grace, the eldest son, settled at Shangarogh, (now Gracefield,) in the Queen's Co. M P and Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer, ob. 8 of June 1708, æt 47, and was interred in Grace's Chapel, or S. wing of Aries Church, founded by him, on the site of which the Grace Mausoleum now stands.

= Elizabeth, only surviving child of John Bryan of Bawnmore, and of his 2d wife Leyne, the 2d d and co-heir of Walter Walsh, of Castle-Hoel, by his wife the Lady Magdalen Sheffield, sist. of Edmund 2 E. of Mulgrave, and grand aunt and eventual sole heir of Edmund Sheffield the last Duke of Buckingham and Normanby, ob. in London 13 of June 1736, æt. 62.

= Edmund Butler, 6 Visc. Mountgarret, ob. 1735, father of Edmund the 6th Visc. whose great grandson was created E. of Kilkenny in 1793

John Grace, of the Grange, mar. to Anne d and h of John Grace of Thomastown, and had issue an only d. Elizabeth, mar to Richard Gamon, of Datchworthbury, Co Herts, whose son, Sir Richard Gamon, was created a Baronet 11 of Apr. 1795, with remainder to his near relative Richard Grace, of Boley, M. P.

VII.—Michael Grace, of Gracefield, inherited as co-heir at law, the undevised Estates of the Sheffield family in the Cos of Sussex, Middlesex and York, ob. 19 of Feb. 1760, æt. 78, and was interred at Aries.

= Mary, d. of John Galway of Lota-House, and of Elizabeth, d. of William Meade, and sist. of Sir John Meade, whose grandson was created E. of Clanwilliam in 1776, ob. 28 of Nov. 1736, æt. 55, and was interred at Aries.

Anne, mar. 1. to Rich. eld. s of Sir Rich. Nagle Sec. of State for Ire. who ob. s. p. and 2 to Edmund Butler 8 L^d Dunboyne.

VIII. Oliver Grace, of Gracefield, ob. 24 of Aug. 1781, æt 77, and was interred at Aries.

= Mary, d and eventual heir of John Dowell of Mantua-House, ob. 14 of Nov 1765, æt 53, and was interred at Aries.

William Grace, third son, resided chiefly at St. Germains in France, ob. in Lond. 23 of Nov 1777, æt 70, and was interred in the Church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields.

= Mary, d. and eventual sole heir of Richard Harford, of Marshfield, near Dublin, ob. in London 10 of April 1799, æt. 68.

Sheffield Grace, fourth surviving son, ob. 5 of September 1746, æt. 36, and was interred at Aries.

= Frances, d. of John Baget, of Castle-Bagot, ob. 3 of May 1742, æt 32, and was interred at Aries.

IX.—Michael Grace, of Graceheld, ob 25 of Aug. 1785, æt 50, and was interred at Aries.

= Mary d. and co-heir of Nicholas Plunket, of Dunsoghly Castle, ob. 9 of October 1767, æt 63, and was interred at Aries.

John Dowell Grace, of Mantua-House, ob. in April 1811, æt. 75, and was interred at Tulsk Abbey.

= Mary, d. and co-heir of P. Hussey, of Ardmore, ob. in 1820, and was interred at Tulsk Abbey.

Richard Grace, of Boley, M P on whom the Baronetage conferred in 1795 upon Sir Richard Gamon was entailed, ob. at Southville, 9 of Jan. 1801, æt. 40, and was interred at Aries.

= Jane, d. of the Hon. John Evans, of Bulgaden Hall, son of Geo. 1 L^d Carbery, and grandfather of John, the 6 Lord, ob. 24 of April 1804, æt 41, and was interred at Aries.

John Grace, a Capt. of Carabineers in the Imperial service, and Aid-du-camp to the reigning Prince of Anhalt-Coethen at the siege of Belgrade, where he died unmarried on the 31 of Oct. 1789, aged 29, and was interred at Semlin.

Clara-Louisa Grace, only d. vivens 1820, married in 1782 to

= William Middleton, of Stockeld Park, in Co York, 2d son of William Hagerston Constable, and of the Lady Winifred Maxwell, only child of William 8 E. of Nithsdale, vivens 1820.

Raymond Grace, only child, ob in France 1764, æt 29, inupt

X.—Alicia Grace, only child, vivens 1820, married in 1792 to

= Morgan, 3d son of Thomas Kavanagh, of Borris-House, and of the Lady Susan Butler, sister of John 16 E of Ormonde and Ossory, ob. 1804. s. p.

Oliver John Dowell Grace, of Mantua-House, only son, vivens 1820.

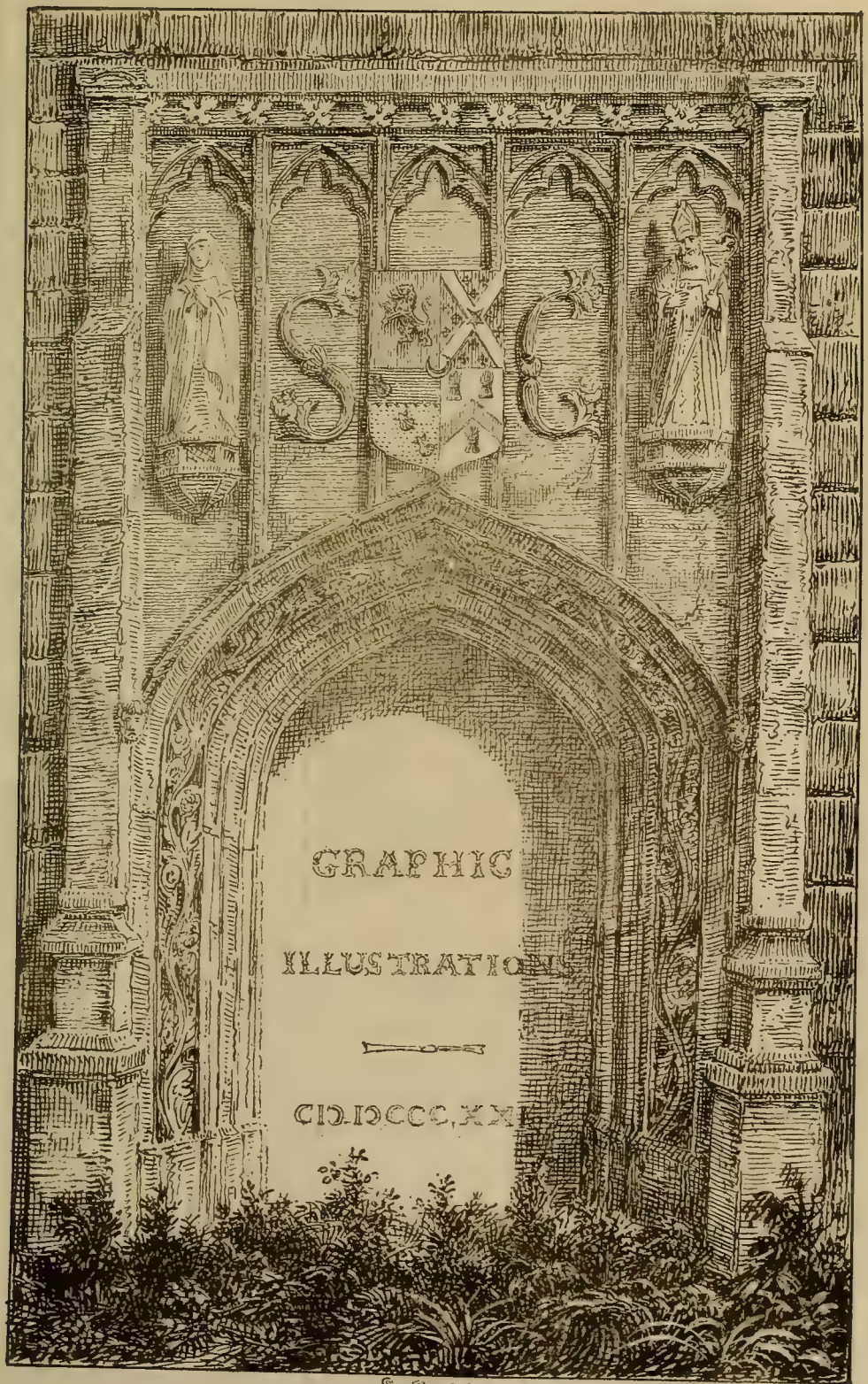
= Frances, only surviving child of Sir Richard Nagle, Bart by his 1st wife Catharine d. and h. of Maurice Fitzgerald, of Ponchar's Grange, vivens 1820.

Sir William Grace, Bart, a minor at his father's death, succeeded in 1818 to the title of his kinsman, Sir Richard Gamon, M. P. for Winchester, vivens inupt 1820.

Sheffield Grace, of Lincoln's Inn, F. S. A. formerly a student at Winchester College, and afterwards at St. Mary's Hall Oxford, second son, vivens inupt 1820.

Percy Grace, a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding H M Ship Cyrene, third son, vivens inupt 1820.

* See Vol. xviii of Pedigrees in Herald's Office



S. G. del.

Wyld & King's Litho.

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GRACEFIELD LODGE, N.E. VIEW.

S.G.

GRACEFIELD LODGE. *S. E. View.*
S. G.

Wild & King's Lithography. *B. King exc.* *10 Bayswater Terrace near London.*

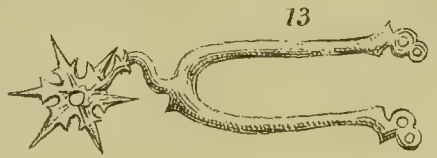
GRACEFIELD LODGE S.E. VIEW.

S.G. del.t

ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED AT GRACEFIELD.

Wyld & King. Lithog.

12



13

14

1 A Brass pin or fibula 6½ in: long with a moveable head chased and studded with yellow stones used for closeing the mantle or robes of a female at the neck.

2. A Brass pin or bodkin 7 in: long very neatly chased used for fastening up the hair.

3 A Brass Vase 8 in: long and 4 in wide at base.

4 A Danish smoaking pipe.

5 A Brass instrument or head of an offensive weapon.

6. A Brass head of a larghean sealgach, or hunting spear neatly ornamented and gilt.

7 A Brass sword 21 inches long.

8. The Manshear a tarrugh leagh or Druidical Altar near Gracefield.

9 A Coin of K Edward 1st 1304 10. A Coin of K. Edward. IV. 1478

11. A Coin of Queen Mary 1553. 12. A Coin of K James II. 1689.

13 A Brass Spur.

14 An Urn of coarse earthen ware, supposed to be Funereal.

S.G. del.

Wyld & King. Lithog.

ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED AT GRACEFIELD.

Gracefield-Lodge.*

GRACEFIELD LODGE is situated about five miles north-west of the town of Athy, and between seven and eight due north of Carlow. The original design of this picturesque and commodious residence was furnished by Mr. Nash of London, and, in 1817, the present structure was erected by Mr. Robertson of Kilkenny. With respect to external architecture, the design has been much admired for that pleasing effect which a varied outline in buildings of this description seldom fails to create. The frequent breaks, and strong projections in the walls, the cut-stone lables surmounting the windows, and the general, though harmonized, irregularity of the whole, produce an appearance strikingly animated and cheerful. Its interior arrangements exhibit every necessary convenience. The principal story contains an outer and inner Hall and two Staircases, a Drawing-room, a Library, a Dining-room, and a Conservatory, all of which lie *en suite*, and may severally be approached likewise from the Hall. It is to be regretted, that the site selected for this building, evinces so little judgment, while the good taste of the architect is so conspicuous. At the foot of the first hill to the south, an admirable situation presents itself, which was unfortunately overlooked. The present House is distant about seventy perches from the former mansion, every vestige of which is now removed, and the spot covered with plantation or grass. It is stated in the statistical Survey of the Queen's County by Sir Charles Coote, Bart., that " the house at Gracefield and its improvements are very old fashioned, though the land is the best in the barony." The architectural part of this remark having been replied to, it remains only necessary to observe with respect to the grounds, that they also have recently undergone an extensive and decisive change under the superintendence of Mr. Sutherland, whose sound judgment, fine taste, and practical skill, is universally acknowledged. Many formal rows of trees have been broken, numerous fences levelled, and the ground occupied by artificial pieces of water, restored to its natural state. Vistas have been also opened for the eye to penetrate the thick masses of wood, and young plantations are seen on every side. In removing some of the vast banks or divisions that intersected the demesne, several pieces of early English coin, and other antique

* The following account is taken from " Views of the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen in the United Kingdom, by J. P. Neale," the first volume of which appeared in 1818, and the remaining volumes are in the course of publication. The superior excellence of this highly finished and beautiful work is admitted by the unanimous testimony of all amateurs in this class of art. Besides the general merit which it possesses of originality in the designs, it claims that of presenting most fascinating views of numerous places wholly unnoticed in every other graphic production. The Drawings, which are elaborate as well as spirited, were executed by Mr. Neale, and, with some few exceptions, were taken upon the spot. His judgment in selecting the points of view, his simplicity of purpose, sobriety in the management of light and shade, and faithfulness of delineation deserve the highest praise. The Plates also exhibit the most finished efforts of the most ingenious artists, and in exquisite fineness of touch and animation of character they cannot be surpassed.

relics were obtained: but the extensive foundation walls and ground adjoining the ruined church and monastery of Rathaspeck, which stands on Sir William Grace's estate, has been long considered a productive mine for discoveries of this description. At a little distance to the north of Graefield Wood, is situated one of the most noted Danish Raths in the country, called "Dundrum," i. e. the Black Fort. Pieces of unwrought gold and silver, brazen spear-heads, and swords of the same metal, have from time to time been found there. Its celebrity also as fairy-land is in this neighbourhood unrivalled, and few peasants are hardy enough to hazard the enmity of these "gay people," by disturbing their gambols in passing over the place after nightfall. The view from the summit of this commanding eminence, situated on the lordship of Boley, belonging to Sir William Grace, Bart., is of a most extensive and interesting character. Within the segment of a circular boundary, formed by the Wicklow mountains, with the Shrahully hills on their north, and those of Slievenamgue on their south, the eye accompanies the river Barrow, from a considerable distance to the town of Athy, and follows its course from thence through a great vale, exuberantly rich in almost every species of architectural, sylvan, and rural scenery to the town of Carlow. On the highest point of an arm or promontory of the Slievenamgue hills, stretching into this noble valley, is seen the mausoleum of the Grace family: an object which seldom fails to arrest attention, and elicit emotion. Embosomed in venerable trees of vast size, and enlivened by the picturesque little hamlet of Ardes, with the varied outline of some higher hills for a back-ground, this funereal edifice, conspicuous in its tapering pinnacles, stone roof, and great height, forms, when thus grouped, such a combination as the eye of taste must delight to contemplate, or the pencil of genius to portray. Over the entrance to the upper or monumental chamber is affixed a large marble tablet with the armorial bearings of the family, and, on a corresponding tablet over the entrance to the lower or burial vault, the following inscription appears:—

ΟΥΚ· ΑΦΑΝΕΣ· ΤΙΝΕΣΣΙ· ΚΡΑΣΣΟΝ ΤΕΛ'· ΗΕΡΟΝ· ΥΠΝΟΝ
ΚΟΙΜΩΝΤΑΙ· ΣΟΦΗΣΙΝ· ΜΕ· ΑΝΤΙ· ΠΟΥΣ· ΑΓΑΘΟΥΣ.

HOC SEPULCHRUM
ALITIA KATANAGH FILIA MICHAELIS GRACE DE GRACEFIELD ARM.
GULIELMUS GRACE BARONETTUS,
ET FRATRES EJUS,
SHERFIELDUS, JURIS CONSULTUS,
PERCIUS, REGIE CLASSIS PRÆFECTUS,
PONI CURAVERUNT
A. D. M.DCC.LXVIII.
SIBI POSTERISQUE:
QUO LOCO FUIT OLIM AUSTRALIS ALA EDIS ARLESIANÆ.
AB OLIVERIO GRACE DE SHANGANAGH, SIVE GRACEFIELD, ARMIG.
ANNO SALUTIS M.DC.LXXXVII. ÆDIFICATA,
JAMDUDUM VETUSTATE COLLAPSA.

UNA CUM SEPULCRIS FAMILIÆ GRACEFIELDIANÆ
IBI EXSTRUCTIS.
HIC, UBI LAPSA JACENT GENTIS MONUMENTA VETUSTÆ,
IN DOMINOSQUE RUUNT BUSTA CADUCA SUOS,
AUSPICIIS FAUSTIS, ET SPE MELIORE, SEPULCRUM
JAM REFICIT FRATRUM CONSOCIATUS AMOR.
SIT SACRUM PIETATIS OPUS!—SERVETUR ET IPSIS
MORTE OBITA, PROAVIS QUAM TRIBUERE, QUIES.

S. G.

The settlement of this family in Ireland is coeval with the Anglo-Norman conquest of that country. Raymond le Gros, its immediate and distinguished founder, contributed more effectually than any other chieftain to the success of an enterprize which annexed that kingdom to the crown of England. He was brother-in-law of Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, whom he succeeded as Viceroy in 1176. From his younger son, Maurice, the noble house of Fitz-Maurice descend; while his eldest son, William, transmitted the paternal surname to his posterity, together with the great Cantred of Grace's country, in the county of Kilkenny. From Sir Oliver Grace of Ballylinch, Legan, and Carney Castles, (temp. Elizabeth) a younger son of Sir John Grace, Lord of Grace's country, and Baron of Courtstown, descended Gerald Grace of Bally-Inch* al. Ballylinch, slain at the battle of Kilrush in 1642, on which his estates extending over 17,000 acres of land, and including sixteen rectories in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, and in the King's and Queen's counties were seized, and confiscated by Cromwell. His eldest son, John, dying without issue, his second son and eventual representative William, denominated of Ballylinch, was the father of Oliver Grace, Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer, M. P., &c., and the first of this family that settled in the Queen's county. He married Elizabeth, Viscountess Mountgarret, *only* surviving child of John Bryan of Bawnmore, and of his second wife Ursula, the second daughter and coheiress of Walter Walsh of Castle-Hoel, by his wife the Lady Magdalen Sheffield, *only* sister of Edmund, second Earl of Mulgrave, and grand-aunt and eventual *sole* heir of Edmund Sheffield, the last Duke of Buckingham and Normanby. Through this marriage the Grace family inherited, as heirs at law, all that remained of the *undevised* estates of the Duke of Buckingham, in the counties of Middlesex, Sussex, and York, which they sold in the years 1759-60, to the Duke of Bedford, Mr. Nesbit, and others. The late Michael Grace of Gracefield, and of Dunsoghly Castle, died in 1785, leaving an only child Alicia, married to Morgan Kavanagh of Borris House, in the county of Carlow, who ob. s. p. in 1804. Oliver John Dowell Grace, of Mantua House, Sir William Grace, Bart., and his two brothers, are the only branches now remaining of this family. On the death of Michael Grace, Esq., the late proprietor, many pictures were removed from the walls of the former Mansion to those of Mantua House, the residence of his surviving brother John Dowell Grace, Esq., where they still remain.

* *i. e.* The peninsulated town-land, or the dwelling-place of the peninsula.

On the completion, however, of the present building, the following original portraits of some collateral branches of the family, in the female line, were placed here, viz.:—

Brigadier General Nugent, killed at the siege of Derry, 1689.—*Sir Peter Lely.*

Mrs. Dunne of Brittas, General Nugent's eldest daughter.—*Ditto.*

Lady Marshall, General Nugent's second daughter, and wife of Sir Gregory Marshall.—*Sir Godfrey Kneller.*

Miss Mary Nugent, a Nun, General Nugent's youngest daughter.—*Sir Godfrey Kneller.*

Sir Christopher Plunket of Dunsoghly Castle, who, in 1582, succeeded his grandfather Sir John Plunket, the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Margaret, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bagenall, Marshal of Ireland temp. Elizabeth, and wife of Sir Christopher Plunket of Dunsoghly Castle.

Mary, daughter and coheir of Nicholas Plunket of Dunsoghly Castle, and wife of Michael Grace of Gracefield, died 1797.—*A miniature by Robinson.*

Morgan Kavanagh of Borris House, married, in 1792, to Alicia Grace of Gracefield.—*Ditto.*

Sheffield Grace, F. S. A., second son of Richard Grace of Boley, M. P.—*A medallion in oils by P. Duggan.*

The Library of Gracefield contains likewise a collection of engraved prints from the family portraits above alluded to at Mantua House, and from others dispersed elsewhere. These engravings, which are unpublished or private plates, are all executed, with the exception of the first, by Mr. Robert Grave, of London, in the line manner, and are highly creditable to the talents of that artist, now attaining professional eminence.

"The pourtraiture of Collonell Richard Grace, now utterly routed by the coragious Coll. Sanckey,"—"are to be sould by J. Smith in back layne, 1652."

Oliver Grace of Shanganagh (now Gracefield) M. P., Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer, ob. 1708, æt. 47.—*Gaspar Smitz.*

Elizabeth Bryan, Viscountess Mountgarret, wife of Oliver Grace of Shanganagh, ob. 1736, æt. 62.—*Ditto.*

Michael Grace of Gracefield, ob. 1760, æt. 78.—*Bernard Lens, encaust.*

Mary Galway of Lota, wife of Michael Grace of Gracefield, ob. 1736, æt. 55.—*C. Jervas.*

Oliver Grace of Gracefield, ob. 1779, æt. 77.—*C. Brown.*

Michael Grace of Gracefield, ob. 1785, æt. 50.—*Lee.*

Alicia, daughter of Michael Grace of Gracefield, and wife of Morgan Kavanagh of Borris House.—*Daniel, in min.*

John Dowell Grace of Mantua House, ob. 1811, æt. 75.—*Lee.*

Oliver John Dowell Grace of Mantua House.—*P. Duggan.*

Frances Nagle of Jamestown House, wife of Oliver John Dowell Grace of Mantua.—*Ditto.*

William Grace, third son of Michael Grace of Gracefield, ob. 1777, æt. 70.—*B. C. M. in min.*

Mary Harford of Marshfield, wife of William Grace, ob. 1799, æt. 68.—*Ditto.*

Richard Grace of Boley, M. P., ob. 1801, æt. 40.—*J. Hopner.*

Jane Evans of Bulgaden Hall, wife of Richard Grace of Boley, ob. 1804. æt. 41.—*S. Shelley, in min.*

Sir William Grace, Bart.—*S. Lover, in min.*

Sheffield Grace, F. S. A.—*F. Manskirsch, in min.*

John Grace, a Captain in the Imperial Carabineer Guards, ob. 1789, æt. 29.—*B. C. M., in min.*

Sheffield Grace, fourth son of Michael Grace of Gracefield, ob. 1746, æt. 36.—*F. Bindon.*

Raymond Grace, ob. 1763, æt. 29.

Sheffield Grace, second son of John Grace, Baron of Courtstown, ob. 1684.

Elizabeth Burke, Viscountess Dillon, wife of Sheffield Grace, ob. 1723.—*J. Gandy.*

Edmund Sheffield, first Lord Sheffield, ob. 1548, æt. 36.

John Sheffield, second Lord Sheffield, ob. 1568, æt. 37.—*Sir Anthony More.*

Edmund Sheffield, third Lord Sheffield, and first Earl of Mulgrave, K. G., ob. 1646, æt. 83.—*R. Elstracke.*

John Sheffield, third Earl of Mulgrave, and first Duke of Buckingham and Normanby, K. G., ob. 1720, æt. 75.—*Sir Godfrey Kneller.*

Catherine Darnley, daughter of King James II., and wife of John Sheffield first Duke of Buckingham, ob. 1742, æt. 59.—*C. Zincke, encaust.*

Edmund Sheffield, second Duke of Buckingham and Normanby, ob. 1739, æt. 19.—*J. Succhi, fecit.*

Printed by J. M'Creery, Tooks Court, Chancery Lane, London.

Caspar Smith Sculp. Ron Graefe

OLIVER GRACE OF SHANGA[illegible]-NAGH (NOW GRACEFIELD) ESQ[R]

M[P] CHIEF REMEMBRANCER OF THE EX[illegible]-CHEQUER &c, SON OF WILLIAM GRACE

OF BALLYLINCH CASTLE AND OF THE[illegible] HON ELEANOR BUTLER 7[TH] GALMOY

OB 1708 Æ 147

S.G.

Edward Butler, Viscount Galmoy.

ELIZABETH DAUGHTER OF JOHN BRYAN OF BAWNMORE ESQ^R

AND OF URSULA WALSH OF CASTLE JOEL, MARRIED 1^ST TO OLIVER GRACE

OF SEANGANAGH, AND 2^DLY TO LEMONT BUTLER 6^TH VISCOUNT MOUNTGARRET

OB 1736. Æ 1 6 1

MICHAEL GRACE OF GRACEFIELD ESQR
WHO IN WATERGRACE OF SHANAHADE M.P. AND
OF ELIZABETH VIS- COUNTESS MOUNTMORRIS
OB. 1706 Æ. 78

S.G.

MICHAEL GRACE OF GRACEFIELD ESQR

SON OF OLIVER GRACE OF SHANGANAGH M.P AND OF ELIZABETH VIS COUNTESS MOUNTGARRET

OB 1760 ÆT 78

S.G.

Charles Jervas, pinx.

Rich. Grave, sc.

MARY DAUGHTER OF JOHN GALWAY OF LOTA ESQR
AND OF ELIZABETH MEADE OF BALLINTOBBER.
AND THE WIFE OF MICHAEL GRACE OF GRACEFIELD
OB 1736 ÆT 55

S.G.

On Mary Grace, al. Galway, of Lota-House, the wife of the first Michael Grace, of Gracefield.

Here lyeth the body of
Mrs. Mary Grace,
Late wife of
Michael Grace, esq., of Gracefield,
She was
Religious without ostentation,
Pious without hypocrisy,
Friendly without flattery,
To the distressed, a support,
To the orphans, a mother:
In her life attended with many blessings,
Her death with many tears.
She was
Faithful to her husband,
Tender to her children,
Forgiving to her enemies.
O passenger! how soon thou shalt resemble her
In her mortal parts
God knows!
Do thou labour to resemble her
In that which is immortal.
She lived, she died, she ran the happy race,
She won the glorious prize—immortal peace.

She died November the 28th, A.D. 1736, in the 55th year of her age.

Grace-Mausoleum.

EN GRACE AFFIE
CONCORDANT NOMINE FACTA
Michael Grace Esq.r 1712

On the 1*st. Oliver Grace, of Gracefield, al. Shanganagh.*

Here lyes the body of Oliver Grace, late of Shanganagh, Esq., who departed this life on the 8th day of June, 1708, and in the 47th year of his age.

Infra virtutes, sed supra conspice nomen;
Concordant blando nomine facta viri.
Integer atque pius, sponsæ sobolique benignus,
Candidus in cunctos, sponte remotus erat.

Grace-Mausoleum.

On the 1*st. Michael Grace, of Gracefield, and on his wife, Mary Galway, of Lota-House.*

Michaeli Grace, viro moribus intaminato,
Charitate repleto, pietate eximio,
Qui vixit annos 78, ob. 1760,
Et Mariæ conjugi, marito fideli,
Natis exemplari, Deo devotissimæ,
Quæ vixit annos 55, ob. 1736,
Parentibus bene merentibus, Oliverius,
Filius natu maximus, hoc Marmor
Posuit.

Grace-Mausoleum.

On Frances Grace, al. Walker, the 1*st. wife of John Grace, of the Grange.*

Here lies the body of Madam Frances Walker, widow of Colonel Thomas Dalzell, and late wife unto John Grace, Esq., who departed this life the 26th day of July, in the five and thirtieth year of her age, and in the year of our Lord 1709.

Qui vagus obscurum fidei sectaris, ad urnam
Francescæ accedas; inspice, lumen habes:
In tumulo lucet cunctis, quo luxit in orbe
Lumen, et ætherea lucet in arce Deo.

Grace-Mausoleum.

On the 2*nd. Oliver Grace, of Gracefield, and on his wife, Mary Dowell, of Mantua-House.*

Here lies the body of Mrs. Mary Grace,
Late wife of
Oliver Grace, Esq.,
Who departed this life
The 14th day of November, 1765, in the 55th year of her age.
Also the body of
Oliver Grace, of Gracefield, Esq.,
Who departed this life
The 24th day of August, 1781, in the 77th year of his age.
May they rest in peace!
Amen.

Grace-Mausoleum.

Michael Grace of Gracefield Esq.r

Son of Oliver Grace, and of Mary Dowell of Manna Hoile

ob 1785 Æt 56

Sæpe Resistendo Vincit

Sc.

EN GRACE AFFIE
CONCORDANT
NOMINE
FACTA
Michael Grace
of GRACEFIELD Esq.re
1767

On the 2nd. Michael Grace, of Gracefield.

D. O. M.
Memoriæ sacrum
Michaelis Grace de Gracefield in hoc comitatu armigeri,
Oliverii Grace armigeri filii et hæredis,
Qui
Ob eximium, quo in literis cum veteribus
Tum recentioribus, versatus est, studium,
Mirum animi candorem,
Singularem morum suavitatem,
Illibatam pectoris integritatem,
Sinceram erga Deum pietatem,
Extitit
Spectatissimus.
Non minus dilectus vixit quam desideratus decessit.
Natus est apud Gracefield A. D. M.DCC.XXXV,
Uxorem duxit A. D. M.DCC.LXV,
Denatus est apud Eblanam die Aug. XXV.
Et in hoc sacrario
1°. die Sep. A. D. M.DCC.LXXXV,
Sepultus est.
Desine me miseris, conjux, deflere querelis;
Fatorum leges nil revocare potest:
Non bona facta, fides, non connubialia jura—
Certa manent omnes fata——" memento mori."

On Mary Grace, al. Plunket, of Dunsoghly Castle, the wife of the 2nd. Michael Grace, of Gracefield.

D. O. M.
Memoriæ sacrum
Mariæ Grace filiæ et cohæredis Nicholai Plunket
De castello Dunsoghly in comitatu Eblanensi armigeri,
Et viduæ Michaelis Grace de Gracefield in hoc comitatu armigeri,
Quæ
Erga egentes maxima charitate,
Amicos summa probitate,
Parentes singulari pietate
Conjugem fidelissimo amore,
Deum insigni cultu,
Extitit
Spectatissima.
Sic, fide integra et christianis virtutibus prædita,
Et, cœlo jam matura, decessit.
Nata est apud castellum de Dunsoghly A. D. M.DCC.XXXIV,
Nupta est A. D. M.DCC.LXV,
Denata est apud Eblanam die Oct. IX,
Et in hoc sacrario
XVI°. die Oct. A. D. M.DCC.XCVII,
Sepulta est.
Te sequor, O conjux! etenim mors janua vitæ est;
Te sequor, et mortis carpo libenter iter.
Pax, socialis amor, pietas quoque nostra fuere:
Sic regna ambobus sint patefacta Dei.
Amoris et desiderii perpetuum hoc monumentum amantissima
filia unica ac hæres posuit Alicia.

Grace-Mausoleum.

Dan.l pinx.

Rob.t Cooper sc.

ALICIA, DAUGHTER AND HEIR OF MICHAEL GRACE OF GRACEFIELD,

AND OF MARY PLUNKET OF DUNSOGHLY *CASTLE MARRIED TO MORGAN THIRD*

SON OF THOMAS KAVANAGH *OF BORRIS HOUSE ESQ.r*

VIVENS *1820.*

S.G.

CASE SHELF

NAMES OF THE CRESTS.
1 Kavanagh. 2 Grace. 3 Butler. 4 Sheffield. 5 Plunket.

NAMES OF THE QUARTERINGS.

THE DEXTER SHIELD,
Kavanagh, of Borris.

THE SINISTER SHIELD,

1 Grace, of Gracefield.
2 Butler (3 Lord Dunboyne.)
3 Fitz-Patrick (2 Lord Upper Ossory.)
4 Butler (4 Lord Cahir.)
5 Walsh (of Castleheel.)
6 Sheffield (Duke of Buckingham and Normanby.)
7 Dowell (of Mantua House.)
8 Plunket (of Dunsoghly Castle.)
9 Grace (as the First.)

S VIEW OF KILKENNY CASTLE, FOUNDED IN 1195,
THE ANCIENT RESIDENCE OF THE DUKE'S AND EARLS OF ORMONDE.
B.G.

Peter Lely, eques pinx. R. Grave sculp. Londin.

JAMES BUTLER FIRST DUKE OF ORMONDE, &c.

TWELFTH EARL OF ORMOND AND OSSORY, KNIGHT OF THE
AND LORD OF THE PALATINATE OF TIPPERARY; CHAN-
LOR HIGH STEWARD OF ENGLAND, &c. L.L. OF THE
AND OF SUSSEX &c.

DEARE SPECIAL CARE BUTLER OF ORMOND,
CELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD & DUB-
LAND; SON OF THOMAS VISCOUNT THURLES.
KNIGHT OF ALTON.
AET. 77.

S. G.

Peter Lely, eques. pinx

R. Grave fc. London.

THOMAS BUTLER EARL OF OSSORY K.G.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN & L.D. OF IRELAND, SON OF JAMES 1ST DUKE OF ORMONDE K.G.

& OF LADY ELIZABETH PRESTON, ONLY CHILD OF RICHARD EARL OF DESMOND.

OB. 1680. AT. 46.

Y.G.

Godfery Kneller pinx — Rob Graves

JAMES BUTLER SECOND DUKE OF ORMONDE, K.G.

CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD & DUBLIN LORD HIGH CONSTABLE OF ENGLAND

& COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF ALL THE BRITISH FOR CES BY SEA & LAND, SON OF THOMAS EARL OF OSSORY K.G

AND OF AMELIA DAS AU OF BRABANT WAART

OB 1745 AE 81

S.G.

WALTER BUTLER,

MARQUESS OF ORMONDE.

1816.

—— Comerford. pinx.

Rob Cleave fc Lond

JAMES WANDESFORD BUTLER NINE[TEENTH] EARL & [TWELFTH] EARL OF ORMONDE & OSSORY K.P.

AND 1ST LORD CHIEF BUTLER OF IRELAND, &c.

SON OF JOHN 17TH EARL OF ORMONDE & OSSORY

AND HEIR OF JOHN EARL OF WANDESFORD,

DAUGHTER

VIVENS

1803.

S.G.

Lee pinx Rob Cave, sc

JOHN DOWELL GRACE OF MANTUA HOUSE ESQR

SECOND SON OF OLIVER GRACE OF GRACEFIELD, AND OF MARY DOWELL OF MANTUA

OB 1811 ÆT 75

CONCORDANT NOMINE FACTA

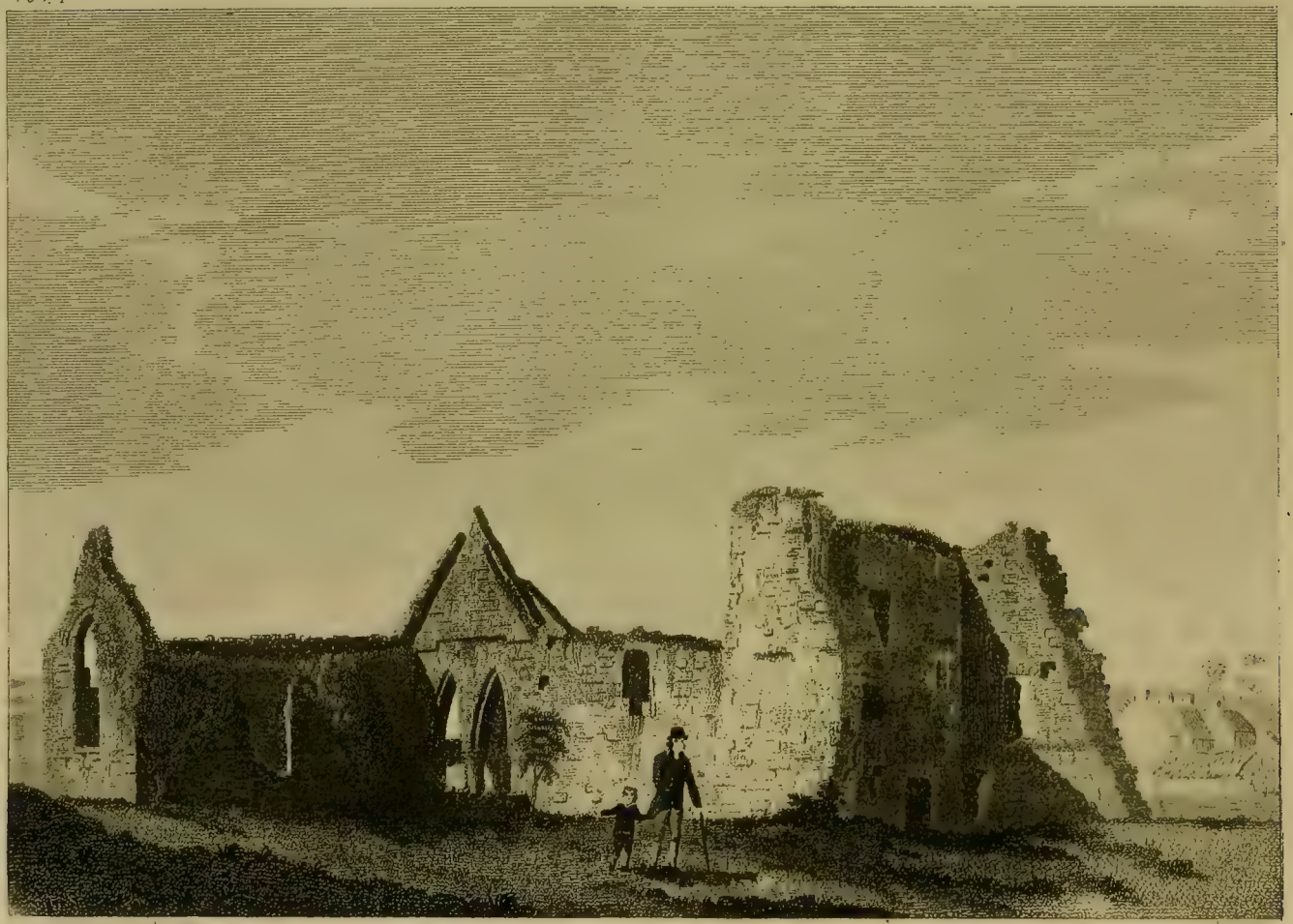
On John Dowell Grace, of Mantua-House, 2d Son of the 2d Oliver Grace, of Gracefield; and on his wife, Mary Hussey, of Ardimore.

A • ☧ • Ω*

CINERIBVS. ET. MEMORIÆ
JOHANNIS. DOWELL. GRACE. DE. MANTVA. IN. HAC. PROVINCIA
FILII. NATV. MINORIS. OLIVERII. GRACE. DE. GRACEFIELD
IN. AGRO. REGINÆ.
QVI. JVVENIS. ADHVC. MILITIÆ. DEDITVS
ET. TVRMÆ. EQVITVM. WIRTEMBERGENSIVM. PRÆFECTVS
SVB. DVCIBVS. AVSTRIACIS
BELLVM. CONTRA. GERMANOS. ATQVE. TVRCAS. INFERENTIBVS
MVLTA. CVM. LAVDE. MERVIT
IN. SECVNDIS. TEMPERATVS. IN. ADVERSIS. NON. SVBMISSVS
ERGA. SODALES. COMIS. IN. AMICOS. FIDVS
INDOLE. SVAVISSIMA
VIXIT. A. $\overline{\text{LXXV}}$
MORBO. DIVTVRNO. FRACTVS. AT. NON. ANIMI. VICTVS
VII. KAL. MAII.† A. C. $\overline{\text{MDCCCXI}}$
SVPREMVM. DIEM. PLACIDISSIME. OBIIT
ET
VNA. CVM. CONJVGE. DILECTISSIMA. ET. INTEGERRIMA
MARIA
PATRICII. HVSSEY. DE. ARDIMORE. IN. AGRO. KERRIENSI
FILIA. ET. COHÆREDE
QVÆ. VITA. EXCESSIT. VII. ID. NOVEMBRIS ‡ A. C. $\overline{\text{MDCCCXIX}}$ ÆT. $\overline{\text{LVII}}$
HOC. SEPVLCHRO. TVMVLATVS. JACET.
OLIVERIVS. FILIVS. VNICVS
MARMOR. HOC. OPTIMIS. PARENTIBVS. POSVIT
A. C. $\overline{\text{MDCCCXX}}$
AVETE. PLÆ. ANIMÆ. PACE. CONQVIESCATIS.

Tulsk-Abbey, co. of Roscommon.

* Christo Alpha et Omega; *scilicet*, Christo primo et ultimo.
† Anglicè, 25 of April.
‡ Anglicè, 7 of November.



TULSK ABBEY, CO: ROSCOMON.

F. Duggan pinx Rob. Graves fc. Lond.

OLIVER JOHN DOWELL GRACE OF MANTUA HOUSE ESQ^R

SON OF JOHN DOWELL GRACE AND OF MARY HUSSEY OF ARDMORE

VIVENS 1820.

CONCORDANT NOMINE FACTA

26.

F Duggan pinx. Rob Graves l. cmd.

FRANCES DAUGHTER OF SIR RICHARD NAGLE BART
AND OF CATHARINE FITZ-GERALD OF PONCHAR'S GRANGE
AND THE WIFE OF OLIVER JOHN DOWELL GRACE OF MANTUA HOUSE
VIVERS 1820.

D.G.

Oliver J. Dowell Grace Esq.re
Mantua House,
1819.

On Frances-Mary Grace, al. Nagle of Jamestown, the wife of Oliver John Dowell Grace, of Mantua-House.

A · ☧ · Ω

MEMORIÆ · SACRVM
FRANCESCÆ · MARIÆ · FILIÆ · RICARDI · NAGLE
DE · JAMESTOWN · IN · COMITATV · WESTMEATH · BARONETTI
CONJVGIS · OLIVERII · JOHANNIS · DOWELL · GRACE
DE · MANTVA · IN · HOC · COMITATV · ARMIGERI
HÆC · MVLIERVM · OPTIMA
STOLÆ · HIBERNICÆ · DECVS
COMIS · BENIGNA · SOLERS · PRVDENS
PIETATIS · AMICITIÆ · BENEFICENTIÆ
OFFICII · CONJVGALIS · ANIMI · MATERNI
FAVENTE · DEO · POSTERIS · EXEMPLVM · PRÆBVIT
VIXIT · A · $\overline{\text{XXXIV}}$ · M · $\overline{\text{IV}}$ · D · $\overline{\text{XIV}}$
DECESSIT · APVD · SOVTHAMPTON · KAL · JVNII · A · $\overline{\text{MDCCCXXVIII}}$
ET · IN · CŒMETERIO · PAROCHIÆ · S · JACOBI
JVXTA · PORTAM · OCCIDENTALEM · WINTONIÆ
IN · SPE · MELIORIS · VITÆ · REQVIESCIT
FILII · TRES · JOHANNES · RICARDVS · RAYMVNDVS · CVM · SORORE · MARIA
SVPERSTITES · MATREM · DEFLENT · PRÆSTANTISSIMAM
OLIVERIVS · MARITVS · MŒRENS · VXORI · SVÆ · DESIDERATISSIMÆ
QVACVM · FELICITER · VIXIT · A · $\overline{\text{VIII}}$ · M · $\overline{\text{VIII}}$ · D · $\overline{\text{XXVIII}}$
H · M · P
CARA · VALE · FRANCESCA · VALE · FIDISSIMA · CONJVX
NATARVM · MATRVM · GLORIA —— CARA · VALE
INTEGRITAS · VIRTVS · PIETAS · DECVS · OMNE · VENVSTAS
FORMA · TVÆ · DOTES · INTEMERATA · FIDES
FORMA · DECVS · TANTVM · PERIERE · PERITQVE · VENVSTAS
PANDVNT · AD · CŒLOS · CÆTERA · SOLA · VIAM
FORMA · DECVS · PLACVERE · VIRO · PLACVITQVE · VENVSTAS
VIRTVS · ÆTERNO · NVNC · PLACET · VNA · DEO.

Tulsk Abbey, near Mantua House, in the co. of Roscommon.

TRANSLATION.

On Frances-Mary Grace, al. Nagle of Jamestown, the wife of Oliver John Dowell Grace, of Mantua-House.

A · ☧ · Ω

Sacred to the memory
Of Frances Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Nagle,
Of Jamestown, in the county of Westmeath, Baronet;
And wife of Oliver John Dowell Grace,
Of Mantua House, in this county, Esquire.
This best of women
Was distinguished among the matrons of Ireland
For courtesy, benignity, discretion, and wisdom;
And left, through divine favour, an example to her descendants
Of piety, friendship, charity,
Conjugal duty, and maternal love.
She lived thirty-four years, four months, and fourteen days;
And dying at Southampton, on the first of June, 1828,
Rests, in hope of a blessed existence,
In the cœmetery of Saint James' Parish,
Near the West-gate of the City of Winchester.
Her three sons, John, Richard, and Raymond, with their sister Mary,
Survive to mourn for their excellent mother.
Oliver, her afflicted husband, erects this monument
To his most fondly lamented wife,
With whom he lived happily 8 years, 8 months, and 28 days.

Adieu, dear Frances! thou of wives most true,
Of daughters, mothers, best—dear love adieu!
Virtue was thine, the purple bloom of youth,
And grace, and elegance, and steadfast truth:
That grace, that elegance, that purple bloom,
Have faded, withered, vanished in the tomb.
But not thy virtues, nor thy truth have flown,
They live to waft thee to the heav'nly throne:
Those were thy husband's joy, his fond delight:
But *these* have placed thee in the realms of light.

Tulsk Abbey, near Mantua-House, in the co. of Roscommon.

Over the Entrance to the sepulchral building in the Cœmetery of St. James' Parish, near the West gate of the City of Winchester, in Hampshire, which contains the accompanying Epitaph to the memory of Mrs. Grace.

OLIVERIVS · JOHANNES · DOWELL · GRACE
DE · MANTVA · IN · COM · ROSCOMMON · ARMIG
CONJVGI · SVÆ · ET · SVIS
F · C
MDCCCXXVIII

On Frances-Mary Grace, al. Nagle of Jamestown, the wife of Oliver John Dowell Grace, of Mantua-House.

A · ☧ · Ω*

HIC · SITA · EST
FRANCESCA · MARIA · GRACE · RICARDI · NAGLE
DE · JAMESTOWN · IN · COMITATV · WESTMEATH · BARONETTI · FILIA
OLIVERII · JOHANNIS · DOWELL · GRACE
DE · MANTVA · IN · COM · ROSCOMMON · ARMIGERI · VXOR · AMANTISSIMA
EXTREMVM · VITÆ · SPIRITVM · D · O · SALVATORI · LIBENTER · REDDIDIT
APVD · SOVTHAMPTON · KAL · JVNII · A · MDCCCXXVIII
ACTIS · ÆTATIS · SUÆ · A · XXXIV · M · IV D · XIV
MATREM · PIETATE · AMICITIA · PRVDENTIA · CONSPICVAM
ATQVE · OMNIBVS · FERE · ANIMI · DOTIBVS · PRÆDITAM
JOHANNES · RICARDVS · RAYMVNDVS · FILII · ET · MARIA · FILIA
ADEMPTAM · LACRYMIS · PROSEQVVNTVR
IN · PERPETVAM · MEMORIAM
FŒMINÆ · TAM · RARÆ · ET · VXORIS · TAM · PERDILECTÆ
QVACVM · SVMMA · FELICITATE · PER · A · VIII · M · VIII · D · XXVIII · VIXIT
OLIVERIVS · MARITVS · MŒRENTISSIMVS
HOC · SEPVLCHRVM · D · D
VALE · AMICARVM · FIDELISSIMA · IN · PACE · QVIESCAS

PARCITE · FRANCESCÆ · MEA · PIGNORA · CHARA · PARENTIS
FLERE · PIÆ · SORTEM —— PARCITE · FLERE · SCELVS
HVC · ETENIM · VENIT · SVPREMI · VT · JVSSA · FACESSAT
PATRIS · CONFECTIS · QVEIS · REVOCATA · MIGRAT
PVRIOR · HIS · MISERIS · QVAM · VT · LONGIVS · ESSET · IN · ORIS
DIGNIOR · ÆTHEREAS · VT · PETAT · ÆQVA · DOMOS
VT · DEVS · IPSE · DEDIT · REVOCAT · DEVS · IPSE · LOCATQVE
SANCTAM · INTER · SANCTOS · NVMEN · IN · ARCE · POLI.

Cœmetery of St. James' Parish, near Winchester, in Hampshire.

* Christo Alpha et Omega; *scilicet*, Christo primo et ultimo.

TRANSLATION.

Over the Entrance to the sepulchral building in the Cœmetery of St. James' Parish, near the West-gate of the City of Winchester, in Hampshire, which contains the accompanying Epitaph to the memory of Mrs. Grace.

Oliver John Dowell Grace,
Of Mantua House, in the co. of Roscommon, Esq.
Erected this building
For his Wife and Family,
1828.

On Frances Mary Grace, al. Nagle of Jamestown, the wife of Oliver John Dowell Grace, of Mantua-House.

A · ☧ · Ω*

Here lies
Frances Mary Grace, the daughter of Sir Richard Nagle,
Of Jamestown, in the county of Westmeath, Baronet;
And the affectionate wife of Oliver John Dowell Grace,
Of Mantua-House, in the co. of Roscommon, Esq.
She submissively resigned her spirit, into the hands of her Saviour,
At Southampton, on the 1st of June, 1828,
Having lived thirty-four years, four months, and fourteen days.
Her sons John, Richard, and Raymond, and her daughter Mary,
Bewail with tears a lost Mother,
Eminent for piety, for friendship, and for prudence,
And endowed with almost every mental accomplishment.
Oliver, her most sorrowful husband,
Dedicates this sepulchre,
To the perpetual memory
Of a woman so rare, and of a wife so beloved,
With whom he enjoyed the greatest felicity for 8 years, 8 months, & 28 days.
Farewell! thou truest of Friends, mayst thou rest in peace!

Forbear, my children, thus to droop forlorn,
With ceaseless tears your sainted loss to mourn;
An angel parent cannot these approve,
Ye dearest pledges of my Frances' love.
On earth she came her Father's will to do,
That duty well fulfilled to heav'n she flew;
Too pure below with sinful man to stay,
Prepar'd for mansions of eternal day;
Her Saviour call'd her to the blest abode;
And God hath taken e'en as God bestow'd.

Cœmetery of St. James' Parish, near Winchester, in Hampshire.

* To Christ the Alpha and the Omega, *that is*, To Christ the beginning and the end

The Sepulchral Building erected by Oliver John Dowell Grace of Mantua House Esq.re in y.e Cœmetery of S.t James Parish, near the West Gate of the City of Winchester-MDCCXXVIII

G. Garrett Arch.t

S.G. Delin.t

P. Duggan, del.

J. Barrett Sculp. Lond.

MANTUA-HOUSE, S. VIEW.
THE SEAT OF OLIVER JOHN DOWELL GRACE ESQ.R
S.G.

R. Grave, C. London.

ELIZABETH DAUGHTER AND HEIR OF JOHN GRACE OF THE GRANGE,
AND OF ANNE DAUGHTER AND HEIR OF JOHN GRACE OF THOMASTOWN,
AND THE WIFE OF RICHARD CAMON OF DATCHWORTHBURY.
OB. 1736 ÆT 70.

S. G.

Rob.t Graves fecit Lond.

SIR RICHARD GAMON BART. M.P. FOR WINCHESTER,

SON OF RICHARD GAMON OF DATCHWORTHBURY AND OF

ELIZABETH GRACE OF THE GRANGE.

OB. 1818. ÆT.

S. G.

Beham. pinxit min. Robert Grave sculp.

LADY AMELIA MURRAY DAUGHTER OF JOHN THIRD DUKE OF ATHOL K.T.
ANT OF LADY CHARLOTTE MUR- -RAY OF ATHOL, MARRIED TO
T R. RICHARD GEMON BAR.T M.P. FOR WINCHESTER.
OB 1806 ÆT. 57.

W.G.

Sir Richard Jamon Bart.

M.P. FOR WINCHESTER.

1796.

SAMON & GRACE 9th FEBRUARY 1796 MURRAY D. OF ATHOL.

Dahl pinx. Rob. Graves Sculp.

JAMES BRIDGES NINTH BARON AND FIRST DUKE OF CHANDOS.

ALSO FIRST MARQUIS & EARL OF CARNARVON; CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREW.

SON OF JAMES EIGHTH LORD CHANDOS & OF ELIZABETH BERNARD OF LONDON.

OB 1744. ÆT

L.G.

F. Grose fc. London

HENRY BRYDGES SECOND DUKE OF CHANDOS. K.P.

SON OF JAMES 3RD DUKE OF CHANDOS, AND OF

MARY DAEF OF CARNARVONS.

OB 17[illegible] ÆT 54.

B.G.

Nath.l Hone pinx.t Rob.t Grave sculp.t London.

JAMES BRYDGES THIRD DUKE OF CHANDOS, LORD - STEWARD,

SON OF HENRY 2d DUKE OF CHANDOS K.B. AND OF LADY MARY BRUCE,

DAUGHTER AND HEIR to CHARLES THIRD EARL OF ALLESBURY.

Tho.s Gainsborough pinx Rob.t Graves Sculp. Lond.

ANNA-ELIZA, DAUGHTER OF RICHARD GAMON OF DATCHWORTH BURY ESQ.R
AND OF ELIZABETH GRACE OF THE GRANGE, MARRIED TO JAMES BRYDGES
THIRD DUKE OF CHAN- -DOS, LORD STEWARD.
OB. 1818. ÆT.

S.G.

James Duke of Chandos.

1777.

BRYDGES D. OF CHANDOS IMPALING GAMON & GRA[illegible]

Lonsdale pinx in min

Robert Graves, Sculp.

RICHARD GRENVILLE, SECOND MARQUIS AND FIRST DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM;

ALS. FIRST DUKE AND MARQUIS OF CHANDOS &c. SON OF GEORGE FIRST MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM, K.G.

AND OF LADY MARY NUGENT, DAUGHTER AND HEIR OF ROBERT FIRST EARL NUGENT.

BORN 1823.

B. G.

Mee. pinx. in min. Robert Grave fculp

RICHARD PLANTAGENET GRENVILLE, MARQUIS OF CHANDOS,
SON OF RICHARD 1ST DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS K.G. & OF LADY ANNA ELIZA BRYDGES,
ONLY CHILD OF JAMES THIRD DUKE OF CHANDOS, LORD STEWARD.
TIPENS 1823.

S.G.

WILLIAM GRACE ESQ^R

THIRD SON OF MICHAEL GRACE OF GRACEFIELD,

AND OF MARY GALWAY OF LOTA

S.G.

B.M. pinx.

Rob Grave fe

MARY DAUGHTER AND HEIR OF RICH[illegible]ARD HARFORD OF MARSHFIELD

[illegible]BIN ESQ[illegible] AND OF MARY STRECHLY OF STEARD.

THE WIFE OF WILLIAM GHATE ESQ[illegible]

B. [illegible] [illegible]. 68.

B.M. pinx. et sc.

Rob. Grace del.

JOHN GRACE ESQ.

CAPT.N IN THE AARCH-DUKE FRANCIS REG.T OF CARABINIERS AND AID DE-CAMP.T TO FIELD MARSHAL THE COUNT DE LACY SECOND SON OF WILLIAM GRACE (NEPHEW AND HEIR OF THOMAS AND OF MARY HARFORD OF

SERVED IN THE SERVICE OF THE EMPEROR JOSEPH II AND 2.D GEN.L TO THE REIGNING PRINCE OF ANHALT-COETHEN, 3.D SON OF MICHAEL GRACE OF GRACEFIELD, MABSENFIELD NEAR DUBLIN.

G.B. 1789. ET 24.

CONJUREANT'S MINE FACTA

No 6.

On William Grace, 3d. Son of the 1st. Michael Grace, of Gracefield, and on his wife, Mary Harford, of Marshfield, and also on John Grace, their 2d. Son.

D. O. M.

Memoriæ dicatum

Guillelmi Grace armigeri, tertii filii Michaelis Grace de Gracefield in hoc comitatu armigeri, qui ex antiqua Gracæorum gente de Ballylinch Castello in Agro Kilkenniensi ortus fuit. Apud Londinum XXIII°. die Novembris, A.D. M.DCC.LXXVII obiit, atque in cemeterio ecclesiæ de Sancto Ægidio in campis sepultus est.

Memoriæ quoque dicatum

MariæGrace,filiænàtumaximæetdemumhæredisRicardiHarford de Marshfield prope Eblanam armigeri, viduæ ejusdem Guillelmi. Apud Londinum illa etiam x°. die Aprilis, A.D. M.DCC.XCIX obiit; atque in eodem loco, quo requievit conjux ejus, terræ mandabatur.

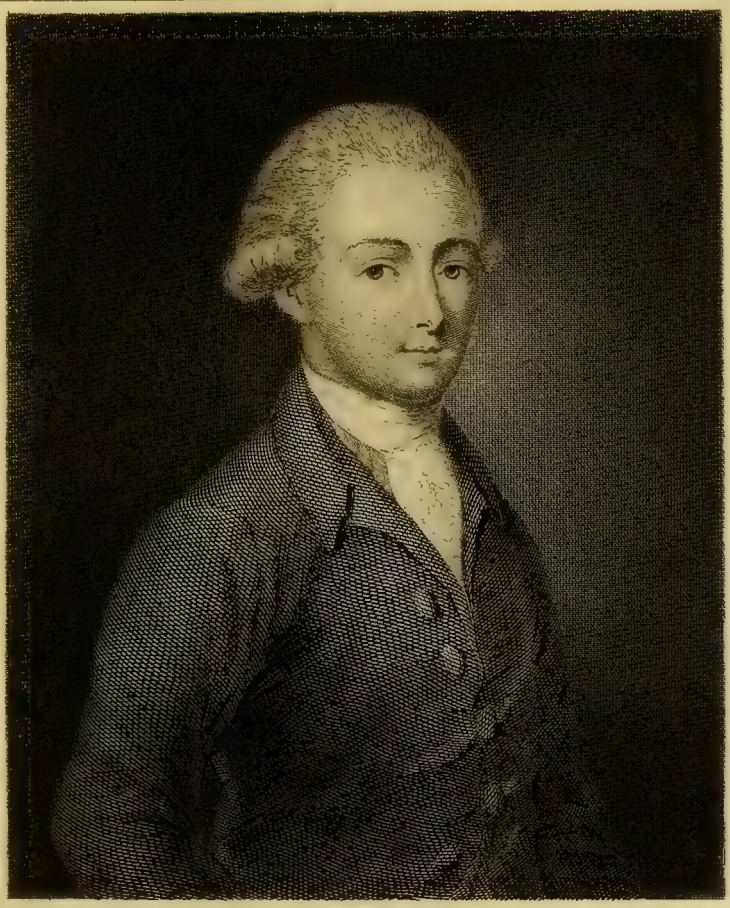
Duo filii et una filia conjugium hocce beaverunt.

Ricardus Grace filius natu maximus, et hæres, Janam, honorabilis Johannis Evans de Aula-Bulgaden, in comitatu Limericensi, filiam, neptemque Georgii Baronis Carbery in matrimonium accepit A.D. M.DCC.LXXXI. Johannes Grace, filius alter, Marescallo Comiti celeberrimo de Lacy, cognato suo, castrensis adjutor constitutus, prima, pro Germaniæ Imperatore belligerens, stipendia meruit; mox ipso Imperatore Josepho secundo nominante, ejus satellitum cohorti præfectus est: deinde contra Turcas insigni virtute se gessit; et ad Belgradi obsidionem, Principem de Anhalt-Coethen, tanquam ejus castrensis adjutor, comitatus est. Ibi XXXI°. die Octobris, A.D. M.DCC.LXXXIX, ætatis suæ XXIX°. (uxore nunquam ducta) obiit, atque apud Semlin inhumatus est. Clara-Louisa Grace unica filia, Guillelmo Middelton de Vivario-Stockeld in comitatu Eboracensi armigero nupsit A.D. M.DCC.LXXXII.

Quis jacet hic? nemo: tumulum sine corpore[1] cernis;
Herois cineres terra remota tegit.
Heu! procul a patria Crassi sunt ossa locata
Magnanimi; at signant laurea serta locum.
Laurea serta locum signant, quà irrupit in hostes,
Pannoniámque[2] ferox sanguine tinxit humum.
Hâc tamen in terrâ (si fas, hâc sponte jaceret)
Mnemosyne Heroi surgere busta jubet:
Quæ, licèt externâ longè tumuletur in orâ,
Æternant memori carmine facta viri.
Hinc, procul hinc, ipsi vitam posuere parentes,
Quorum relliquias non sua terra tenet.
Attamen extremas cùm mors adduceret horas,
O, quoties patriæ cor cruciavit amor!
O, quoties caros exoptavere penates!
Aut saltem in cœlo visere posse suos.

Grace-Mausoleum.

[1] Hoc est, cenotaphium. [2] Anglicè, "Hungary, Servia," &c.



S Shelly pinx. 1782. — Ætat 21. Rob Grave. Sculpt London.

RICHARD GRACE OF BOLEY ESQR M.P.

SON OF WILLIAM GRACE (WHO WAS THIRD SON OF MICHAEL GRACE OF GRACEFIELD)

AND OF MARY HARFORD OF MARSHFIELD NEAR DUBLIN

OB 1801. ÆT. 40.

SUMPSIT LABOREM LAETUS

SG

PROPRIETORS OF PALLYKYNEL

RICHARD GRACE OF BOLEY ESQ.R M.P.

SON OF WILLIAM GRACE WAS MARRD TO ANNE ELDEST DAUGHTR OF THE RIGHT HONBLE HENRY BOYLE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER &C &C &C

SON OF RICHARD GRACE OF GRACEFIELD ESQ.R MARRIED 1719 DIED AT LIS... 1691

H. Moses sculp.

Nich. Dixon. Invt.

ΕΙΣ ΠΑΤΕΡΑ 'ΑΓΑΠΗΤΟΝ 'ΡΙΧΑΡΔΟΝ ΚΡΑΣΣΟΝ,

ΤΑΦΕΝΤΑ 'ΕΝ ΤΩι ΤΩΝ ΚΡΑΣΣΩΝ ΚΟΙΜΗΤΗΡΙΩι ΤΩι 'ΕΝ "ΑΡΛΕΣΙΝ.

Ὦ μνῆμ' ἀρχαῖον Κράσσων, ὦ λάϊνε τύμβε,
Ὃς δὴ σοῖς θαλάμοις ὑπεδέξαο πλεῖστα καμόντων
Σώματ' ἐμῶν προγόνων, τῶν ὄστεα πύθεται ἤδη
Ἂν δόμον εὑρώεντα νεκρῶν ἵν' ἀγάλματα κεῖται,
Ἀλλ' οὐ τῶν προτέρων φήμ' οὐδένα τῆδε κεκρύφθαι
Κρείσσονα τοῦ 'μοῦ πατρὸς ἀμύμονος, ὃν λυκάβαντα
Τεσσαρακοστὸν ἄγοντα κατέκτανε Μοῖρα κραταιὴ,
Νηλὴς· οὐδ' ἀγαθῶν περ ἐόντων φείδεται Αἴδας·
Ὅς ποτε δώματ' ἔναιεν ἐϋστεφάνῳ ἐν 'Ιέρνῃ,
Ἐν δήμῳ τῷ περ Βασιλίσσης οὔνομ' ἔθεντο,
Ξεινόδοχ', εὐτερπῆ, καὶ πολλάκι δόσκεν ἀλήτῃ
Ὅστις οἱ σίτου κεχρημένος εἰς δόμον ἔλθοι·
Τούς τ' ἀφίλους ἐφίλει, καὶ γείτοσιν ἦν μέγ' ὄνειαρ,
Πᾶσι περικτιόνεσσιν ἀτερπέα λιμὸν ἀμύνων,
Οἰκοφύλαξ ἀγαθὸς, πιστὸς φίλος, ἐσθλὸς ἀκοίτης.
Οὐδέ ποτ' ἀρχὸς ἐὼν σκολιὰς ἐδίκαζε θέμιστας,
Ἀλλ' ἀεὶ δῆρίν τε κακὴν καὶ νείκε' ἀφῄρει·
Καὶ πολλοὺς προύτρεψεν ἀμείνονα μητιάασθαι,
Ἤδη ὀρινομένους καὶ τεύχεα χερσὶν ἔχοντας,
Ἤματι τῷ ὅτε δὴ στάσις ἔμπεσε λυγρ' εἰδυῖα
Ἦι πατρίδ', ἐμφύλων τε μαχῶν κακὸς ὦρτο κυδοιμός.
Οὐδέ μιν ἄφθογγον βουλευτὴν οὐδ' ἐπικερδῆ
Ἔλλαχεν ἡ Βουλὴ Πανιερνέων, ἀλλ' ἀγορητὴν
Ἐσθλὸν, καὶ φιλόδημον, ἵδ' ἔξοχα μισοπόνηρον,
Ἰσόνομον σπεύδοντα φίλην ποιεῖσθαι 'Ιέρνην.
Οὐδ' ὅγ' ἀπείρητος σοφίης· περὶ γάρ ῥά μιν ἄνθος
Παιδείας γλυκερῆς χλοεροῖς στεφάνοισι τεθήλει·
Ὅσσα τ' ἐπίστασθαι χρὴν εὖ τεθραμμένον ἄνδρα
Ἤδεεν, ἀλλοθρόων ὢν ἴδμων ἕξοχα γλωσσῶν.
Χαῖρέ μοι, ὦ πάτερ ἐσθλὲ, καὶ εἰν 'Αΐδαο δόμοισι,
Οὐδέ ποτ' ἀμνήμων σεό γ' ἔσσομαι, οὐδ' ἐν ὀνείρῳ·
Σέφφειλδος παίδων μέσατος τρισσῶν τάδε φωνεῖ.

'Εν Λονδίνῳ, ἔτει ᾳωκ.

TO MY FRIEND, SHEFFIELD GRACE,

On reading his Memoir of his Father, Richard Grace, of Boley, M. P.

As o'er thy pages, Grace! I fondly bend,
Where praise and worth in faithful union blend;
Where, as attach'd I read, and now admire
The pious son, and now the accomplish'd sire,
I glow; yet, coveting such rare desert,
Sigh for like incense from a filial heart.
Vain all the noisy fame the world can give
In a son's praise the good would wish to live.
  Where shall we find the man, by Heaven avow'd
The first and happiest 'mid the human crowd;
Round whom, as victor in the mortal race,
Expecting angels hover to embrace?
Say, shall we seek him in the glare of courts,
Where gay Corruption with her smile resorts?
Say, on the field of carnage is he shown,
Where the one glories as the thousand groan?
Say, shall we find him on the rosy bed,
Where Pleasure's sons repose the listless head?
No! there he stands—applaud him, as ye must!
Wise, active, mild, beneficent, and just:
True to the kindness of the Almighty's plan,
The zealous minister of good to man.
Form'd on the soil of gorgeous courts to shine,
Yet pleased, sweet Privacy! to walk on thine;
Taught by his bosom's God that GOOD is GREAT,
He wooes calm glory in the middle state:
And, passion-free, above each meaner end,
Lives the dear consort, father, patriot, friend:
Careless of power or fortune's golden store,
But to controll the bad, or raise the poor;
To these, as soft as morning's pearly tear,
To those o'erwhelming as the storm's career.
No slave to party, foe to partial laws;
Just to the sov'reign's and the people's cause,
He stands aloft in virtue's power array'd;
And factions shrink beneath his eye dismay'd.
Even wild Rebellion, by oppression bred,
Blood on her hands and phrenzy in her head,

Pauses to hear his voice; and at his word
Unfolds her grasp, and drops the murd'rous sword:
The steel, reform'd, the ploughshare's bend resumes;
And earth once more beneath its culture blooms.
  Such is the man, most favour'd of his kind,
Who, strong from virtue—rich in wealth of mind;
High in himself—too high to be depress'd,
Or raised by kings; and, as he blesses, bless'd;
Lives honour'd and beloved; and, when he dies,
Is bathed by thousands in the dew of eyes.
Can chiefs or monarchs vie their state with his:
Their blood-stain'd glories or their feverish bliss?
With the rich, steady sunshine of his breast,
Can Pleasure's fools their meteor-joys contest?
With the pure current of his days compare
Their life's foul stream of riot and of care;
Their youth of vanity, their age of pain,
Their single hour that laughs,—their twenty that complain?
  Such is the man, my Grace! thy hand pourtrays,
Now in true grandeur spurning mortal praise.
Yet, if from heaven to earth his eye can rove,
To see this offering of his Sheffield's love;
Blameless he still one human joy may know;
And the rapt father in the seraph glow.

CHARLES SYMMONS.*

Chiswick, 1823.

* See p. 35 of Memoir.

Sir Wm Beechey pinx.t

Robert Graves sculp.t

Author of the Life of A. Wilson, Translator of the Poems, &c. &c.

Rob. Grave Sc.

GEORGE EVANS 1ST LORD CARBERY,

SON OF THE RIGHT HON^BLE GEORGE EVANS OF CAHARAS M.P.

AND OF MARY EYRE OF EYRE-COURT

OB. 1720 ÆT. 71

S. G.

R. Grave ie London

ANNE DAUGHTER AND CO-HEIR OF WILLIAM STAFFORD ESQ.ᴿ
OF BLATHERWICK AND LAXTON IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON,
AND NIECE OF GEORGE EVANS FIRST LORD CARBERY.
OB. 1757 ÆT. 73.

S. G.

George Evans Lord Carbery.

1715.

R. Grave & c London

THE HON. JOHN EVANS OF BULGADEN HALL,

YOUNGEST SON OF GEORGE EVANS FIRST LORD CARBERY,

AND OF ANNE STAFFORD OF LAXTON HALL.

OB. 1758. ÆT.

E. G.

R. Grave sc. London.

GRACE, DAUGHTER AND HEIR OF SIR RALPH FREKE BART.
OF CASTLE-FREKE, AND OF ELIZA: KEITH MEADE OF BALLINTOBBER,
AND THE WIFE OF THE HON. JOHN EVANS OF BULGADEN HALL.
OB 17 ÆT

S. G.

CASTLE FREKE,
THE SEAT OF JOHN EVANS FREKE, LORD CARBERY.
&c.

T. C. Thompson pinx.

Rob. Graves fc. Lond.

JOHN EVANS FREKE SIXTH LORD CARBERY;

SON OF SIR JOHN EVANS FREKE OF CASTLE-FREKE BART. AND OF

LADY ELIZABETH GORE DAUGHTER OF ARTHUR 1ST EARL OF ARRAN,

VIVENS 1825.

LIBERTAS

S. G.

CASTLE-FREKE LIBRARY. MDCCCVII.

JANE DAUGHTER OF THE HON. JOHN EVANS
OF PULVERBATCH HALL AND GRANDDAUGHT OF CASTLE-
HEALE ... WIFE OF RICH... AND NIECE OF BOLEY M.P
OB 1804 ÆTAT

S. G.

CASE SHELF

Richard Grace, Esq.r M.P.
1790

On Richard Grace, of Boley, M. P., Son of William Grace, who was 3d Son of Michael Grace, of Gracefield.

A • ☧ • Ω

HIC. CONDITI. SVNT. CINERES
RICARDI. GRACE. DE. BOLEY
GVLIELMI. GRACE. FILII. ET. MICHAELIS. GRACE. DE. GRACEFIELD
IN. HAC. PROVINCIA. NEPOTIS
VIRI. PROSAPIA. ILLVSTRIS. FORMA. ET. ORE. VENVSTI
INGENIO. ACRIS. NATVRA. MITISSIMI
TOTVM. FERE. ORBEM. ARTIVM. PERAGRATI
IN. LINGVIS. DOCTRINA. ET. MORIBVS. HOMINVM. ADMODVM. VERSATI
QVI. INTEGRITATE. ET. IN. AMICOS. FIDE. SPECTATVS
OFFICIIS. OMNIBVS
IN. SENATV. PRO. TRIBVNALI. IN. DOMO
FELICITER. ABSOLVTIS
IN. CIVES. ANIMI. PATERNI. NOTVS
IN. NATOS. ANIMI. PLVSQVAM. PATERNI
APVD. SOVTHVILLE. V. ID. IANVARII.* A. C. M̄DCCCI. OBIIT
VIXIT. ANNIS. X̄L. MENSE. I. DIEBVS. X
HOC MARMOR
CIVIVM. LACRYMIS. ADHVC. MADENS
FILIUS. NATU. SECUNDUS
SHEFFIELD. GRACE
PONENDVM. CVRABAT. A. C. M̄DCCCX̄IX̄
AVE. PATER. OPTIME. ET. VALE

* Anglicè, 9th of January. *Grace-Mausoleum.*

On Jane Grace, al. Evans, of Bulgaden-Hall, the wife of Rich. Grace, of Boley.

A • ☧ • Ω

SVBTER
CVM. CONIVGE. DILECTO. RICARDO. GRACE. DE. BOLEY
CONSOCIATA. REQVIESCIT
IANA. GRACE
IOANNIS. EVANS. DE. BVLGADEN. IN. PROVINCIA. LIMERICENSI. FILIA
ET. GEORGII. BARONIS. DE. CARBERY. NEPTIS
QVÆ. DOTIBVS. EXIMIIS. CORPORIS. ATQVE. ANIMI. DITATA
BLANDA. MICERICORS. INTEMERATA
AMICIS. LIBERIS. VIRO. DEO
OFFICIVM. FIDEM. PIETATEM
AMANS. ET. AMATA
PRÆSTITIT
E. VITA. VALETVDINE. IAMPRIDEM. LABORANTE
SPE. IMMORTALI. DELINITA.
PLACIDE. ET. GRADATIM. EBLANÆ. EXCESSIT
IX. KAL. APRILIS.* AN. R. S. M̄DCCCIV. ÆT. X̄LI
HOC. MARMOR
MATRI. BENE. MERENTI
SHEFFIELD. GRACE
MEMORI. MENTE. POSVIT
IANA
DELICIÆ. ET. DESIDERIVM. TVORVM. VALE.

* Anglicè, 24th of March. *Grace-Mausoleum.*

SIR WILLIAM GRACE BART.

SON OF EDMUND GRACE OF SHANBALLY ESQ^R AND OF JANE EYRE OF STRELLEN ESQ^R

S.G.

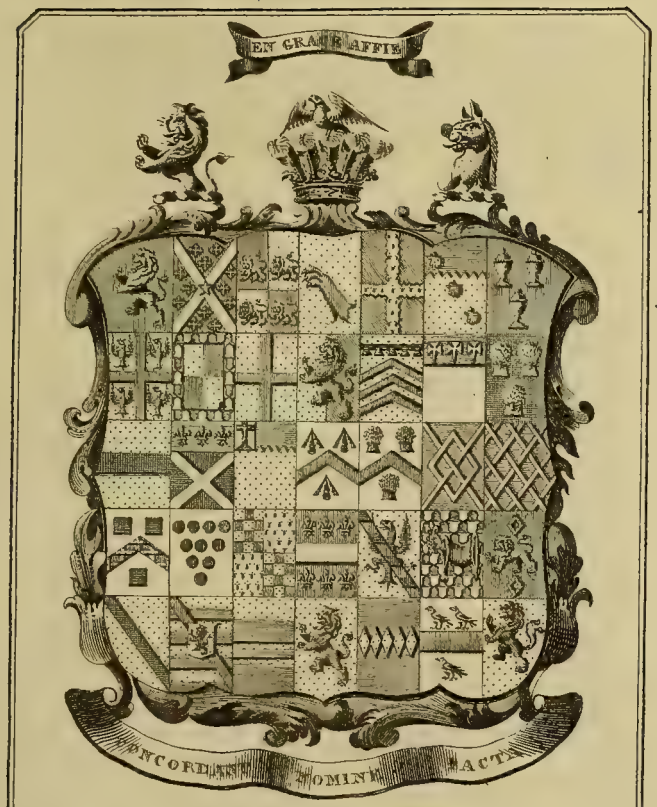
SIR WILLIAM GRACE BAR.T

SHEFFIELD GRACE Esq^r F.S.A.

SECOND SON OF RICHARD GRACE OF BALLYSAX M.P.

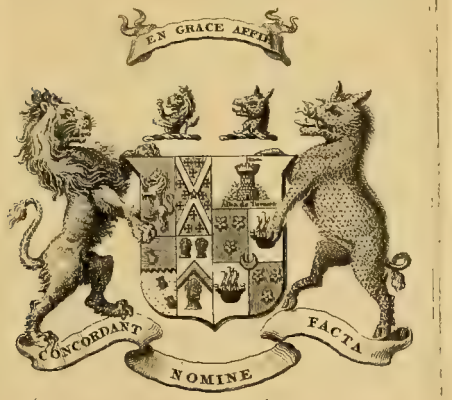
AND OF JANE EVANS OF BALLYADEN H^se

VIVENS 1822.



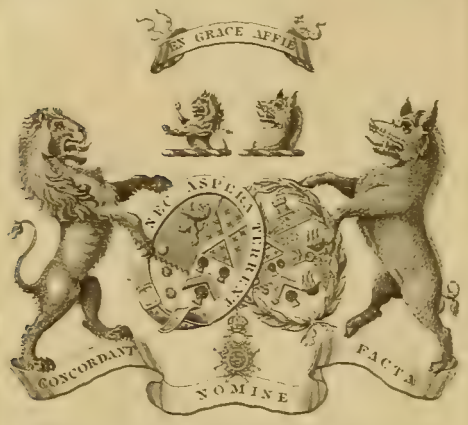
SHEFFIELD. GRACE. ESQ^R. F. S. A.

CASE SHELF



Sheffield Grace Esqr. LL.D. F.S.A.
1829.

CASE SHELF



Sheffield Grace Eng.ᵗ h. M.–L.L.D.–F.L.S.

1834

VIRO SPECTATISSIMO

SHEFFIELD GRACE,

ARMIGERO,

DOCTISSIMI ET ORNATISSIMI PATRIS

ASSECTATORI ET ÆMULO,

NON SOLUM IN ANTIQUIS LITERIS

ET REBUS AD HISTORIAM PERTINENTIBUS,

SED ETIAM,

IN FAVENDO STUDIIS ALIORUM;

HAS QUALESCUNQUE ANNOTATIONES

IN

JUVENALEM ET PERSIUM,

OB INSIGNEM EJUS

ΕΥΝΟΙΑΝ ET ΦΙΛΟΜΟΥΣΙΑΝ,

SUMMA OBSERVANTIA

D. D. D.

D. BAMFIELD HICKIE.

TO

SHEFFIELD GRACE, Esq. F.S.A.

THE FOLLOWING ESSAYS

ARE INSCRIBED,

IN TESTIMONY OF HIS PURE TASTE,

AMIABLE QUALITIES, AND CONSTANT KINDNESS,

BY HIS ATTACHED AND GRATEFUL FRIEND,

C. H. SMITH.

Notitia Historica:

CONTAINING

TABLES, CALENDARS,

AND

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION,

FOR THE USE OF

HISTORIANS, ANTIQUARIES,

AND THE

LEGAL PROFESSION.

SPARSA COLLEGI —— HAUD SINE LABORE.

BY NICHOLAS HARRIS NICOLAS, Esq.

OF THE INNER TEMPLE,

AUTHOR OF THE "LIFE OF WILLIAM DAVISON, SECRETARY OF STATE TO QUEEN ELIZABETH, &c."

TO

SHEFFIELD GRACE, Esq. F.S.A.

WHOSE

ANTIQUARIAN KNOWLEDGE, LITERARY ATTAINMENTS,

AND

CLASSIC TASTE,

ARE CONSPICUOUSLY DISPLAYED IN HIS SEVERAL

ELEGANT PUBLICATIONS,

THIS VOLUME

IS INSCRIBED;

IN TESTIMONY OF THE COMPILER'S RESPECT,

ESTEEM, AND REGARD.

Μέλος Ἰωάννου Σίμωνος ἤδη ὄντος ἐπὶ τῷ ἀποδημεῖν, εἰς τὸν φίλον Σέφφειλδον Κράσσον.

Ὦ Σέφφειλδ', ἀγαθ' ἐξ ἀγαθῶν, πατέρων παῖς ἐσθλῶν,
Ὅστε πολύξεινον δόμον ἔλλαχες ἐσχατίῃσι,
Οὐ Θέμις ἀσκεῖται, μυχάταις, ἱερὸν κατὰ νηὸν,
Χαῖρ' ἀγανοφροσύνης ἕνεκεν, γλυκερῆς τ' εὐνοίας
Καὶ φιλίας σταθερῆς, ἣν ἔμπεδον εἰς ἐμὲ τηρεῖς
Πιστὸν ἑταιρείας σώζων πολυήρατον ἦθος
Ἐξ ἀρχῆς ὁτὲ πρῶτον ἐκύρσαμεν ἀλλήλοιϊν.
Ταῦτα σ' Ἰωάννης ἀσπάζομαι, οὐχ ὅσον ἤδη
Μέλλων ἐκπλευσεῖσθαι ἐμῆς ἀπὸ πατρίδος αἴης
Εἰς χθόνα τηλεδαπὸν, Γαλατῶν πόλιν αἰχμητάων
Λουτετίαν πολύολβον· ἐγὰ δέ σε, κἂν ἀπέω περ
Μορμύρῃ δὲ μεταξὺ βαρύστονος Ἀμφιτρίτη,
Οὐ λήξω φιλέων τε ποθῶν τ' εἰς ὄψιν ἰδέσθαι
Ὦ φίλ' ἐσαῦθι τεὰν καὶ σὸν δόμον εἰσαφικέσθαι
Ὡς τόπαρος κρούων τὸν σὸν πολύδεσμον ὀχῆα.
Χαῖρε μοι, ὦ Χαρίτων γλυκερὸν στόμα, κερτόμι', εἰδὼς
Αἰμυλίοισι λόγοισι κεκασμένε ποικιλομύθοις
Ἱστοριῶν οἶμον ἠμὲν νέον ἠδὲ παλαιὸν
Εὖ εἰδῶς, φιλόβιβλε, τύποισι κεχαρμένε καλοῖς,
Τεχνίτας φιλέων ὅστις σέο οἶκον ἵκηται,
Οἵτε σιδηρείαις σανίδεσσιν ζωγράφικ' ἔργα
Κάλ' ἀπομάττουσιν κεχαραγμένα τέκτονες ἄνδρες,
Φιλόπατορ φιλόμητορ, ὁμέστι' ἀριστήεσσιν,
Κοινοτράπεζε μεγιστάνων, χραισμήτα πενήτων.
Χαῖρε μοι, ὦ φίλ' ἑταῖρε, καὶ αὐτίκα καὶ μετέπειτα.

Τυροκωμῆθεν.—Anglicè, "*From Chiswick.*"

TO SHEFFIELD GRACE, ESQ OF KNOLE, SUSSEX, K.H. LL.D. F.S.A. A PATRON OF TH[illegible] JUSTICES OF THE PEACE &
DEPUTY LIEUTENANT FOR THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX, [illegible] THIS VIEW OF KNOLE IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
[illegible]

SOUTH EAST VIEW OF KNOLE HOUSE TRANT. SUSSEX, THE PROPERTY OF SHEFFIELD GRACE, ESQ^R K.H. L.L.D. F.S.A. &c.&c.&c.

TO SHEFFIELD GRACE ESQ. OF KNOLE, SUSSEX, K.H. LL.D. F.S.A. A PATRON OF THE ARTS, ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, & DEPUTY LIEUTENANT FOR THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX, THIS N.E. VIEW OF KNOLE HOUSE, IS INSCRIBED BY HIS OBED? SERV?

J. J. DODD.

Drawn Etched & Aquatinted by J.J. Dodd, Painter in Water Colours to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent & the Princess Victoria.

INTERIOR VIEW OF THE SOUTH DRAWING ROOM OF KNOLE HOUSE, FRANT, SUSSEX, THE PROPERTY OF SHEFFEILD GRACE ESQ^R K.H. L.L.D. F.S.A. &c. &c.

Drawn Etched & Aquatinted by J.J Dodd Painter in Water Colors to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent & H.R.H. Princess Victoria

INTERIOR VIEW OF THE EAST DRAWING ROOM OF KNOLE HOUSE SEVENOAKS KENT, THE PROPERTY OF SHEFFIELD GRACE, ESQ^R K.H. LL.D. F.S.A. &c

N.E VIEW OF ST MARY'S COLLEGE, WINCHESTER.

FOUNDED BY WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM BISHOP OF WINCHESTER IN 1382

S.S.

J B fecit et fond

S.E. VIEW OF ST MARY'S HALL, OXFORD.

FOUNDED BY KING EDWARD II IN 1333

Rob.t Grace Sc.

PERCY GRACE ESQ.R A CAPTAIN IN THE R.N.

THIRD SON OF RICHARD GRACE OF BOLEY M.P.

AND OF JANE EVANS OF BULGADEN-HALL.

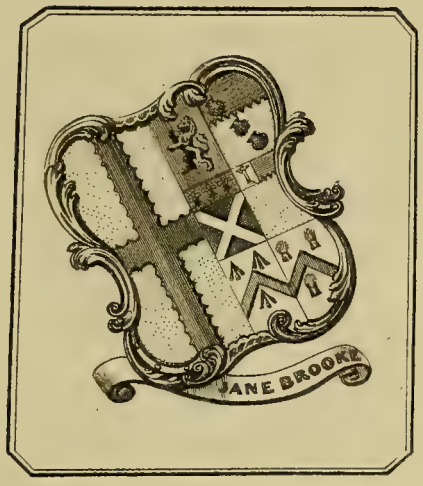
VIVENS. 1823.

INCORRUPTE NUMINI PARET

L.G.

PERCY GRACE,

Royal Navy.


JANE BROOKE

SHEFFIELD GRACE ESQ^R

S.05.

RAYMOND GRACE ESQ^R

On Frances Grace al. Bagot of Castle-Bagot, the wife of Sheffield Grace, Esq.

Nobilis ingenio, mitis, formosa, pudica,
Francesca, exiguo hic cespite tecta jaces;
Sed non tota:—Animus cœli loca læta petivit;
Solvere virtutis præmia terra nequit.
Quicquid amor, sincera fides, pietasque jubebant,
Sedula fecisti, Filia, Sponsa, Parens.
Non luxus tibi mollis amor, non cura decoris;
Unica cura Inopes; et Deus unus amor.
Religio flevit, flêrunt Virtusque, Pudorque;
Matribus exemplum, Virginibusque decus:
Sheffieldus flevit, pangens lacrymabile carmen,
Quod tibi pepetui pignus amoris erit.
Æternum fleret, lucis pertæsus et auræ,
Flere Deo vivam ni putet esse nefas.
Concordes animas Christus revocabit in unum,
Pax ubi sancta manet, nec dirimendus amor.

D. Francesca Grace, alias Bagot, uxor Sheffieldi Grace, obiit die 3 Maii, Anno Domini 1742, ætatis suæ 32.

Gravé par Du Plessis, à Rouen.

Grace-Mausoleum.

On Sheffield Grace, 4th. Son of the 1st. Michael Grace, of Gracefield.

D. O. M.
Hic in pace requiescit
Sheffieldus Grace armiger, filius, natu minimus, Michaelis Grace de Gracefield, in hoc comitatu armigeri, idemque nepos Oliverii Grace (primi Rememoratoris Scaccarii in Hibernia, regnante Jacobo II.) proneposque Guillelmi Grace de Ballylinch-Castle in agro Kilkenniensi armigeri:
Homo indole haud vulgari;
Probitate, Prudentia, Beneficentia,
Et morum suavitate
Enituit:
Et ob literarum cultum,
(Ille etenim Musas feliciter excoluit)
Ingenii acumen,
Judicii soliditatem,
Inter spectatissimos suæ ætatis viros
Habitus est.
Uxorem duxit, Francescam, filiam Johannis Bagot de Castle-Bagot in comitatu Eblanensi armigeri, ex qua unum progenuit filium
Raymundum Grace.
Natus est A. D. M. DCC. X.
Denatus Eblanæ v°. die Sep. A. D. M. DCC. XLVI.
Et in hoc Sacrario sepultus est.

Quà lacrymas, hospes, stillantia marmora fundunt,
Et musæ circum frigida busta gemunt,
Sheffieldus situs est, alto de sanguine Crassi,[1]
Sheffieldus tali stemmate dignus homo.
Moribus insignis, comis, dilectus amicis,
Inclytus officiis hospitioque fuit:
In tenues largus, "nulli pietate secundus;"
Doctus; et, O, carus, Pieri blanda, tibi!
Ergo jaces, Sheffielde, decus, flos, splendor Iernes?
Ergo silent doctæ fila canora lyræ?
Certùm; etenim Francesca ciet tua: Christus in unum
Concordes animas vos super astra vocat.
Sparge rosas tumulo, nymphæ Libethrides; et vos,
Bervades;[2] O, vati lilia sparge tuo,
Quisquis es, et lector, dic, moliter ossa quiescant,
Cingant æternùm hunc laurea serta locum.

[1] Scilicet, celeberrimi Raymundi le Gros, qui in Hiberniam advenit circiter annum M. C. LXX.

[2] Anglicè, "the Nymphs of the Barrow," (Bervæ) cujus aquæ campos prope Arles, cœmeterium gentis Gracæorum, alluunt.

Grace-Mausoleum.

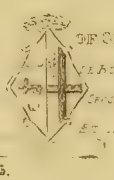
The courtraiture of Colonell Richard Grase now utterly routed by the sonnarous Coll Norebry

Printed and sold by J Smith at Basil Lane 1651

On Colonel Grace, who died in the defence of Athlone, in 1691.

This inscription is consecrated to
Colonel Richard Grace, of Moyelly-Castle, in the King's County,
a younger son of Robert Grace, baron of Courtstown, in the county of Kilkenny.
A man,
who reflected on ancient birth the splendor of illustrious character;
and who, opening his way, by the efficacy of talents and virtues, to the confidence of
princes, approved himself true, under every revolution of fortune, to the trust
which they reposed in him; and magnanimously faithful to the cause
which was sanctioned by the decision of his heart.
The friend of Strafford and of Ormonde,
he conciliated the personal favour of his sovereign, Charles I;
and he fought by the side of that unfortunate monarch till the surrender of Oxford,
in 1646, announcing that any further support of his royal master in England
was altogether hopeless, he transferred his unconquerable loyalty to Ireland;
where the contest was still living and vigorous.
On this new scene of action he distinguished himself,
at the head of very inferior forces, against the armies of the republic; and he gloried
in being the last leader of his party who submitted to their irresistible power.
The conditions, on which he capitulated, bore testimony to his consequence as an
adversary; and, retiring from the war with twelve hundred of his faithful followers,
he maintained an air of dignity in his defeat.
In Spain,
the country to which he first removed with this attached band, he displayed,
to the eyes of foreigners, that chivalrous valour, and that high soul of honour,
which had renowned him in his native land; and he was every where acknowledged
to be the same Richard Grace, who had struggled so long and so fearlessly against
the formidable and fortunate Cromwell;
whose sceptre compelled the homage of Europe.
On the restoration of the monarchy,
he accompanied the royal family to England, as chamberlain to the duke of
York; and when Ireland was again to be steeped in blood, by the contest be-
tween the king of his fealty, James II, and William, the elected sovereign of
Britain, colonel Grace, under the impulse of his loyalty, hurried instantly to
the conflict; and, replacing the helmet on his hoary head, he discovered all his
juvenile ardour in battle, and all that contempt of fortune and of life, as light
in the balance with duty, which he had manifested in the pride of his age.
In this war, as in that against the republic,
his high destiny appointed him to be among the last who yielded to the victors;
and he yielded only with his life.
While he survived, Athlone, which had been confided to his government, was
impregnable, however powerfully assailed. When he fell, it was immediately lost;
and with it, one of the last hopes of sovereignty to James.
For VALOUR and FIDELITY
we must look to the example of colonel Richard Grace:
For SUCCESS and FORTUNE
to the history of others.
But he died gloriously; and the termination of his life consummated its renown.
He was buried in Athlone, where he fell, on the 20th day of June,
in the year 1691, and Honour sits enthroned upon his tomb.

ELIZABETH DAUGHTER OF SIR JOHN BOURKE,



FIRST SPINSTER OF THAT ANCIENT FAMILY BY THE LADY MARY [illegible] DAUGHTER OF HENRY DUKE OF [illegible] MARRIED 2ND TO THOMAS [illegible] EARL OF STRAFFORD, AND 3RD TO SHEFFIELD GRACE [illegible] OF IRELAND SON OF JOHN GRACE BARON OF COURTSTOWN, [illegible] BT.

S.G.

Paul Hollan pinx. Robert Graves Sculp.

SIR ROBERT SHEFFIELD OF BUT[illegible]TERWICKE KNIGHT BANNERET,

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, SON OF SIR ROBERT SHEFFIELD OF HEMMERSWELL AND OF

JENNET BACHELER AND HEIR OF SIR ALEXANDER LOWED OF BUTTERWICKE

OB. 1516 ÆT

SG.

SIR ROBERT SHEFFIELD OF BUTTERWICKE KT
SON OF SIR ROBERT SHEFFIELD KNIGHT BANNERET AND OF
HELEN DAUGHTER AND HEIR OF SIR JOHN SUTTON OF DUDLEY
AE 1[illegible] 87

26.

Ex archetypo fabrili.

Robert Dows Sculp.

EDMUND SHEFFIELD FIRST LORD SHEFFIELD OF BUTTERWICKE,
SON OF SIR ROBERT SHEFFIELD OF BUTTERWICKE AND OF MARGARET
DAUGHTER OF SIR JOHN ROUCHE OF CONNOR
OB. 1548 ÆT. 36

PRIATO

S. G.

Ashberry Mss. a square pair

Robert Graves Sculp.

JOHN SHEFFIELD SECOND LORD SHEFFIELD OF BUTTERWICK.

SON OF EDMUND FIRST LORD SHEFFIELD. AND OF THE LADY ANNE DE VERE DAUGHTER OF JOHN FIFTEENTH EARL OF OXFORD HEREDITARY OF ENGLAND &c.

OB. 1568 E. 1st

G.G

H. Graves fc. London.

DOUGLAS, DAUGHTER OF LORD WILLIAM HOWARD,

FIRST LORD HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM K.G. AND OF MARGARET GAMAGE OF CALLY,
MARRIED 1ST TO JOHN SHEFFIELD SECOND LORD SHEFFIELD, 2DLY TO ROBERT DUDLEY
EARL OF LEICESTER K.G. AND 3RDLY TO SIR EDWARD STAFFORD OF GRAFTON.
OB. 16.. ÆT .

S. G.

Ex archetypo tabellæ

Bob Strange fc London

THE HON SIR JOHN SHEFFIELD OF MULGRAVE K.B.
SON OF EDMUND FIRST EARL OF MULGRAVE K.G AND OF URSULA
DAUGHTER OF SIR ROBERT [illegible] OF NETTLEBY
Ob 1694 Æt

A. G

EDMUND SHEFFIELD SECOND EARL OF MULGRAVE,
SON OF THE HON. SIR JOHN SHEFFIELD K.B. AND OF GRISELD DAUGHTER OF
SIR EDMUND ANDERSON OF FLIX BOROUGH, LORD CHIF JUSTICE.
OB. 1658. ÆT.

PRESTO

S. G

Rob Graves fc

LADY ELIZABETH CRANFIELD DAUGHTER OF LIONEL 1ST EARL OF MIDDLESEX,
LORD HIGH TREASURER OF ENGLAND, & OF ELIZABETH SHEPHARD OF LONDON;
MARRIED 1ST TO EDMUND SHEFFIELD SECOND EARL OF MULGRAVE,
AND 2D TO JOHN BENNET FIRST LORD OSSULSTON.
OBIT. AET.

S. G.

JOHN SHEFFIELD THIRD EARL OF MUL[illegible]GRAVE AND FIRST DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

[illegible]

56

CATHARINE DARNLEY DAUGHTER OF K. JAMES II.

AND 1ST CATHARINE SEDLEY COUNTESS OF DORCHES- TER & PORTMORE, MARRIED 1ST TO JAMES ANNESLEY THIRD EARL OF ANGLESEA AND 2ND TO JOHN SHEFF- IELD FIRST DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND NORMANBY

OB. 1711 ÆT. 59.

86.

EDMUND SHEFFIELD SECOND DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND NORMANBY
LORD OF MULGRAVE BYRON AND SHEFFIELD &c &c
AND OF THE HON^BLE CATHERINE DARNLEY DAUGHTER
OF JOHN 4TH EARL OF ROSEBERY AND COUNTESS OF DORCHESTER AND PORTMORE
B 1735 — D 1793

S.G

John Sheffield
Duke of
Buckingham & Normanby

On John Sheffield, first Duke of Buckingham and Normanby, K. G.

M. S.
JOHANNIS SHEFFYLDE,
Ex illustri SHEFFYLDIORUM stemmate,
(Quod à rege Hen. III. hæredibus masculis directo
Semper gradu se invicem excipientibus
Ad hanc usque ætatem duravit)
Oriundi;
Comitatus BUCKINGHAMIÆ ducis,
NORMANBIÆ ducis, marchionisque,
MULGRAVIÆ comitis, baronis SHEFFYLDE,
De *Botterwyckc*, et è nobilissimo *Periscelidis* ordine
Equitis.
Regnante CAROLO II,
Cohorti de *Hollandiâ* dictæ, arcique *Kingstoniensi*
Ad ripam fluminis *Hull* munitæ, præfectus est,
Et cubicularis regiis primi ordinis ascitus.
Regnante dein JACOBO II.
Factus est hospitii regii camerarius.
Regnante ANNA
Privati sigilli custos, et secretioris præses.
Negotia publica in superiore domo *Parliamenti*
Per 54 annos, dubiam an facundiâ an solertiâ majore,
Tractavit;
Et, deficientibus paulatim corporis viribus,
Animi tamen vigorem ad extremum usque habitum
Retinuit.
Oneri tandem succumbens,
24 die *Feb.* obdormivit,
Anno Ætatis 75, Salutis, 1720.

Pro Rege sæpe,
Pro Republicâ semper;
Dubius, sed non improbus, vixi.
Incertus morior, non perturbatus;
Humanum est nescire, et errare.
Deo confido
Omnipotenti et benevolentissimo;
Ens entium miserere mei!

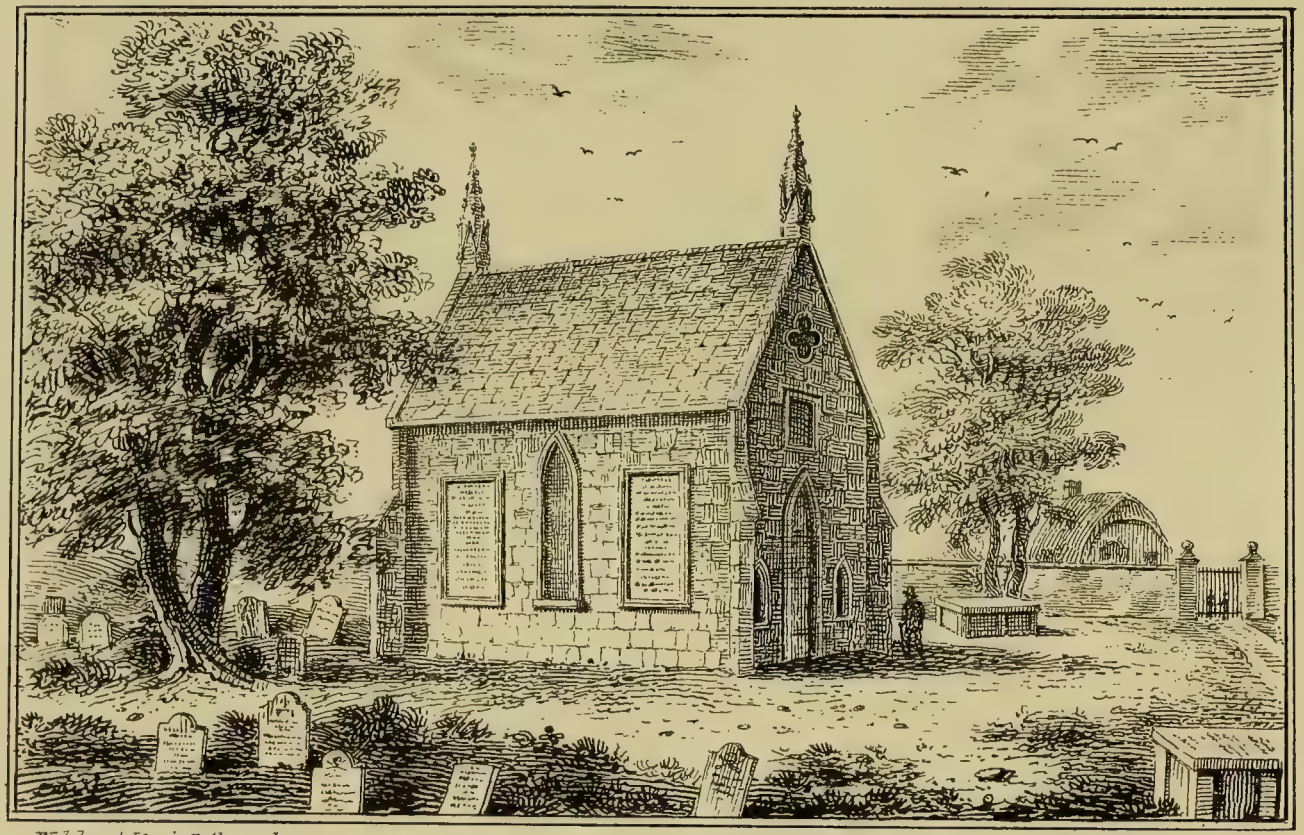
Westminster-Abbey.

N.E. VIEW OF ALL SAINTS CHURCH, WITH ST. PETER'S & WHIGOR CHAPEL.

THE FORMER WAS PULLED DOWN IN 1805, AND ON THE SITE OF THE LATTER THE GRACE MAUSOLEUM WAS ERECTED IN 1818.

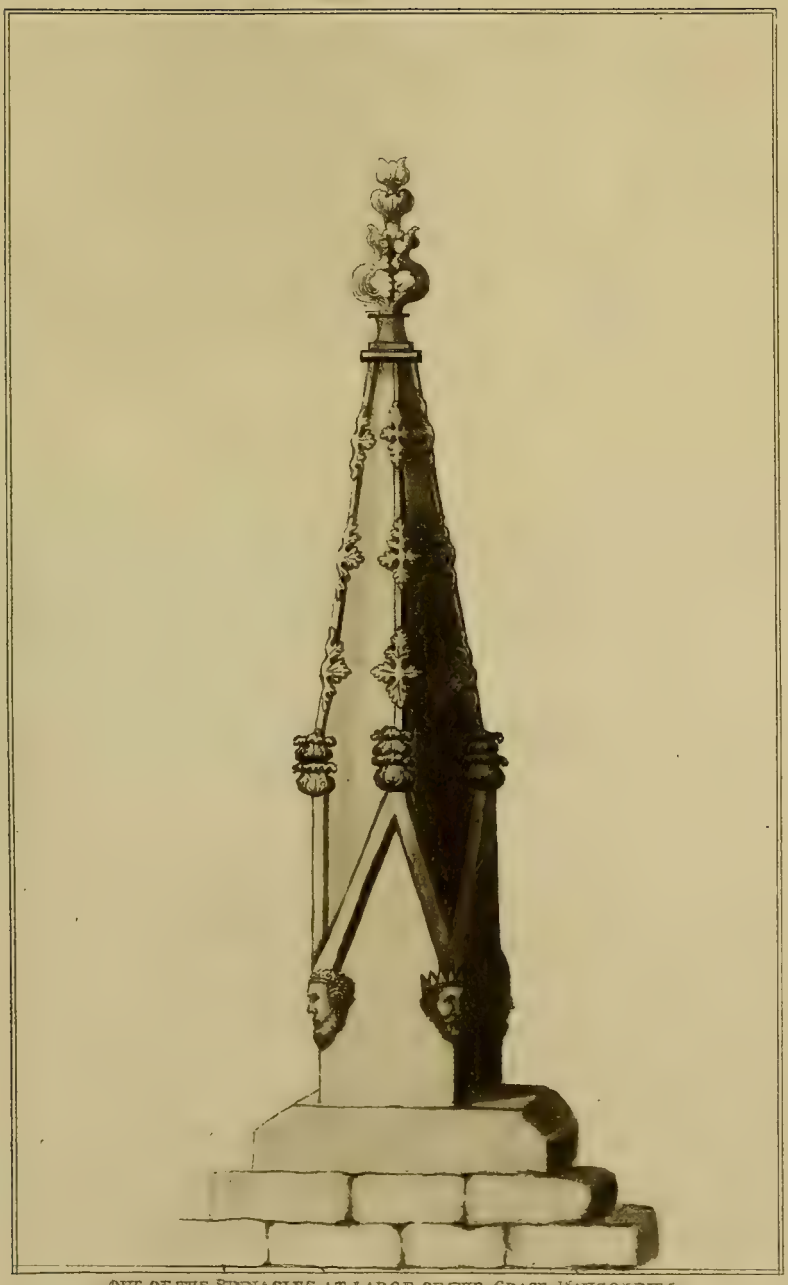
N.E. VIEW OF THE GRACE-MAUSOLEUM AT ARLES.

S.G.

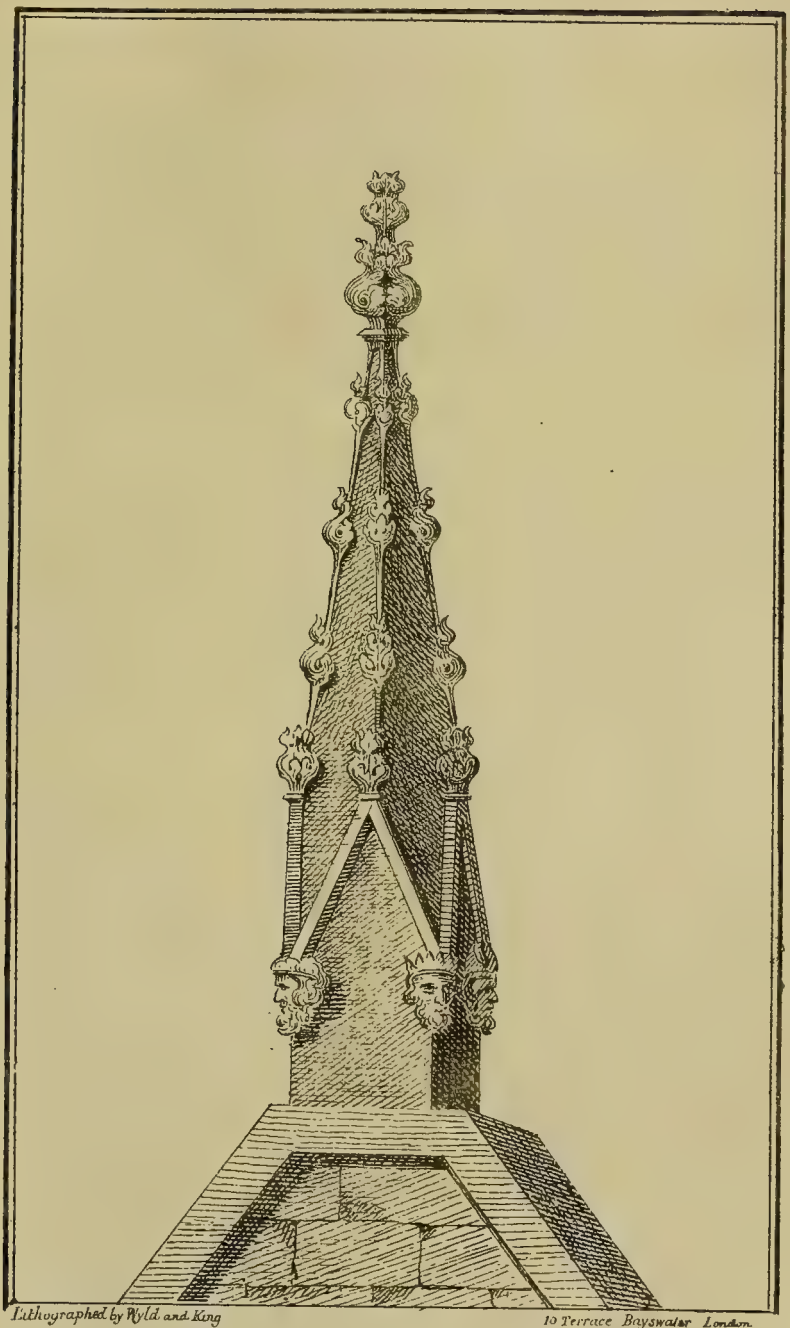


Wyld and King's Lithography *10 Bayswater Terrace.*

N.E. VIEW OF THE GRACE MAUSOLEUM

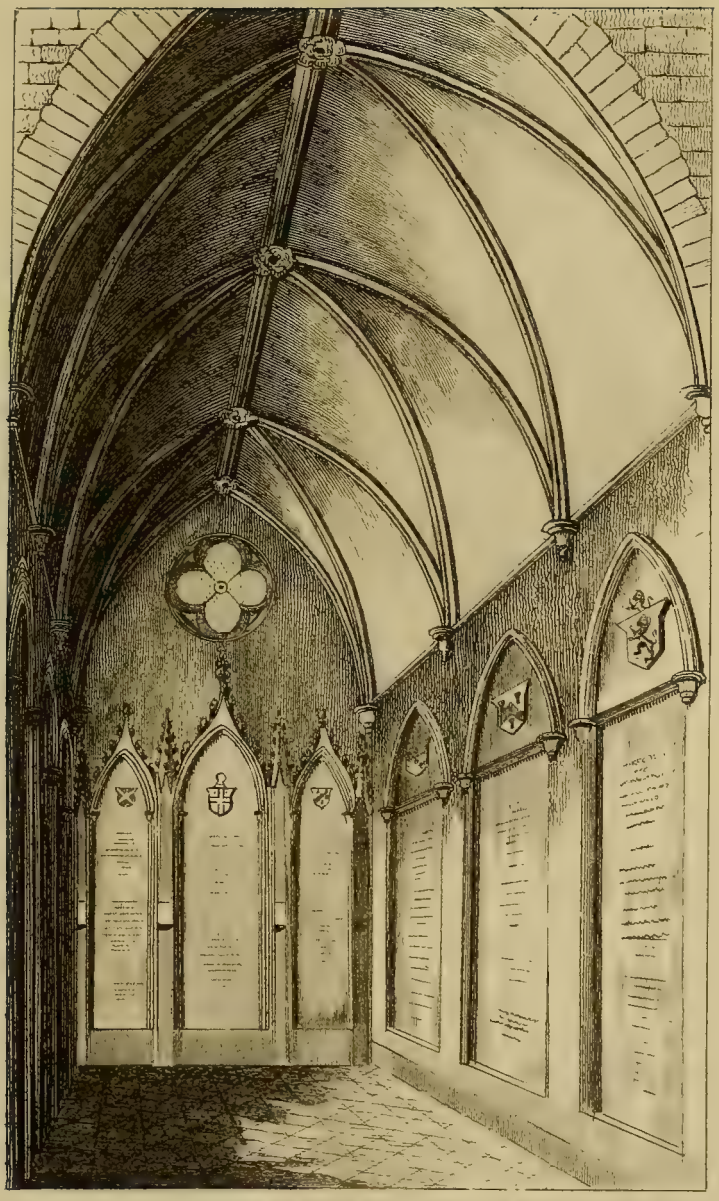


ONE OF THE PINNACLES AT LARGE OF THE GRACE-MAUSOLEUM.
S.G.



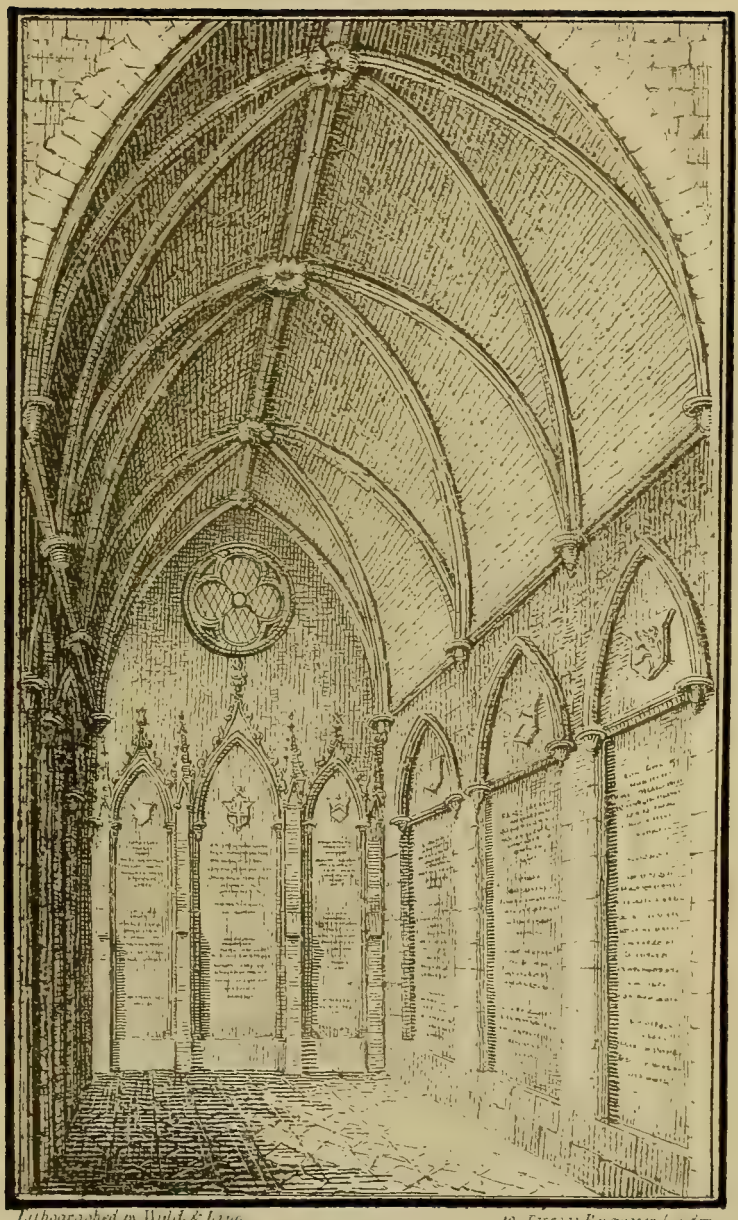
Lithographed by Wyld and King 10 Terrace Bayswater London.

One of the Pinnacles at large of the Grace Mausoleum.



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE UPPER OR MONUMENTAL CHAMBER OF THE GRACE-MAUSOLEUM.

S.G.



Lithographed by Wyld & Ivins *W. Terrace Bayswater London*

INTERIOR VIEW OF THE MONUMENTAL CHAMBER
OF THE GRACE MAUSOLEUM.

Over the North Entrance to the Grace-Mausoleum at Arles.

ΟΥΚ· ΑΦΑΝΗΣ· ΓΕΝΕΗ· ΚΡΑΣΣΟΙ· ΤΗΔ'· 'ΙΕΡΟΝ· 'ΥΠΝΟΝ
ΚΟΙΜΩΝΤΑΙ. ΘΝΗΣΚΕΙΝ· ΜΗ· ΛΕΓΕ· ΤΟΥΣ· ΑΓΑΘΟΥΣ.

HOC SEPULCRUM
ALICIA KAVANAGH FILIA MICHAELIS GRACE DE GRACEFIELD ARM.
GULIELMUS GRACE BARONETTUS,
ET FRATRES EJUS,
SHEFFIELDUS, JURIS CONSULTUS,
PERCIEUS, REGLÆ CLASSIS PRÆFECTUS,
PONI CURAVERUNT
A. D. M.DCCC.XVIII,
SIBI POSTERISQUE:
QUO LOCO FUIT OLIM AUSTRALIS ALA ÆDIS ARLESIANÆ,
AB OLIVERIO GRACE DE SHANGANAH, SIVE GRACEFIELD, ARMIG.
ANNO SALUTIS M.DC.LXXXVII, ÆDIFICATA,
JAMDIU VETUSTATE COLLAPSA,
UNA CUM SEPULCRIS FAMILIÆ GRACEFIELDIANÆ
IBI EXTRUCTIS.
HIC, UBI LAPSA JACENT GENTIS MONUMENTA VETUSTÆ,
IN DOMINOSQUE RUUNT BUSTA CADUCA SUOS,
AUSPICIIS FAUSTIS, ET SPE MELIORE, SEPULCRUM
JAM REFICIT FRATRUM CONSOCIATUS AMOR.
SIT SACRUM PIETATIS OPUS!—SERVETUR ET IPSIS
MORTE OBITA, PROAVIS QUAM TRIBUERE, QUIES.

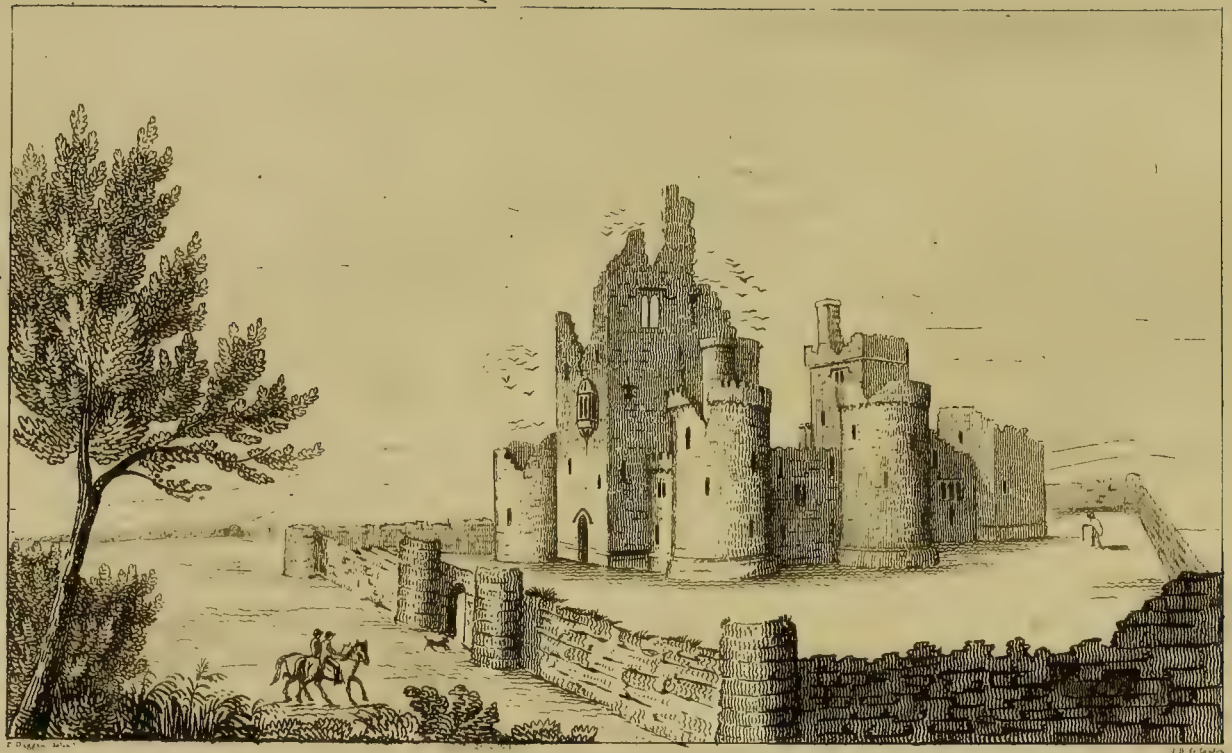
S. G.

THE GRACE'S-MAUSOLEUM.*

THE GRACE-MAUSOLEUM occupies the site of Grace's Chapel, or south wing of the old church of Arles, on the summit of Arles Hill, in the barony of Slievemarigue and Queen's County. Elegance of design is here happily combined with a characteristic style of architecture. The general effect for which this sepulchral edifice has been admired, is produced by its apposite situation, and its height; by the rich carving of the two Gothic pinnacles which surmount it, the projecting buttresses, and the handsome cut stone mouldings of the narrow Gothic doors, windows, and labels which adorn its walls. No wood work belongs to any part of this little structure, excepting its oak doors; and the peculiar durability of its roof consists in being covered with a strong flag-stone, three inches thick, brought from the Boley quarries, on the estate of Sir William Grace, Bart. The lower rows of these ponderous flags rest on a massive eave-course, as the upper ones do on the edges of each other; and the whole being divided by mock joints, or lines, into courses of ten inches by six, resembles a number of oblong stones.

A vault formed by a semi-circular arch for the repository of the dead, and an upper chamber, or chapel, formed by a high-pointed Gothic arch for the reception of funereal monuments, comprise its internal arrangements. The decorations of the chapel, or upper chamber, in its vaulted and groined ceiling, are strictly of the Gothic order. Moulded ribs spring from the corbel capitals of the piers, which divide the monuments on the walls. These run diagonally on the ceiling, and intersecting in the centre, are there connected with beautiful boss flowers, entwined through the several members of each rib. The windows of this funereal chapel are of a quatrefoil figure, and admit a "dim religious light," eminently suitable to the architectural character of the place, and in unison with the solemn purposes to which it is consecrated.

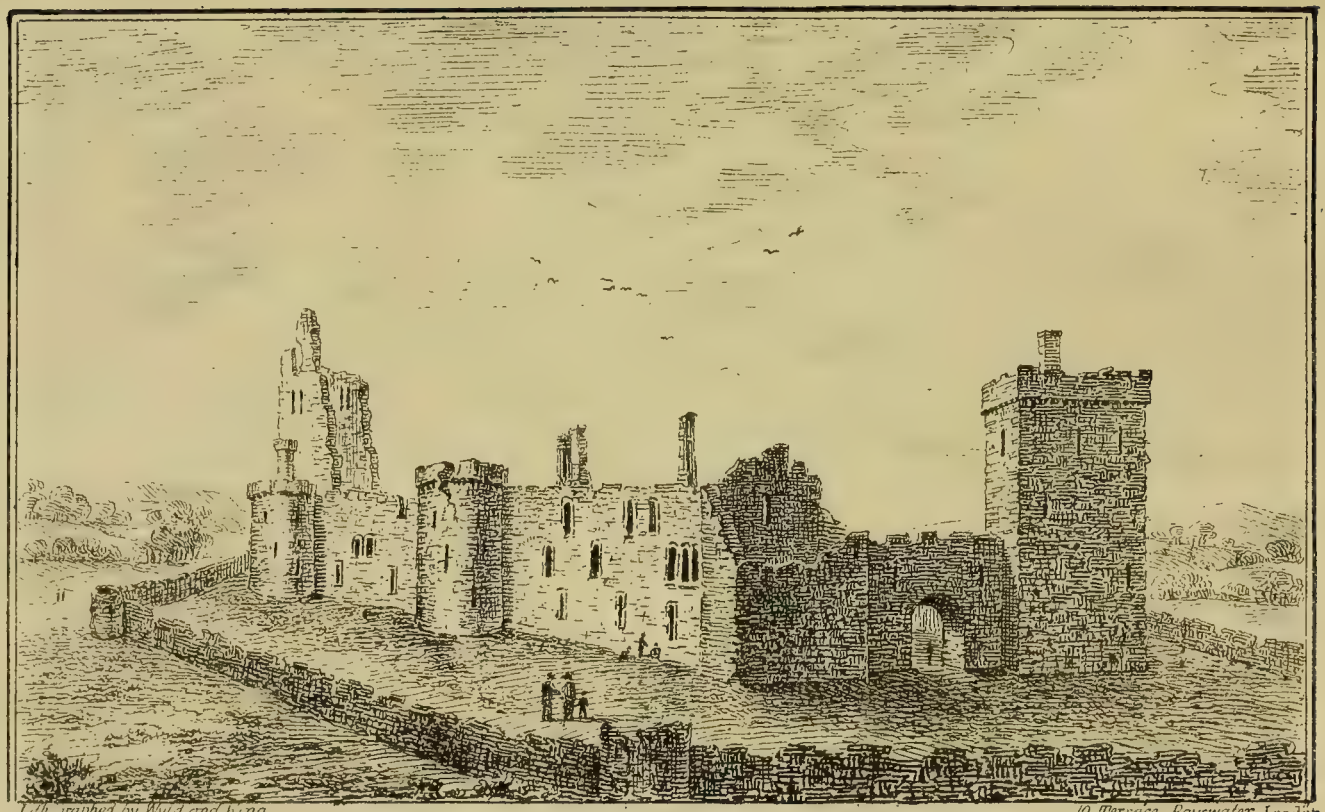
* The following account is taken from the 4th volume of the "Port-Folio; or Collection of Engravings from Antiquarian, Architectural, and Topographical Subjects, curious Works of Art, &c. &c." by J, & H. S. Storer, London. 1824.



COURTSTOWN CASTLE, S.E. VIEW.

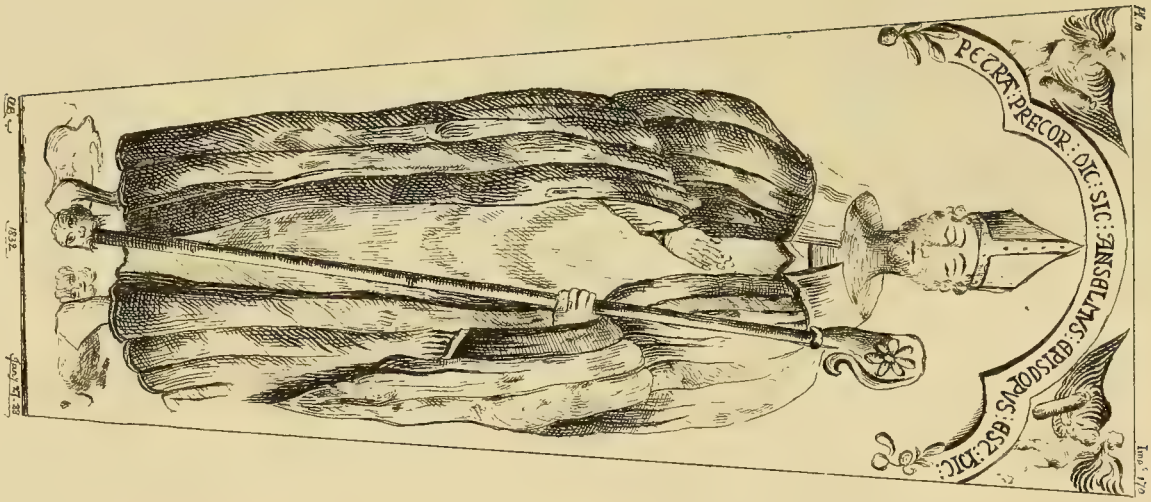
THE CHIEF SEAT OF THE GRACE-FAMILY ANCIENTLY BARONS OF COULSTOWN

W.S.



Lithographed by Wyld and King *10 Terrace. Bayswater. London*

NE. VIEW OF COURTSTOWN CASTLE.



Tomb of ANSELEM LE GRAS, Treasurer of Exeter and Bishop of St. Davids;
Son of William Fitz Raymond Le Gras, baron of Courtstown. 1247.
at St. Davids Cathedral.

Drawn by Mrs. Sheffield Grace & etched by Lady Charlotte Bertie.

GRASAGH ABOE.

A WAR-SONG OF THE GRACES OF COURTSTOWN.

GRASAL ABO.

Rorgad catha na Grasach Baile na Graite.

A baile na Graite do mhuaibh ir treun,
Do chiccear od chuaibh, do Naomad for a gceil,
Cia treun iad do ganda, do oidche 'rdo lo
Se do diobh ceart an gall fud na Grasach a bo.

GRASAL ABO.

I.

A baile na Graite! do mhuaibh ir treun,
Do chiccear od chuaibh, do naomad a gceil,
Cia treun iad do ganda, doidche 'rdo lo,
Se do diobh ceart an gall fud na "Grasach abo."

II.

A baile na Graite! do Sgiath ir reim,
A mirneach, a modhar, a nglorre 'ra peim;
Aisor breidh a mbar la an canna 'ran nglend;
Ruair do geimead na handaibh le "Grasach abo."

III.

A bailte na Sacsan! is ad dlig dainglon féin,
Ta tosad na dtréan tuaisle, is binn na mór earr
Na Seasanaig, na Rutaide. na Seacaide, tréan flóis;
Do ingreac ann naimde, na "Aisnéarac abó."

IV.

A bailte na Sacsan! go brathach go déo,
Do briatac flaith-dearg, da lochra fan nglédd,
Mar a bhfil an leomhan úathal aig túar nic agus bród
Lé lin tosbail na nganntaran "Gnáthac abo."

V.

A mbailte na Sacsan! tá a dtairge go cóir
Trénn ainm na dtaoiseach nar claoidead fan nglédd;
Giollabadhacc úathal, is úa Mórna na flóis;
Ruaidh teitheadar fan fuaig fan, "Aisnéarac abo."

VI.

A bailte na Sacsan! do cosanta bud tréan
A nglédd na lann hoinsa, lé fiol cearr Mhaiteus;
Ruaidh do fsaipead Dearmumain, is a dtrop a néan lón;
Teis an nganntaig mointe cata fan "Gnáthac abo."

VII.

A bailte na Sacsan! nior ianair a riamh,
Almuniug dod caomna, lá an éirligh fan nglíad;
Bíod Breanaig, 7 Paorlaid, Puirrealaig 'sa flóis;
Aig féurta ad Hallaide, lé "Gnáthac abo."

VIII.

A bailte na Sacsan! an fsaidfid go déo,
Do bainfidh dod mollad a dtréan caoiseach do flóis
A méin is a maiteas sa amairs sno.
Sa earraib a dtreanaib; na "Aisnéaraic abo."

GRASAGH ABOE,

Being the

SLOGAN OR WAR SONG,

of the

GRACES OF COURTSTOWN,

Translated from the Irish & Inscribed to

THE COUNTESS OF ORMONDE & OSSORY,

BY

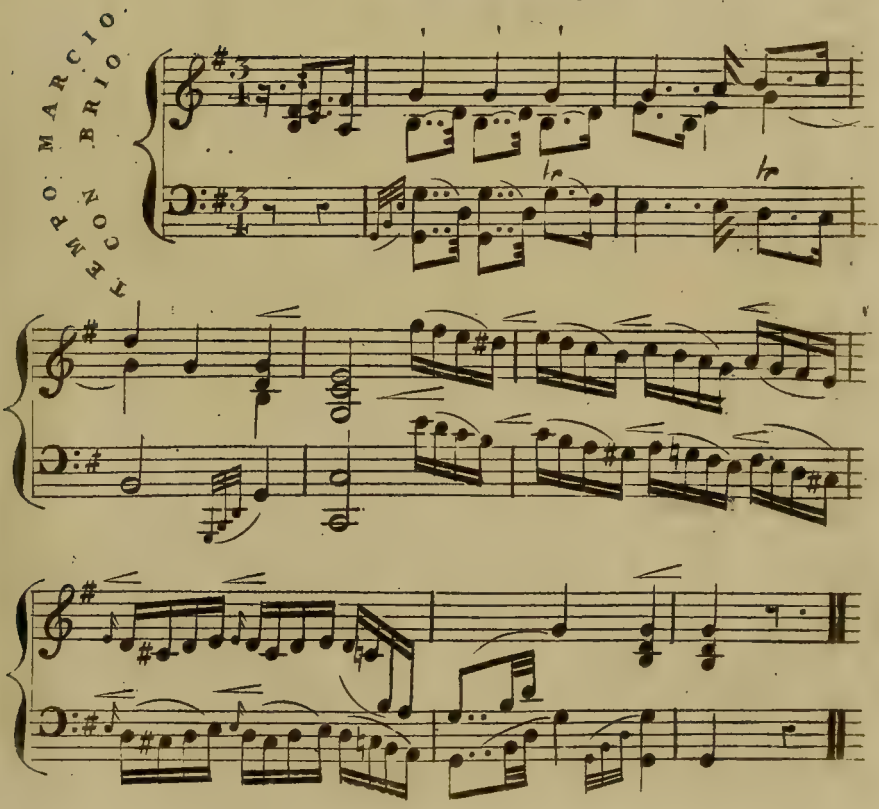
SHEFFIELD GRACE, Esq.r F.S.A.

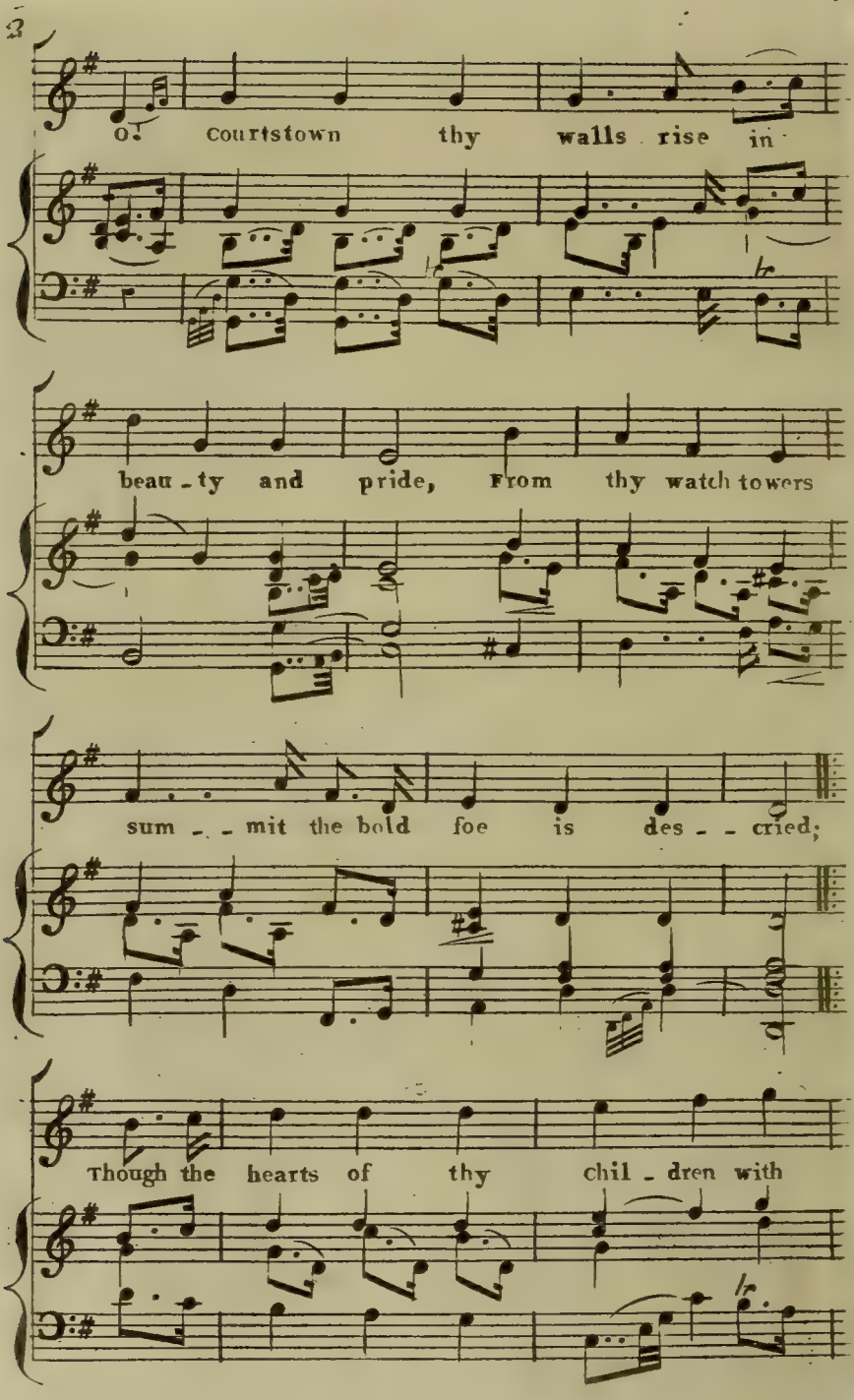
& Arranged
with Symphonies Composed from the original Melody
with an Accompaniment for the

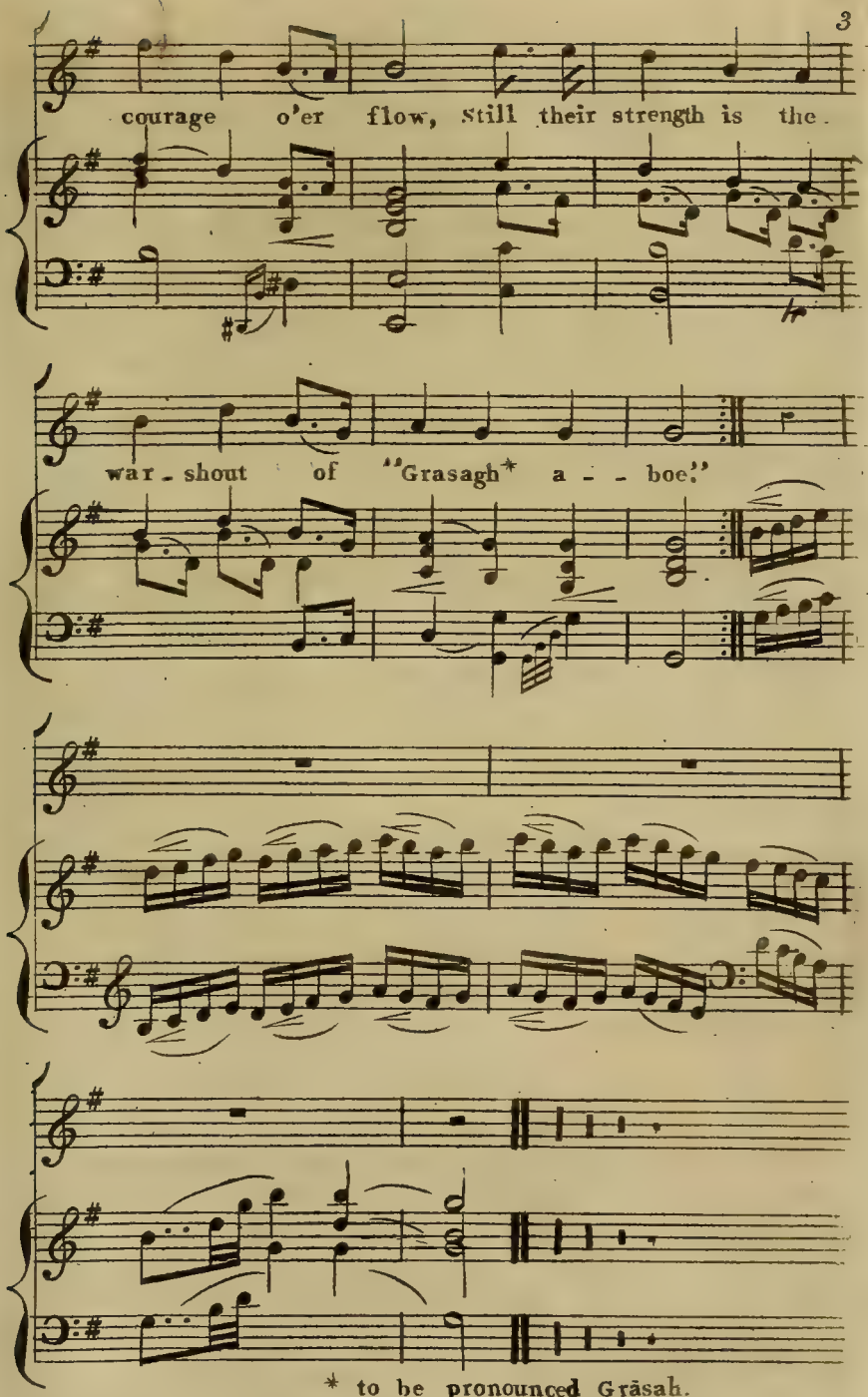
PIANO FORTE,

BY

G.W. CHARD, Mus. Doc.




O! Courtstown thy walls rise in
beau - ty and pride, From thy watch towers
sum - - mit the bold foe is des - - cried;
Though the hearts of thy chil - dren with



* to be pronounced Grāsah.

I

O Courtstown! thy walls rise in beauty and pride,
From thy watch-tower's summit the bold foe is descried,
Though the hearts of thy children with courage o'erflow,
Still their strength is the war-shout of "Grasagh aboe."

II

O Courtstown! thy chieftains in kindness delight,
As dauntless their valour their glory is bright,
In prowess unequall'd they rush on the foe,
While the hills and the vales ring with "Grasagh aboe."

III

O Courtstown! thou home of the great and renown'd,
Thy bulwarks what heroes of baule surround,
The Shees, Rooths, and Shortalls, whose bosoms still glow,
To join in the conflict with "Grasagh aboe."

IV

O Coutstown! ne'er may'st thou demand foreign aid
When aloft thy red standard is proudly display'd,
And it's rampant white lion threats slaughter and woe
As thy sons raise the Slogan of "Grasagh aboe."

V

O Courtstown! what trophies of conquest you boast
In the spoils of a noble and valorous host;
O' More and Fitz-Patrick felt the shame of o'erthrow
As they fled the dire contest with "Grasagh aboe."

VI

O Courtstown! how martial and grand was thy train,
As they stood with the Butlers on combat's red plain:
And Desmond's proud followers, his partners in woe,
Shrunk heartstruck and pale, from "Grasagh aboe."

VII

O Courtstown! no strangers thy battles e'er fight,
Thy friends are unnumber'd and matchless in might,
Thy Walshes, thy Purcells, thy Powers long ago
Shared the feast and the triumph with "Grasagh aboe."

VIII

O Courtstown! can Fate in its wrath e'er ordain
That thy chief be forgotten, thy bards cease their strain,
Their harps all be mute, and in sorrow forego
The praise of thy heroes and of "Grasagh aboe."

Temple 1823.

STANZA I.

Grasagh aboe—The Cause of the Graces—Gnaṙaċ abo.

In the early days of feudal warfare, most families of note, in Ireland, had some particular slogan, or war-cry, to distinguish their respective followers. The word *aboe*, in which they usually terminated, is derived from the word *aba*, a *cause* or *business*. Thus *Butler aboe*, the slogan of the house of Ormonde, when cried at the beginning of an engagement, was to encourage one another to fight valiantly in *the cause of the Butlers*. Such, also, is the reference of *Grasagh aboe* to the family of *Grace*, Barons of Courtstown. The Earls of Kildare had for their slogan, *Crom aboe*, alluding to their great castle of Crom, in the County of Limerick. The Fitz-Patrick slogan was *Gear laidir aboe*, the cause of the *strong* and *sharp*, alluding to their crest; viz. a lion surmounted by a dragon: and the O'Neil slogan was *Lamb-dearg aboe*, the cause of the *red hand*, which was the ancient cognisance of that family.

STANZA II.

O Courtstown, &c.—A baile na Gnṙe.

This Castle was the chief residence of the Grace Family; and from thence they were denominated Barons of Courtstown.

STANZA III.

The Shees, Rooths, and Shortalls, &c.—Na Seaṙṫl, na Ruṫaiḃ, na Seaṫaiḃ.

These families possessed considerable estates in the cantred of Grace's Country, which were granted to them at various periods by the Feudal Lords of that district. Among the confiscations under the Government of Cromwell, they appear, by Sir William Petty's "Survey of Forfeited Lands," to have suffered great losses of property.

STANZA IV.

When aloft thy red standard, &c.—A bṙaṫaċ ṙlanḋeṙg.

The armorial bearings of the Barons of Courtstown was, a white lion rampant on a *red* field.

STANZA V.

O'More and Fitz-Patrick, &c.—Na giolla Paḋṙuiġ úaṙal, ir úa Moṙa n ṙloiġ.

It was not to be expected that the ancient Irish would be very peaceful neighbours of the English, whom they always considered in the light of unjust intruders; though, in fact, the cantred of Grace's Country formed part of the great inheritance of the wife of Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, by whom it was conferred upon Raymond le Gras, as a marriage-portion with his sister, Basilia de Clare. The Barons of Courtstown appear to have been perpetually waging a petty war with the Fitz-Patricks, Princes of Upper Ossory, and with the O'Mores, Princes of Leix, both of which territories joined Grace's Country.

STANZA VI.

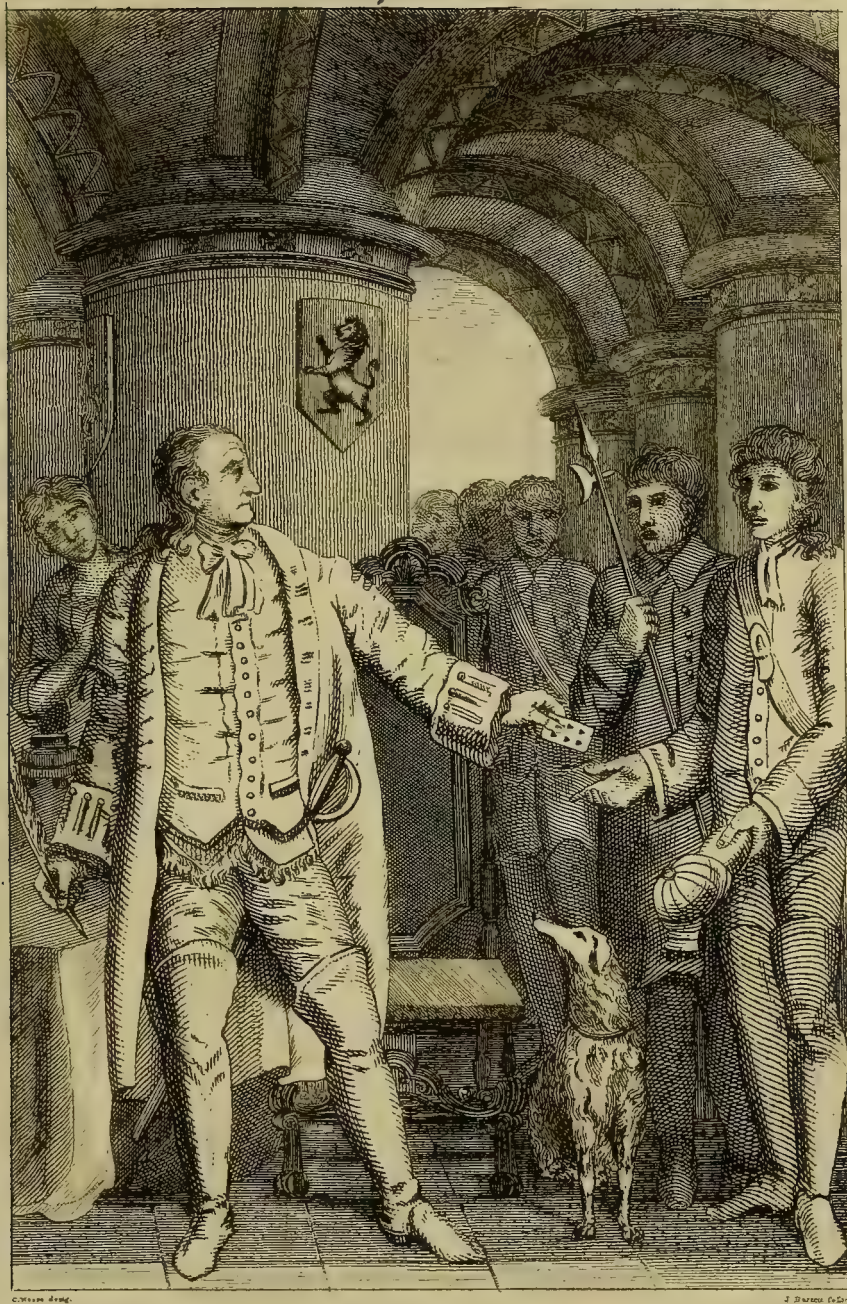
As they stood with the Butlers, &c.—Le ṙol cṙiṫ Ḃṷlleuṙ.

It is scarcely necessary to remark, that the Barons of Courtstown uniformly adhered to the Earls of Ormonde, in their frequent contests with the Earls of Desmond, Kildare, and Clanricarde, and the numerous Irish septs with whom the stern and relentless policy of nearly four centuries prescribed "eternal war."

STANZA VII.

Thy Walshes, thy Purcells, thy Powers, &c.—Bṙeanaiġ ir Ṗoṙaiḃ, Ṗṷṙeála.

These families were formerly of very considerable note in the Counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Waterford, and were nearly connected by blood with the House of Courtstown.



C. Wynne deing. J. Barrow fc. Lond.

THE BARON OF COURTSTOWN *seeing a card accidentally lying near him, returned this indignant answer to Duke Schomberg's emissary; Go tell your master I despise his offer: tell him, that honor & conscience are dearer to a Gentleman than all the wealth & titles a Prince can bestow: The card thus inscribed was* THE SIX OF HEARTS, *and is still known in this Country by the name of* 'GRACE'S CARD'. Vid Memoirs, comp. Lord[illegible]

'Or at Kilkenny.

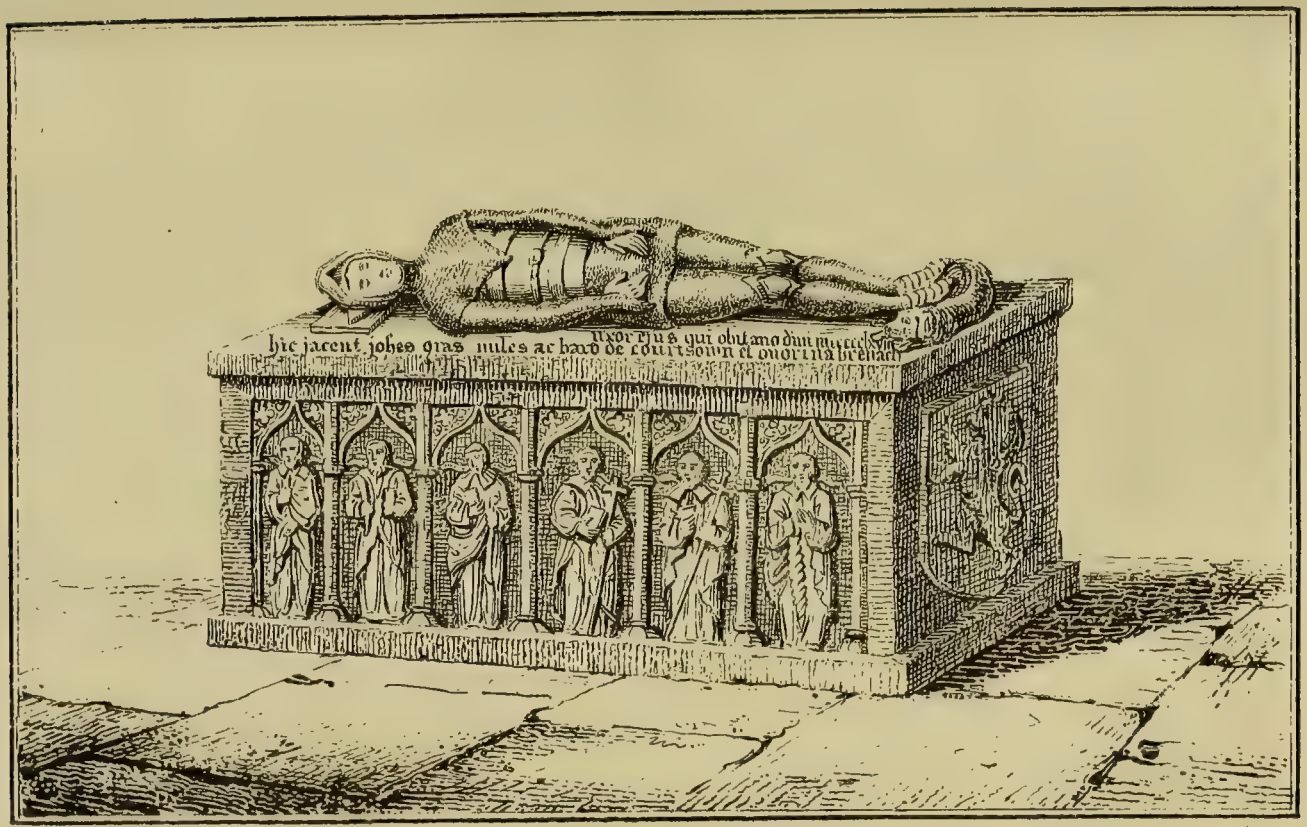
On Robert Grace, only son of John Grace, the last baron of Courtstown.

To the memory of Robert Grace,
a man, remarkable principally
for the inoffensiveness of his life, and the vicissitudes of his fortune.
As the only son of John Grace, baron of Courtstown,
he was born to a lordly inheritance,
and the importance of his birth was announced to an extensive district by the bells of not fewer than nine churches, connected with his patrimony.
While he was yet, however, at a distance from manhood,
that patrimony,
possessed quietly as it had been for ten years by the baron of Courtstown,
became forfeited in 1701,
in consequence of the unreversed attainder of his eldest brother, Oliver Grace; who, remote from his country, and unacquainted with the death of his father, had been, in 1691, the legal, though the unconscious, proprietor of his family estates during nine days, the short period of his survival.
By this severity of executed law,
Robert Grace, with his father, the baron of Courtstown, was hurled suddenly from wealth into poverty: the bells, which had echoed through a wide region at his birth, were to be for ever mute in his cause; and, before the first beard sprang upon his chin, he was compelled to seek for subsistence
at the exiled court of St. Germains.
By the interest of that fallen court he obtained an ensigncy in the French army,
in which he rose only to the rank of captain.
When he had struggled through many years of indigence,
he was again acknowledged by Fortune, and was once more elevated to rank among the landed proprietors of Britain, by his accession to a moiety of the undevised estates of Edmund Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, as a co-heir with his maternal uncle, Michael Grace, of Gracefield.
With this property he retired,
in advanced life,
to Isleworth, in Middlesex;
and there terminated his silent, though not uneventful, career, in 1764.
As he died without issue,
his death closed the long line of the Courtstown family,
which, descending in an uninterrupted succession through twenty-two generations from Raymond le Gros, viceroy in Ireland, and first lord of the cantred of Grace's Country, had possessed, during nearly five centuries and a half, one of the largest territorial properties in the kingdom. Before the storm of republican spoliation had swept over the land, the proprietors of twenty-one mansions of note in the county of Kilkenny, and of nine in that of Tipperary, claimed an identity of origin, as well as of name, with this opulent house.
By its extinction, with Robert Grace,
the representation of the Grace family devolved on the collateral branch of Gracefield.
Its WEALTH and its POWER
expired as an holocaust to loyalty:
its HONOUR and its VIRTUES
survive.

S&W. SIDES OF THE TOMB OF SIR JOHN GRACE BARON OF COURTSTOWN.

ON THE N. MARGIN OF THE TOP STONE IS THE FOLLOWING INSCRIPTION

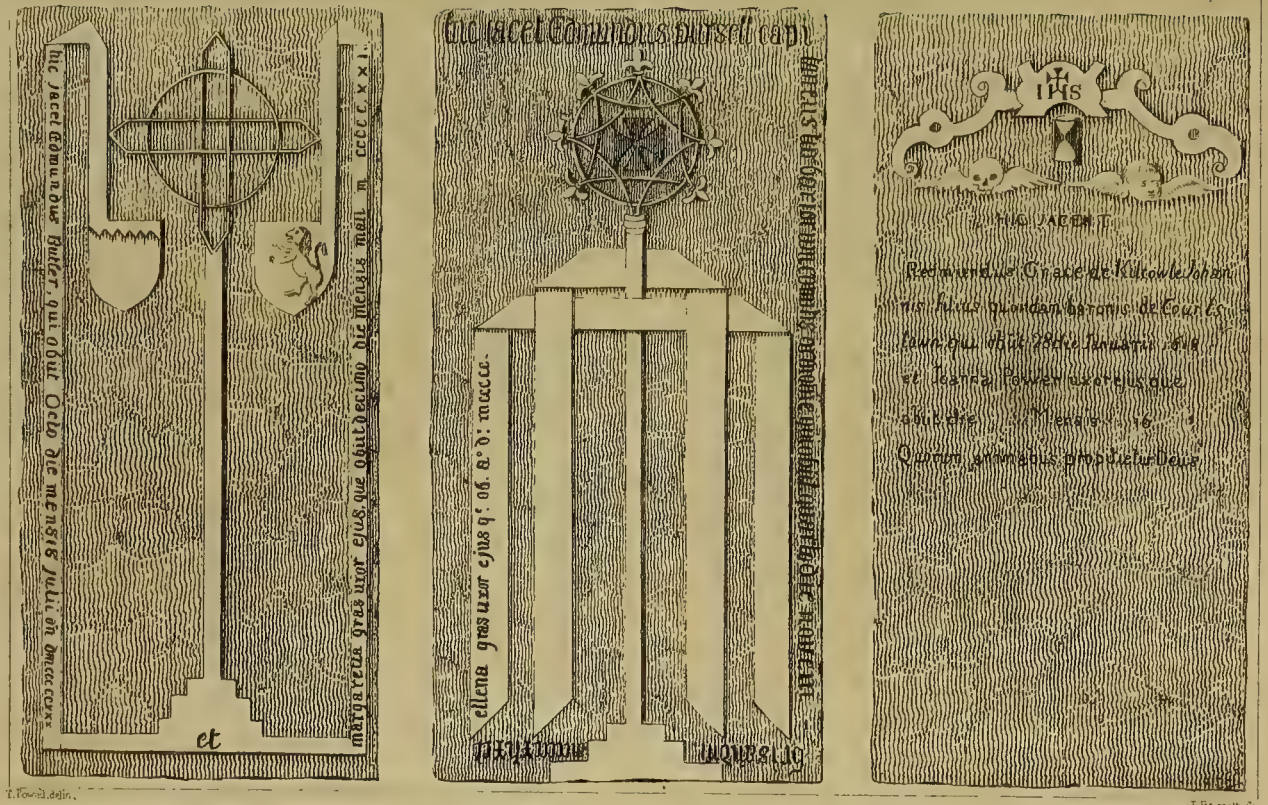
hic.iacet.iohannes.grace.miles. ac.baro.de. courtstown.et onorina. brenach.uxor.eius.ano.dñi.mcccclxviii. die.men....



Lithographed by Hyde and Day *n Terrace Bayswater London*

TOMB OF SIR JOHN GRACE BARON OF COURTSTOWN

MCCCCCLXVIII.



T. Powell delin.

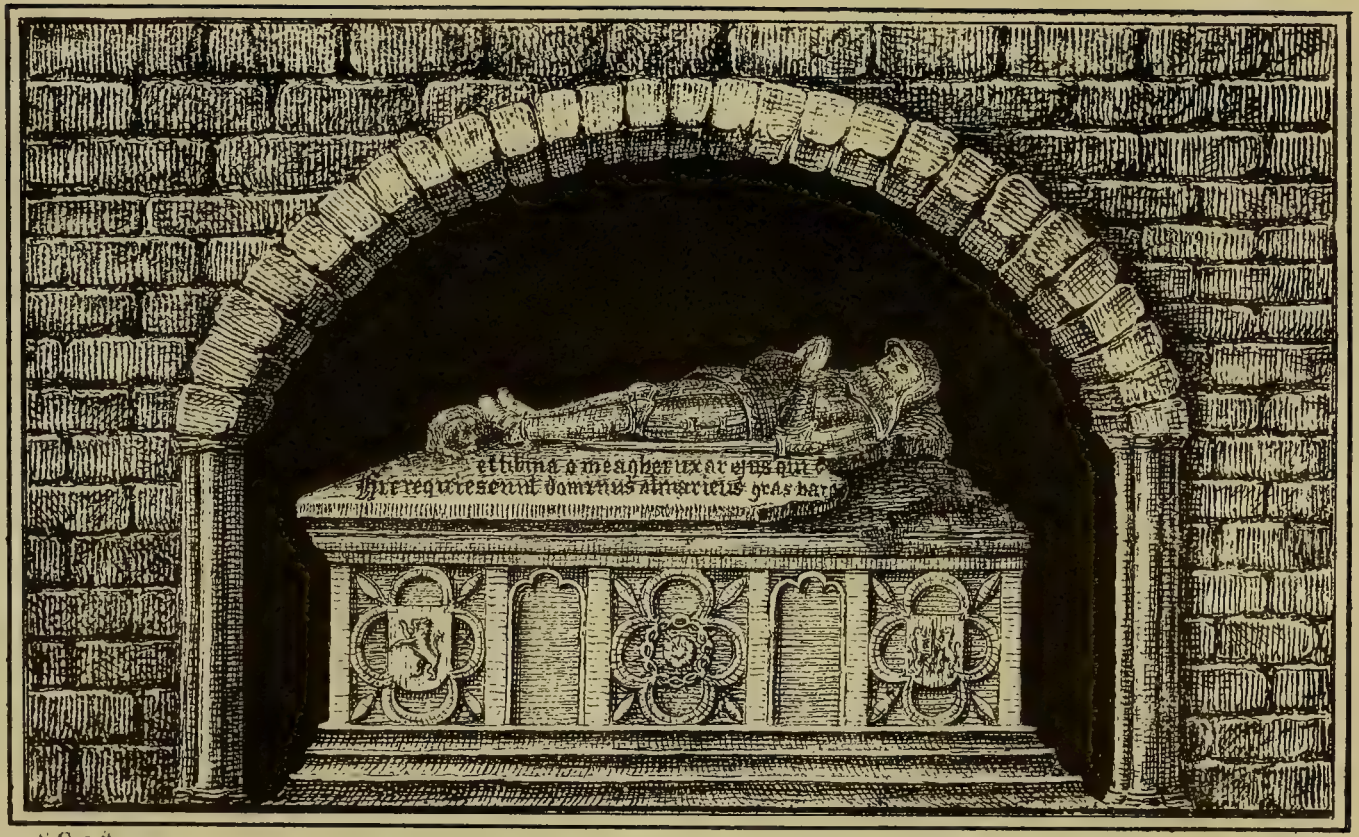
J. Barnett, sc.

TOMB-STONES OF THE GRACE-FAMILY,

IN THE CATHEDRAL OF KILKENNY.

2 G.

ST CANICES, Co: Kilkenny.

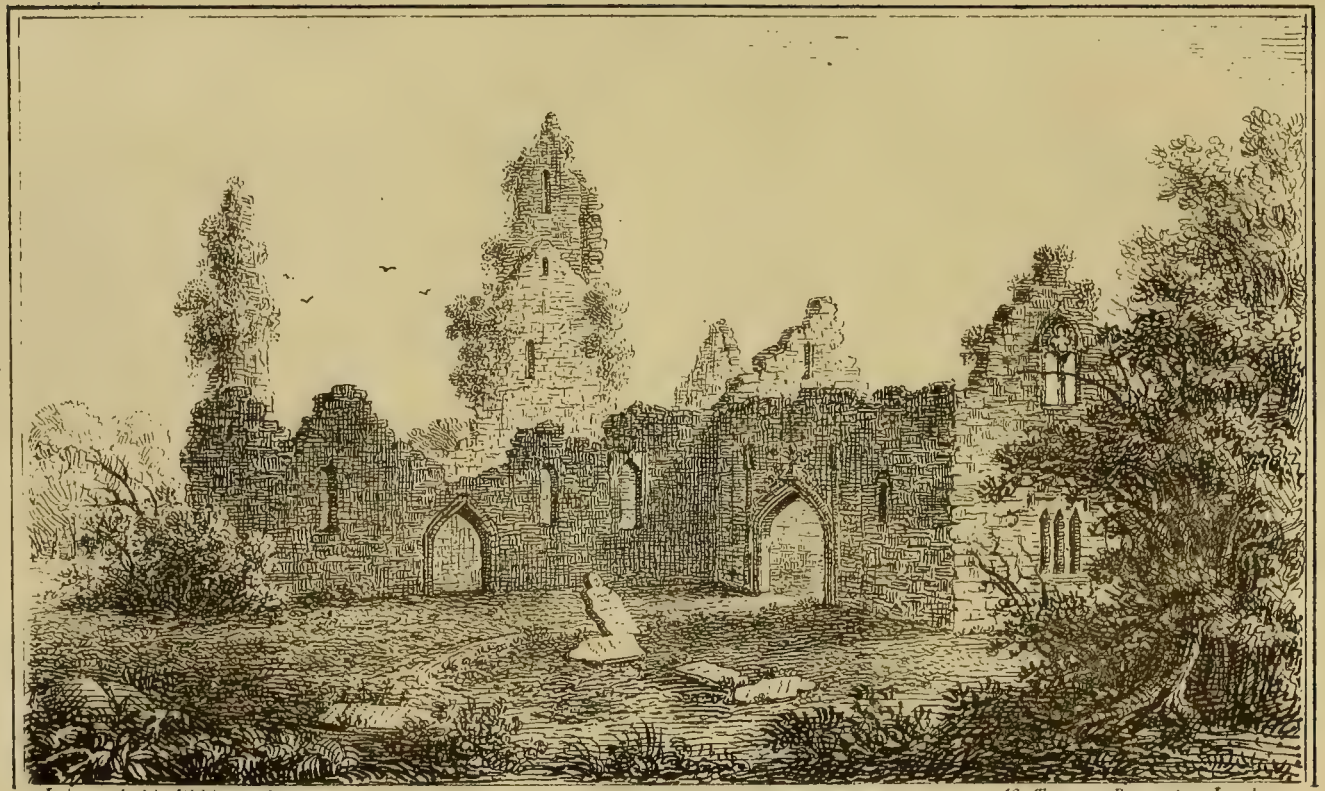


S.G. del.

Wyld and King's Lithog.

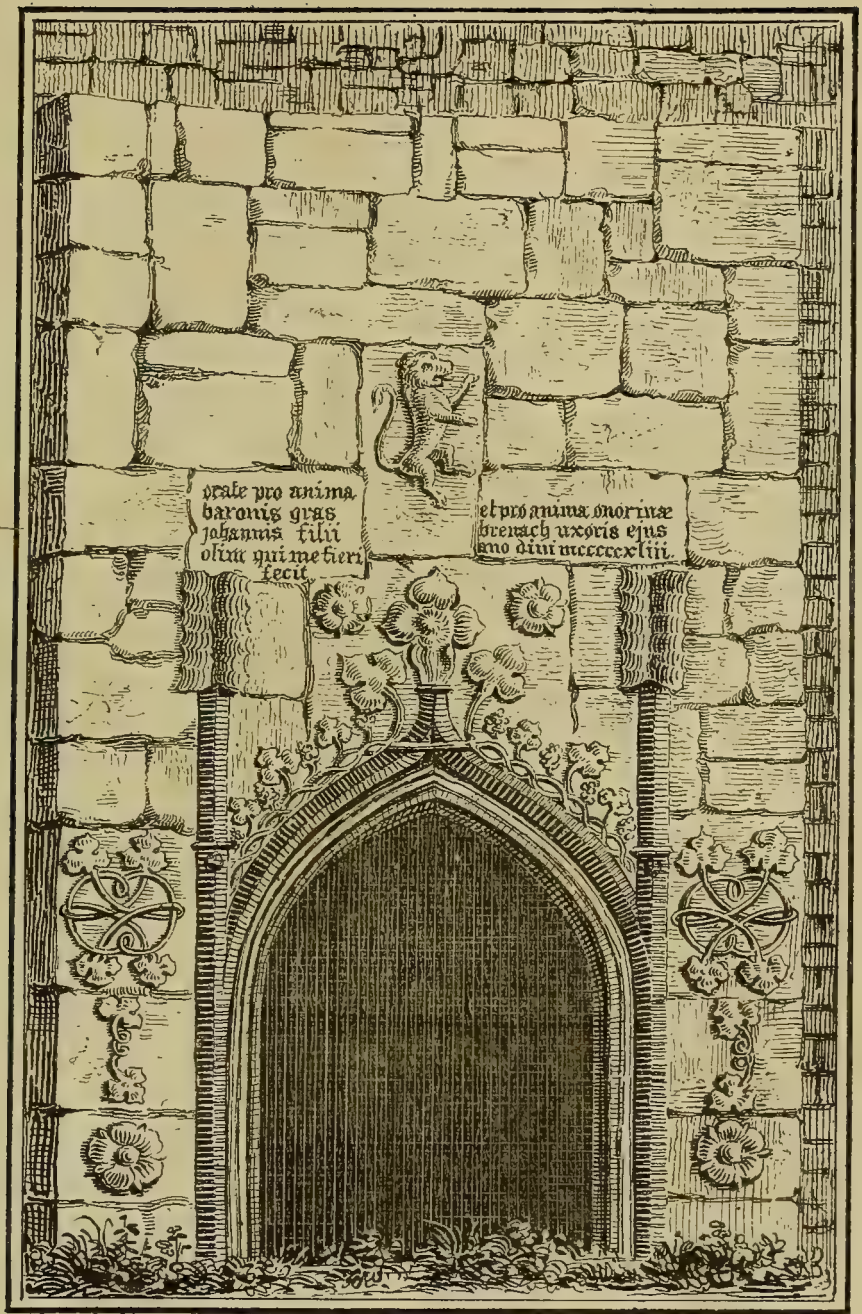
TOMB OF BARON ALMARIC GRACE. MCCCLXXXV.

St John's Abbey, Cokilkenny.



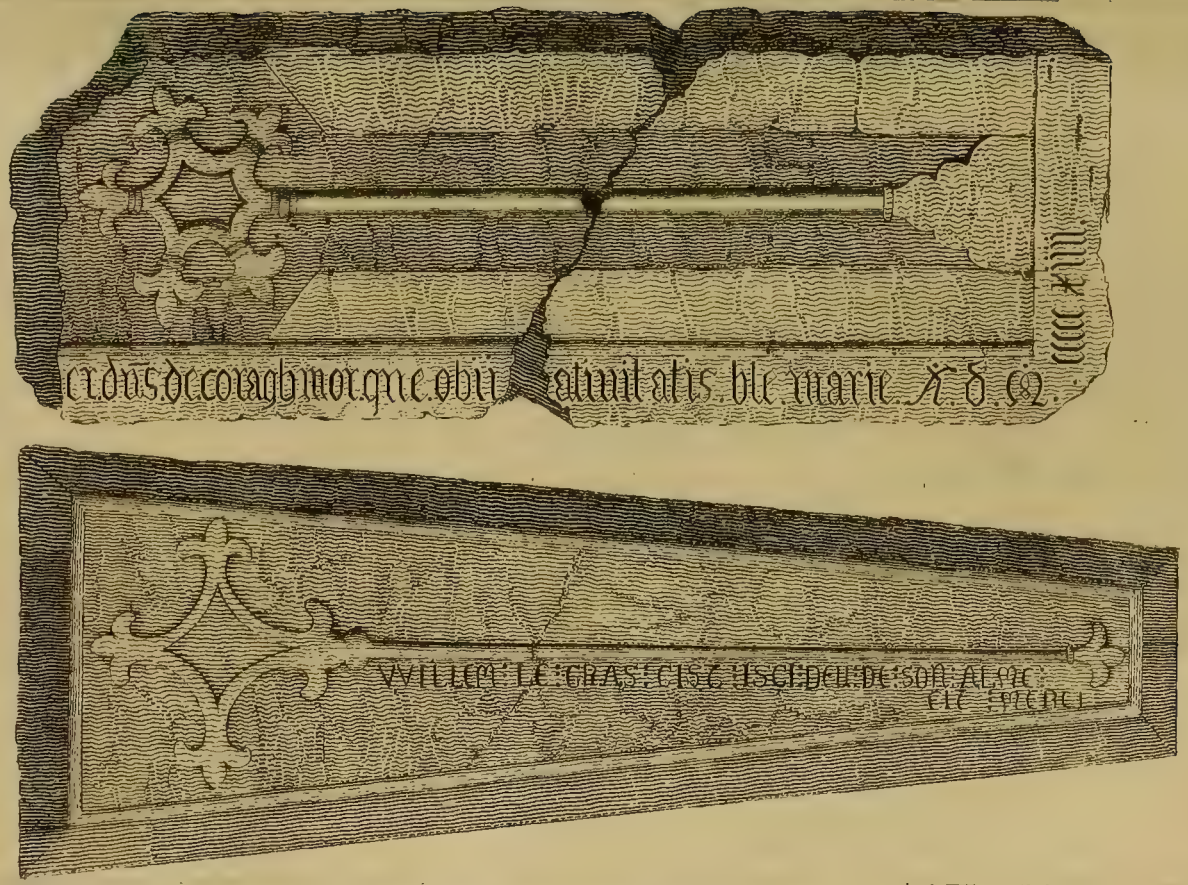
Lithographed by Wyld and King 10. Terrace Bayswater London.

S.W VIEW OF TULLAROAN CHURCH AND GRACE'S CHAPEL.



Lithographed by Wyld & King *N° 10 Terrace Bayswater. London.*

WESTERN ENTRANCE TO GRACE'S CHAPEL ADJOINING TULLAROAN CHURCH.

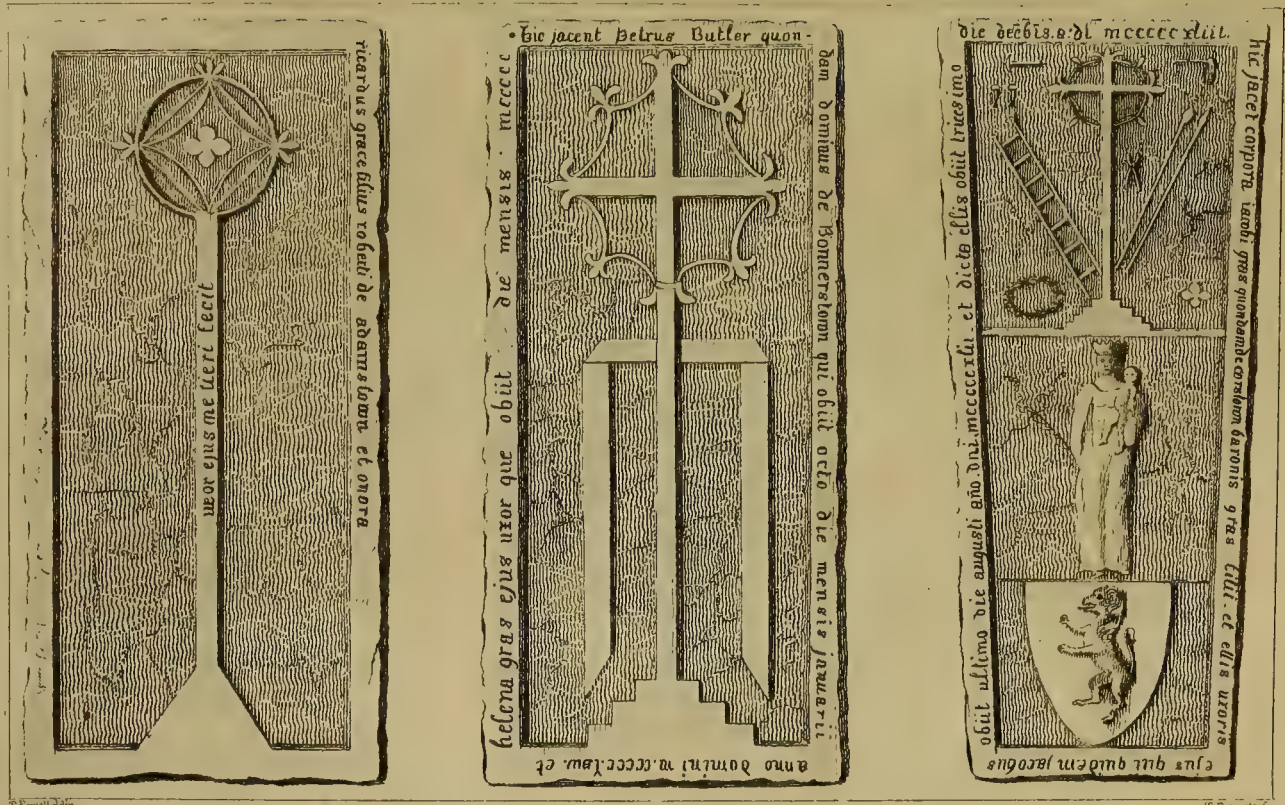


T Powell delin

TOMB-STONES OF THE GRACE FAMILY,

IN GRACE'S CHAPEL AT TULLAROAN,

S.D.


ricardus grace filius roberti de adamstown et ora
uer eius me fieri fecit
• hic jacent petrus Butler quon-
dam dominus de Bonnerstown qui obiit octo die mensis januarii
anno domini m.cccc.lxxx. et
helena grace ejus uxor que obiit . vie mensis . mcccc
die decbis.a:dl mccccc xliii.
hic jacet corpora tanbi grae quondam baronis grae filii et alie uxoris
ejus que quidem jacobus
obiit ultimo die augusti ano dni.mccccxlii. et dicta ellis obiit tricesimo

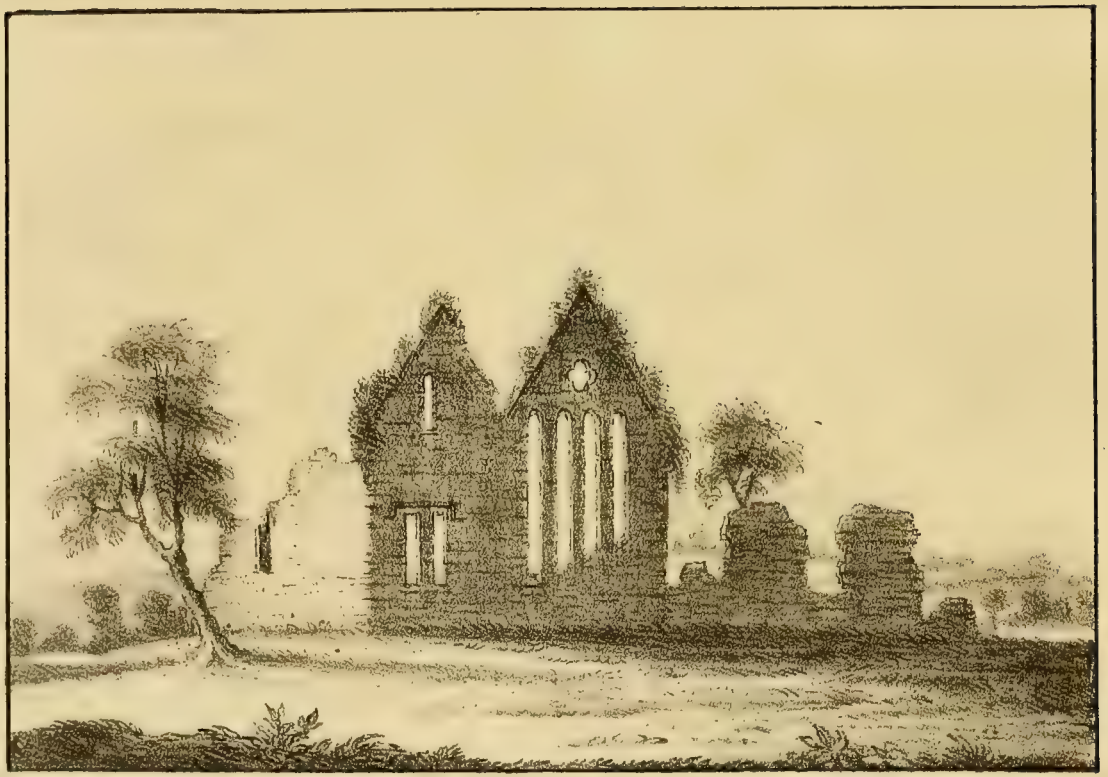
T. Powell delin.

T. Barnett f.

TOMB-STONES OF THE GRACE-FAMILY,

IN GRACE'S CHAPEL AT TULLAROAN.

S.O.



TULLAROAN MONASTERY
IN THE CANTRED OF GRACES COUNTRY, CO. OF KILKENNY

Lithographed by Wyld & Ling

Published by Thomas Bosworth London

STONE CROSSES IN THE PARISH OF TULLAROAN OR GRACES PARISH

TULLAROAN CHURCH AND GRACE'S CHAPEL*

ARE situated in Grace's parish, and cantred of Grace's country, in the county of Kilkenny. They stand about a mile to the east of the castle of Courtstown, the residence, for above five centuries, of the Grace family, who derived from thence the title of baron, and were lords of the extensive district of Grace's country. As this family possessed the barony of Courtstown by the feudal right of tenure, so did that of Hussey in like manner enjoy the barony of Galtrim, that of Wellesley the barony of Dangan, that of Nagle the barony of Navan, that of Purcell the barony of Loughmoe, that of Fitz-Gerald the baronies of Decies and Burntchurch, and that of Poer the baronies of Donhill and Curraghmore.

The smallness of Tullaroan Church, its semicircular as well as pointed arches, and narrow oblong windows, seem to indicate that its construction was in the twelfth century. The east and south exterior walls are still standing, but most of the north wall has been thrown down, and the high gable to the west is nodding to its ruin. In the south wall are three windows, and an entrance through a pointed arch. The interior consists of a choir, thirty-five feet by eighteen, and a nave thirty-seven feet long, divided by a wall, through which is a pierced high pointed arch, supporting a belfry. In the choir two seats occupy recesses in the wall, and must have been constructed long after the church was built, as the arches of them are beautifully turned, in the order of Henry VII.'s chapel, which Dr. Milner calls the second order of the pointed arch. Had the person who erected these also altered the east window, and made its arch of the same order, Tullaroan Church would have presented in its decay a singularly picturesque appearance. A niche, terminating with a pointed arch at top, and at bottom with a concave stone, for the purpose probably of containing the holy water, is placed in the south wall near the eastern window. Beyond this niche is a small arched door-way leading from the Church to Grace's Chapel, which forms the southern wing of Tullaroan Church, and produces in the general outline of the building the figure of a Greek gamma, or two sides of an oblong. The dimensions of this Chapel are twenty-seven feet by seventeen, and the workmanship of it is so excellent, that the exterior walls are to this day almost uninjured, though for more than two centuries exposed to every vicissitude of weather. It has two narrow windows with pointed arches, adorned with labels, on the east; a large window, consisting of three similar divisions, on the south; and on the west a window like those on the east, with a very richly-ornamented entrance through a pointed arch. This doorway is profusely decorated with sculpture

* The following account is taken from the 4th volume of the "Port-Folio," by J. & H. S. Storer.

in bold alto relievo. The exterior mouldings of a very deep architrave meet in a high point, surmounted with a large trefoil leaf, on either side of which are smaller trefoil leaves, that terminate in an extremely rich catenation work, formed from the interwoven stocks of bearded corn ears and trefoil leaves, which project alternately from this vegetable chain. At the turn of the arch on each exterior side of the architrave, is a knot of four leaves curiously entwined, somewhat similar to a Stafford knot, and lower down, another description of knot with two leaves, and at bottom a large single rose. The intricate moulding of these flowers, in Kilkenny marble, exhibit an astonishing degree of accuracy and delicate precision. A rose is also on each side of the large trefoil leaf, already mentioned, as surmounting the architrave, and over this trefoil leaf stand the armorial bearings of the founder, viz. a lion rampant, with the two following inscriptions in alto relievo Gothic characters: "ORATE. PRO. ANIMA. BARONIS. GRAS JOHANNIS. FILII. OLIM. QUI. ME. FIERI. FECIT."

"ET. PRO. ANIMA. ONORINE. BRENACH. UXORI. EJUS. ANNO. DOMINI. MCCCCXLIII."

The burial place of the Grace family being in the cathedral of Kilkenny, may account for the little remains of monumental inscriptions which appear in this church. There are however six tombstones of considerable antiquity. The inscriptions in Gothic characters, which have been deciphered on three of them are as follows:

"HIC. JACENT. CORPORA. JACOBI. GRAS. QUONDAM. DE. CORSTOWN. BARONIS. GRAS. FILII. ET. ELLIS. UXORIS. EJUS. QUI. QUIDAM. JACOBUS. OBIIT. ULTIMO. DIE. AUGUSTI. ANNO. DOMINI. MCCCCCXLIII. ET. DICTA. ELLIS. OBIIT. TRICESSIMO. DIE. DECEMBRIS. ANNO. DOMINI. MCCCCCXLIII.

"HIC. JACUNT. PETRUS. BUTLER. QUONDAM. DOMINUS. DE, BONNESTOWN. QUI. OBIIT. OCTO. DIE. MENSIS. JANUARII. ANNO. DOMINI. MCCCCCLXV. ET. HELENA. GRAS. EJUS. UXOR. QUÆ. OBIIT. ——— DIE. MENSIS. ——— MCCCCC———

"RICARDUS. GRAS. FILIUS. ROBERTI. DE. ADAMSTOWN. ET. ONO."———

The cantred of Grace's country is rich in traditionary lore, as well as extremely fertile in the more general and visible subjects of antiquarian research. But these are rapidly disappearing by the appropriation of their materials to the purposes of building, road mending, and lime-burning. In Grose's Antiquities of Ireland, published in 1791, it is stated *, that "the practice of demolition bids fair in a short time to level most of our old fortresses, whose only memorial will be found in this work Such already has been the case with many of them, *even during the period of its publication.*"

* Vol. II. p. 46.

Seals of the Family of **Grace,** *Lords of the Cantred of Grace's Country & of other Districts in the Counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, Carlow &c.*—

Robert le Gras.

Lord Almaric le Gras.

John le Gras Knight.

William Baron of Gras.

William le Gras.

Edmund le Gras.

Lord William le Gras.

Walter Walsh.

Harriet G. Grace delin: Knole House 1835.

IRELAND.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
IRISH SEA
ST GEORGE'S CHANNEL
CONNAUGHT
MUNSTER
LEINSTER
ULSTER
Donegal Bay
Galway Bay
Dundalk Bay
Clew Bay
Tralee
Cork
Dublin
Belfast
Londonderry
Waterford
Limerick
Sligo
Galway
Wexford
Kilkenny
Carlow
Drogheda
Longford
Cavan
Monaghan
Armagh
Down
Antrim
Tyrone
Fermanagh
Donegal
Leitrim
Roscommon
Mayo
Clare
Kerry
West Meath
King's County
Queen's County
Kildare
Meath
Louth
Tipperary
Wicklow
Head
Bay
Lough
Mountains
Isles
Channel
West Long from London

U. ORMONDE
L. DESMONDE
Ballingarry
Eyrecourt
Lateragh Castle
Athlone
Burros Ikane
Ballynarlae
Burros Heagh
Birr
KINGS COUNTY
TIPPERARY
Thurles
Gortakee
Roscrea
Moyelly Castle
Manhorny pass
Ballaghmore
Castletown
Glanbine gap
KILCOURSEY
Banaherry
Killaballybuy
Burros
Cardenstown
Killen
Donagamore
UPPER OSSORY
Castletown
Whites Wd
Johnstown
Ballyhead
Clara
Rathcoffey
Mountrath
Hanch
Portlaw
Dunmore
Killeberran B.
Ballyria
TINEHINCH
Mount Rossenallis
Castlebrack
Castle Durrow
Lubiquin
MARYBOROUGH
Mountmellick
Phillipstown
Clonearl
Courtstown
Rathmoyle
Knockan
Mary borough
Burros
Ballynakill
Ballyroan
Clonadle
Killbury
Woodbrook
Garryhunch
Portarlington
Heywood or Sandons Court
CULLINAGH
Capely Rathbagur
Castlehigh Desart
Emoe Park
PORTNEHINCH
Timohoe
Longhbeage
Emoe
Lea
B. Brattas
Colliery Hill
Dunage
STRADBALLY
Killone
Killeavran
Shanrath
Morett
Monasterevan
Edendery
Ticknevan
Gurrineeny
Maige
Graiguenal
Bolgy
Milltown
BALLADAMS
Ballyshone
Castletown
Robeban
BARROW
SLEWMARGY
Old Leighlin
Old Derick
Steatle
Grottnegall
Athy
Killechill
Clopogrenan
Moat of Ardeal
Kildare
Carlow
Mullymast
Kilrush
Garryhunden
COUNTY of CARLOW
COUNTY of KILDARE
QUEEN'S COUNTY.
Castlemartin
Kildullen
Naar
Rathcool
Castle Bagot
Castle Grace
Tullow
A Scale of Miles
Irish
English
1 2 3 4 5

QUEENS COUNTY
Mountrath
Maryborough
Roscrea
Stradbally
Burros in Ossory
Athy
Ballynakill
Lismore
Abbey Leix
Heywood
Wolfhill
Killebane
Shannath
Boley
Graefield
Castle Dermot
Rossconnell
Castle durrow
Coolpist Hill
Arles
Shrule Castle
Carlow
Tullow
Castle Comber
FASSADINING
Castle Grace
WhitesWall
GALMOY
Ballymagger
Coolrulley
Muckilly
Ballibrink
Loughmoe
Castlemarin
Royal Oak
Ballymackeoghna
alias Kellymount
Bagnells Br
Mt Leinster
Brittas Castle
Thurles
CRANNAGH
Kilkenny
Gowran
Burrowmount
Holy Cross
Borris House
SHILLELOGHER
GOWRAN
Callen
Thomastown
Hill
Ennescorthy
Gracefordchapel
Mashell
Knocktopher
Ennisnegane
Fethard
KELLS
KNOCKTOPHER
IDA
Ross
Kilcash
Cahir
IGRINE
Clonmell
Ballysine
Coolnamuck
Carrick
IBERCON
Castle Grace
IVERK
Rosegarland
Tintern
COUNTY OF KILKENNY.
Waterford
Butlerstown
OF WATERFORD
Waterford Harbour
Lismore
DECIES
Feathard
A Scale of Miles
Dromina
Hook Tower

Lithographed by Wyld & Ching 10 Terrace Bayswater
London

Lithographed by Wild & Hay 10 Temple Bar Gate Dublin

TIR NA GRASA.

A Éire na Gnára! ir aluin ruiże ðuit!
Ar ṗaḋ rir ṗannuiġ leaṫan do ðaoine,
O ḃruaċ uirce żeil na Meóṁaċ caoile,
Do cṡntaill Múṁain na maiṫ bóṁḋṁine,
Ir ar rúḋ ṫeas, do ṫaoḃ Aḃ-a-múiṁne,
Go Cillċoiṅe—an ḋtuaḋ nuż buaiḋ ó noiṁḋe.
Ar leaṫan do ḃánta, ras żlas a ḃreunṫaiḃ,
Ir ḃán iad do ċnuic lé ṫomaḋ a ḋtneataiḃ,
Ar aluin do ċnanaiḃ; a żcoill, ra neiżteaḃ;
Ir ṗaḋa ṗir ṗannuiġ, leaṫaiḋ a nżeużaiḃ:
Do żontaiḃ man ón, ran ḃroṁan ċum ṗeaċuin,
Aiż różna ṗannuiże ain żarna an ṫraoṫain.
Go cuirtiaċ niéiḋ, do ṙnoṫaiḃ na żleanta,
Go ṫomaḋaċ linżid, a néirżuḃ annta:
An nuaḋroċ ir ðían, ða ṗiaċ aḋ ṙléiḃte,
San ṙíoṅaċ ran míol, da żclaoiḋċan taoḃleir.
Ar rceiṁeaċ do ṙuiże, ir do ċín ċum ṗeaċuinṫ!
Ir tóṁṫaċ do ṫalaṁ ó ṫaiṫneaṁ an żnéin;
Ir leatra żaċ naiṫ, ain ṫalaṁ ir ṗéiḋin,
Ir żaċ món ṁaiṫeor a ḋtiżin ran traożal.—
Aṙ mo ċneaċ ḃnóṅ! ir cúṁaḋ mo ċnaoiḋ é;
Ar ṗaḋa na maṁḋ ṗaoi żnaḋaṁ do ṙaoiṫe:
Tuṙ a noiṁḋe ran ċáinṗḟoṙ do ṫnaoċaḋ;
Tuṙ leóṅaḋ na ḋtneoiṁaḋ an ra néiṁḋioc;
Tuṙ żairże ażur ṗeanḋaċt a ðeanaṁ:
Ir buaiḋ caṫa ain an maċaine cnaoiṁac;
Tuṙ na cairleanaḋ na ceaṅ and aoiṁan;
Tuṙ na mantrinż beaṅaiżṅḋ zleurta;
Tuṙ na ndúnḋa ażur cúimneine ðeanaṁ;
Man a bíoċ taċuiże, aiż ṗlaċuiże ċum ṗeurta,
Man a rṗneażaḋaoir a ncarcanaiḃ óṅta,
Fíonta ṗannuiżṅḋ ḋob ṗaḋa ṫan bóċna.
Ain ṗalluiḋe báṅa buḋ żnaiṫ an ċoime riu,
Aiż eirḋeaṙ ḋaṅta ó baind ceart Éireann.
A ḃraine an ríṅce, ṗa bí ðin lé ceól aṅ,
Ir reaṅaċar ríor ain żniṁaṁa Réṁuin—
An ċeap óinḋeincaċ, don ṁón-ṗuil Gnárać,
Ain dtuir ṗuain ṗeaṙaṅ ir realb ra naiṫro;
Tnaċ żluair ā żairżiḋ móṙḃṅḋin ċ4 toíḋe,
Ird' ṗuain dúċaḋ ażur clú ða ðaoine.

Translation.

GRACE'S COUNTRY.

COUNTRY of GRACE! by Heaven divinely plann'd!
Well till'd and peopled is thy fertile land,
From narrow Nore's bright stream extended wide,
By smooth Momonia's gay and flowery side,
Thence (widening far, where Munster river flows)
To famed Kilkenny, powerful o'er its foes.

Thy fields are spacious, and thy meadows green,
And snow-white lambkins gambol o'er the scene;
Thy groves, delightful, decorate each glade,
And, widely spreading, form a grateful shade;
While wavy Autumn gilds the fruitful soil,
To recompense the hind's industrious toil.

Through golden vales thy crystal rivulets flow,
There silvery fishes leap and sport below;
With hounds and horn, chased o'er the mountain's height,
Thy native roebuck flies from morn till night;
And fox and hare, the nimblest of their race,
Are hunted down, and wearied in the chace.

COUNTRY OF GRACE! by Heaven divinely plann'd!
A cloudless sun illumes thy smiling land:
Each good is thine, that nature can bestow,
And every other bliss enjoy'd below.——
But ah! what woes these iron times impart!
Woes that must sadden every feeling heart.

Ill-fated land! thy joyous days are o'er;
Thy good, thy generous chieftains are no more;
Whose mighty arm pour'd vengeance on the foe;
Who laid th' invader in the battle low;
Whose hardy valour ne'er was known to yield,
But triumph'd ever, in the ensanguin'd field;

Whose castle-towers in feudal splendour rise;
Whose sacred abbeys glisten to the skies;
Who rear'd the fort; and rear'd the palace halls,
Where festal merriment oft rung the walls,
Where mantling wine in golden cups went round,
And Erin's harp pour'd forth its silver sound;

Where, ceas'd the dance, the tuneful harper done,
A minstrel sung the praise by Raymond* won;—
Illustrious Raymond! author of that race,
Which, settling here, first took the name of GRACE;
When to Ierne's shores the warrior came,
And crown'd his followers with immortal fame.

*Raymond Crassus, or le Gros, al. Raymond Fitz-William de Carew, (second son of William Fitz-Gerald de Carew, who was eldest son of Gerald Fitz-Walter de Windsor,) married Basilia de Clare, sister of Richard Strongbow, al. Richard Fitz-Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, whom he accompanied to Ireland, and was Viceroy thereof in 1176.

E. VIEW OF MOLANA ABBEY.

THE BURIAL PLACE OF RAYMOND FITZ WILLIAM DE CARTEW SURNAMED LE GROS, LORD OF LLANSTADWELL OF GRACE'S COUNTRY & PRISONER OF IRELAND IN 1176, FROM WHOM DESCEND THE FAMILIES OF GROS & FITZ MAURICE.

ROSSIBERCON MONASTERY, S.E. view.

Founded by the family of Cruce or Walsh in 1264. *vid Monas Hib. p. 376.*

JERPOINT ABBEY, Co. Kilkenny.

N.E. VIEW OF THE MITRED ABBEY OF JERPOINT,

WHICH BEING SUPPRESSED WAS SURRENDERED IN 1540 BY OLIVER GRACE THE LAST LORD ABBOT — vid Monas. Hib. p. 2[illegible]

26.

On Sir Oliver Grace, of Leagan, Carney, and Ballylinch Castles.

Hic jacet Oliverius Grace miles, quondam Dominus de Leagan, Carney, &c., ex antiquissima, nobilissimaque familia Gracæorum, scilicet de Courtstown, oriundus. Pace belloque conspicuus, et plurimis virtutibus animi corporisque dotibus imprimis spectatus. Domina Maria Fitz-Gerald ob memoriam mariti sui hoc monumentum posuit.

Vivit post funera virtus.
Si generis fama, aut virtus, aut gratia formæ,
Si doctrina micat splendida præter opes;
Si decor armorum sit maximus inter honores;
Omnibus ille fuit dives in orbe bonis.
Dotibus his raris haud clarior extitit alter,
Sed nunc virtutis dona beatus habet.

Jerpoint Abbey.

On Dame Mary Grace, al. Fitz-Gerald, of Decies, the wife of Sir Oliver Grace, of Leagan.

Hic jacet, certa spe resurgendi, domina Maria Fitz-Gerald, nobilissimi Geraldi Fitz-Gerald militis, quondam baronis de Decies filia, et vidua clarissimi Oliverii Grace militis, quondam domini de Legan, Ballylinch, et Carney; cui peperit Geraldum Grace, nunc dominum de Legan, &c., qui hoc monumentum fieri fecit.

Stirpe Geraldina fuit hæc exorta Maria,
Nobilis hospitio, moribus atque domo:
Larga parens miseris, pietati dedita, summo
Grata Deo summum clauserat illa diem.
Obiit II°. die Decembris M. DC. V.

Jerpoint Abbey.

On Gerald Grace, of Ballylinch, &c. and on his wife, Margaret Hartpole, of Shrule Castle.

Hic jacent corpora Geraldi Grace de Ballylinch, &c., armiger, qui obiit IV die Martii anno Domini M.DC.XVIII, et Margarettæ Hartpole, uxoris ejus, quæ obiit XI. die Februarii, anno Domini M.DC.XIX.

Stemmate præclaro, præclarus et ipse, Geralde,
Matre Geraldina, belligeroque patre;
Siccine morte jaces, homini dilecte Deoque!
Heu! flos virtutum siccine magne jaces!
Corpus habet tellus, Animus super astra volavit.
Sponsum et ad astra suum sponsa secuta tua est.
Alter in alterius gremio requiescit uterque;
Ante thronum æterni fulget uterque Dei.

Jerpoint Abbey.

LINES

WRITTEN AT

JERPOINT ABBEY.

So sleeps the pride of former days!
So glory's thrill is o'er!

MOORE.

But where are they? and where art thou,
My country? on thy voiceless shore
The heroic lay is tuneless now—
The heroic bosom beats no more!
And must thy lyre so long divine
Degenerate into hands like mine?

BYRON.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY R. WATTS, CROWN COURT, TEMPLE BAR.
MDCCCXX.

The following Stanzas are reprinted with Mr. S. C. Hall's permission. Independent of their poetical merit, the subject and local allusions render them a desirable addition to this collection.

TO

SHEFFIELD GRACE, ESQ. F.A.S.

THIS PRODUCTION

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY ONE WHO ADMIRES HIS TALENTS

AND VALUES HIS FRIENDSHIP.

I.

How the earth darkens! not a day-beam cheers
Its pensive look, or gilds the evening sky;
While through the gloom, from other worlds, appears
No smile, to bid the gathering shadows die.
All is so sadly still! the cooling breeze,
That from yon mountains[1] their mild freshness bears,
Now breathes not,—floating through the blossom'd trees,
To fan the sable garb which Nature wears.
No star upon our world's dark curtain beams,
And the moon mounts not her etherial throne,
Where other eves have seen her sit supreme
In power and brightness, beautifully lone:
While o'er the track of heaven deep clouds advance,
And Nature sinks into a sullen sleep;
So like the unearthly stillness of a trance,
From which 'tis luxury to wake and weep.

II.

I gaze where Jerpoint's[2] venerable pile,
Majestic in its ruins, o'er me lowers:
The worm now crawls through each untrodden aisle,
And the bat hides within its time-worn towers.

(1) This range or region of mountains takes a southerly direction; and being situated in the district of Walsh's country, which extends to the city of Waterford, are thence denominated "the Walsh Mountains." The family of Walsh was among the earliest of the English settled in the county of Kilkenny (temp. Henry II.), and for more than four centuries was inferior only to that of Butler and of Grace in power or possessions. Jerpoint Abbey appears to have been their most general place of interment, and many of their ancient tombs still remain there. The monument erected in 1501 to Robert Walsh of Castle-Hayle, or Castle-Hoel, in the Walsh Mountains, affords a singularly interesting specimen of the rude funereal grandeur of that period. During the events of the Usurpation and Revolution, the loyalty of this family to the House of Stuart occasioned the loss of their entire patrimony. From a younger branch, settled in France, are descended the Counts Walsh de Serrant, whose magnificent chateau and extensive estates are situated near Angers, in the department de Maine et Loire. The Author takes this early opportunity of acknowledging himself indebted for historical facts to the account of Tullaroan or Grace's Parish, in the Third Volume of that interesting and truly-useful work, The Statistical Survey of Ireland, by William Shaw Mason, Esq.

(2) This noble Abbey is situated on the river Nore, and is distant nearly two miles south of Thomas-town; and between eight and nine in the same direction from Kilkenny. It was founded in 1180, by Donogh Fitz-Patrick, King of Ossory, for Cistertian Monks, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Among the mitred Abbeys, that of Jerpoint was, in wealth, possessions, and architectural splendour, esteemed the fourth in the kingdom. Its extensive and beautiful ruins strikingly attest the justice of this ascribed distinction, as well as irresistibly command the admiration of every beholder. On its suppression in 1540, it possessed 1500 acres in demesne land; which being surrendered by Oliver Grace, the last Lord Abbot, were granted, together with its other estates, to Thomas Butler, tenth Earl of Ormond. The Abbot of Jerpoint was a Peer of Parliament.

It was not thus, when, in the olden time,
The holy inmates of yon broken wall
Lived free from woes which spring from care or crime,
Those shackles which the grosser world enthral.
Then, while the setting sun-beams glistened o'er
The earth, arose to heaven the vesper song:
But now the sacred sound is heard no more,
No music floats the dreary aisles along;
Ne'er from its chancel scars the midnight prayer,
Its stillness broken by no earthly thing,
Save when the night-bird wakes the echoes there,
Or the bat flutters its unfeather'd wing.

III.

Here, where I tread perchance, was once the scene
Sway'd by the feudal Chieftains of the spot;
No record lives to tell what they have been,
Their laurels faded and their fame forgot;
Save when some peasant quotes the name of Grace,
Allied to thoughts of noble deeds and days,
To give that ancient and heroic race
The heartfelt tribute of a peasant's praise:
Then sings, in rude but energetic strains,
Some legendary tale of times gone by;
Beholds yon Abbey's desolate remains,
And quotes the annals of her brilliancy;
When to its weed-o'ergrown and roofless nave,
In better days, the poor and sorrowing hied,
And, as the holy fathers solace gave,
Found their griefs softened and their wants supplied.

IV.

But why do I, beneath these clouded skies,
In such a chill and cheerless evening stray,
To sketch the picture Fancy bids arise,
And yield to feelings which I cannot sway?
There is some spell in this dark lonely hour
To wake the spirit of the days gone by,
And ask a tear for perishable power,
And claim for long-departed worth, a sigh.
I will not check the feeling that pourtrays
The deeds and heroes of the olden time,
If Fancy lead my soul to other days,
When they were link'd in song with themes sublime;

When Erin's minstrels slept not in their graves;—
Then, towering to the air, the falcon rose;
The swan majestically stem'd the waves,
And the white lion trampled on his foes[1].

V.

Those days are gone! their glories are no more!
Time has pass'd over them with its dark flood!
When Raymond[2] trod Ierne's peaceful shore,
And left her pathless mountains stain'd with blood:
His bride, the sister of the chief, whose name
Has long been link'd with Erin's tale of woe;
With him he sought the warrior's path to fame,
And wore the wreaths that in her temples grow.
But yet he loved the land his sword had won,
And joy'd to cast away his crimson'd shield;
While even the victor wept, when in the sun
The red dew glisten'd on the battle-field;—
The noble founder of a noble race,
Whose words in council, and whose deeds in war,
Shed the first splendours on the name of Grace,
And bade it, like the watch-fire, beam afar.

VI.

And now Molana[3], where his ashes rest,
Retains the marble that preserves his name,
And still the emerald isle that gems the west,
His deeds remembers, and records his fame.

(1) Allusion is here made to the crests of the three families, who, for some centuries possessed the largest properties and the greatest power in the county of Kilkenny; viz. *Butler*—In a ducal coronet, or; a plume of five ostrich feathers, and thence a falcon arising, all argent. *Walsh*—On a wreath; a swan, the wings addorsed proper, ducally gorged, or, transfixed through the breast with a barbed arrow in an oblique direction, the point appearing above the back. *Grace*—On a wreath; a demi-lion rampant, argent.

(2) Raymond Crassus, or le Gros, al. Raymond Fitz-William de Carew (second son of William Fitz-Gerald de Carew, Lord of Carew in Wales, who was eldest son of Gerald Fitz-Walter de Windsor,) married Basilia de Clare, sister of Richard Strongbow, al. Richard Fitz-Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, by whom he had two sons, viz. William and Maurice; from the former of whom descend the family of Grace, and from the latter that of Fitz-Maurice. The talents and achievements of Raymond were of the most brilliant character. As, in Hannibal's invasion of Italy, Fabius and Marcellus were called the shield and sword of Rome; so was this Chieftain considered both the one and the other, in the Anglo-Norman expedition to Ireland. Nor was he less distinguished for humanity than for wisdom and courage. History indeed scarcely presents, if it does at all present, a more striking instance of that first and most powerful proof of greatness which lies in an ascendancy over other men's minds, than was exhibited by this successful leader. The soldiery, who without him were nothing, with him were every thing; and Earl Strongbow, says Hollinshed, constrained him to become joint Viceroy with himself; an office which he afterwards held singly in 1176. Giraldus Cambrensis calls him "the notable and chiefest pillar of Ireland," and concludes his description of him thus: "Ut autem viri virtutes, mores, et modos, sub brevitate concludam; vir erat liberalis et lenis, providus et prudens. Et quanquam animosus plurimum, et armis instructus, prudentia tamen rebus in Martiis et providentia præcellebat. Vir in utroque laudabilis, multum quidem militis habens, plus quam ducis."

(3) In this ancient abbey, which St. Molanfide founded in the sixth century, Raymond le Gros

Nor does the page of history forget
His sons, who, like him, were humane and brave;
Fitz-Maurice' name is noble even yet,
Possessing still the country Dermod[1] gave.
While Raymond's elder born enjoyed the land
Where Leinster borders rich Momonia's side,
Which Strongbow granted with Basilia's hand,
A royal dowery with a lovely bride.
But Cambria's plains, their great forefathers' home,
The Grace's heritage not long remained.
For many a rood of land, and goodly dome,
By piety, to Bradenstoke[2] were gained.

VII.

How oft, to sing of warlike Anselm's[3] praise,
The harp has echoed forth its loftiest swell;
Who lives not only in the minstrel lays—
His worth let Brechin and let Stirling tell.

le Gros was buried, but no trace of his monument remains. Recently, however, a tablet commemorating the circumstance, and celebrating his exploits, has been erected by Richard Smith, Esq. of Baumatra.

[1] Raymond le Gros, having restored Dermod Mac Carty, the dethroned King of Cork, to his own throne, obtained in return for this important service the grant of a considerable tract of land in the county of Kerry, where he settled his second son, Maurice, from whom it received the name of Clan-Maurice. Of this branch it is almost needless to add, that the Marquis of Lansdown, who is also Earl of Kerry, is the representative. Raymond's eldest son, William, not only retained the patronymic of *Le Gros* (the usual and unerring mark of primogeniture at that period), but succeeded also to his paternal inheritance in Wales, as well as to the lands in Leinster, granted to Raymond by Earl Strongbow in dower with his sister Basilia. This princely grant consisted of Odrone, Fethard, and Glascarig, in the county of Wexford, and an extensive district in the county of Kilkenny, bordering for several miles the county of Tipperary, in the province of Munster or Momonia, from which it is only separated by the Munster River. The tract thus possessed by Raymond's eldest son constitutes the present Cantred of Grace's Country, in the county of Kilkenny, as that which belonged to his second son does the present Barony of Clan-Maurice, in the county of Kerry.

[2] It has been already stated, that Raymond le Gros was second son of William de Carew Lord of Carew in Pembrokeshire, where he inherited some lands on the death of his father, in 1169. These, it appears, descended to his eldest son, William le Gros, by whose son they were granted to the priory of Bradenstoke, in the county of Wilts. The charter of donation, as given by Dugdale (Mon. vol. ii. p. 908), is thus headed: "Carta donationis Willielmi, Gras; de terra in villa de Walet canonicis, prioratus de Bradenstoke in agro Wiltoniensi, &c." and is witnessed by "Domino Willielmo Marescallo, Comite Pembrokiæ, Willielmo Marescallo filio suo, Willielmo le Gras juniore, Hamone le Gras, Anselmo le Gras, thesaurio Lyonæ." It may be added, that this Anselm le Gras was, in 1231, consecrated Bishop of St. David's in Pembrokeshire, and died in 1247; and also, that David Fitzgerald, uncle to Raymond le Gros, had formerly been bishop of this see, and died in 1176.

[3] In King Edward I.'s expedition to Scotland, several of the chief men of Ireland were summoned to join the royal standard. Among the number was Baron Anselm le Gras, Jocelard de Burgh, second Earl of Ulster (called from his complexion the *red Earl*), and John Fitz-Gerald, Baron of Offaley, created afterwards, in 1316, Earl of Kildare. The summons to Baron Anselm le Gras, in 1302, on the subject of the Scottish war, is as follows: "Rex dilecto et fideli suo, Anselmo le Gras, salutem—Volentes in omnem eventum cuncter fuem treuga quam nuper Scotis duximus concedentam, si forte pacis reformato interim non proceat de hominibus ad arma potentibus provideri, et tunc si opus fuerit in expeditione guerre nostre Scotie viriliter procedere, et eam deo prospero possimus finaliter terminare quædam negotia, &c. &c. teste Rege apud Morpeth, xxiii die Februarii." Rot. claus. de ann 30 Edw. I. m. 16, in schedule pendenta.

Shall his compatriots 'gainst the vanquish'd Scot,
Ulster's red Earl, be unrecorded here?
Or Ophaley's achievements be forgot,
Whose race to grateful Erin still is dear?
They saw the royal Edward's banner wave
Above them, by the northern breezes fann'd,
And with him none more courteous or more brave
There wore the spur of knight or belted brand.
Then in Dunfermline[4], when the war was o'er,
The Chieftains, resting from the battle-fray,
Shared in the joyous feast, and proudly bore
The trophies of the tournament away.

VIII.

On Ascul's plains was heard the sound of woe;
And, as the gentle Barrow glided by,
All blood-tinged were its waters in their flow,
Where heroes died—but not for victory.
There Hamon[5] perish'd in his flower of days,
While many a fresh wreath bloom'd his temples round,
The warrior-laurel with the minstrel-bays
Entwined, and by the land, he died for, bound.
Oh! sacred be the turf above his breast,
And hallow'd be the spot, almost unknown,
Where fall the parting sun-beams of the west,
And gild the earth, unmark'd by tree or stone!
The grass grows wildly o'er his lowly bed,
And nought but common clay enwraps the brave,
While many, as they o'er his pillow tread,
Know not they trample on a hero's grave.

(4) After King Edward's successful invasion of Scotland in 1303, he passed the winter with his Queen and Court at Dunfermline, where his victories were celebrated with all the martial festivities for which that age of chivalry was remarkable.

(5) The Lord Edward Bruce, brother of Robert king of Scotland, arrived in May 1315, to assert his claim to the Crown of Ireland. He was accompanied by 6000 Scots, and was immediately joined by above 20,000 of the Northern Irish. The first check given to the desolating progress of this horde of merciless savages was by Sir Hamon le Gras; the frequent success and unwearied activity of whose army effectually frustrated their design of seizing and plundering the Capital. A general engagement, however, at length took place; the number of Sir Hamon le Gras' forces scarcely exceeding a fourth of those under the Lord Edward Bruce. The conflict was obstinate and sanguinary; but Sir Hamon being, after much fighting, unfortunately slain, his army fell into confusion, which terminated in defeat. Tradition as well as history has carefully perpetuated the memory of an event, which, at that period, nearly proved of fatal importance to the country. The scene of battle was near Ascul, in the county of Kildare, about a mile N. E. of Athy, situated on the River Barrow; and Sir Hamon le Gras, together with the Lord John de Benneville, and Sir William Prendergast, were buried in the Dominican Abbey of that town. A very ancient crest of the Grace family, formerly in partial use among some of its branches, is described, in the books of the Office of Arms, to be, a Lion passant, argent, trampling on a Royal Scotch Thistle; in allusion to Sir Hamon le Gras' valour and loyalty, in opposing Lord Edward Bruce's invasion. The crest of the Barons of Courtstown was, a Lion rampant, per fess argent and or; but that of the Ballylinch, or Gracefield family, is a demi Lion rampant, argent.

IX

But turn awhile to gentler, happier themes:
Not all were deeds of ruthless war, but peace—
As when through darkest clouds the day-star beams—
Would sometimes bid the raging tempest cease.
Almaric[1] loved (when, in this olden time,
Base laws existed, which no longer live)
The fair Tabina:—love was then a crime,
Which only royal favour could forgive.
In Saint John's holy aisle their ashes rest,
Beneath a marble tomb in sculpture fair,
Which, while its base his blazon'd arms exprest,
Did long the martial Baron's image bear:
His hands upon his breast in prayer upraised,
Beneath his feet a couchant talbot lay;
The warrior seem'd as if on heaven he gazed,
While, all-forgotten, earth had pass'd away.

X.

'Midst many Chieftains lived another one,
Endear'd to Erin's stranger-trodden land;——
Oh! 'tis a theme the muse might dwell upon,
And Fancy bid the pensive mind expand.
He loved the daughter of the brave O'More[2],
The blue-eyed Ellen, fair as her own isle,
Before the hue of blood had tinged its shore,
Or war had chased away its placid smile.

(1) On the subject of Baron Almaric Grace's marriage with a daughter of the Dynast of Ikerrin, it may be desirable to observe, that English families and their descendants were sternly prohibited from intermarrying with the native Irish, by an express law, entitled the "Statute of Kilkenny," which deemed it high-treason: and we learn that Thomas Fitz-Gerald, eighth Earl of Desmond, was executed in 1417 "for having broken his allegiance by an Irish alliance and fosterage." This line of policy was for some centuries adhered to by the English Government: and in public documents we find the distinction uniformly made between Irish *Enemies* and English *Rebels*. Thus, Sir John le Gras was empowered by a commission, dated at Naas on the 6th of March, 1381, to assemble and array all the inhabitants of the county of Kilkenny, having temporalities there, to treat with Irish *Enemies* and English *Rebels*, and to muster forces as often as was necessary, &c. &c. The marriage, therefore, here noticed between Baron Almaric Grace and Tibina the daughter of O'Meagher, Prince or Dynast of Ikerrin, necessarily required a particular act of exemption; which is dated at Trim the 28th of December, 8th of Richard II., and runs as follows:—

"Ricardus &c. omnibus Ballivis &c. Sciatis, quod de gratia nostra speciali, et pro melioratione pacis nostri comitatus Kylkenniensis, concessimus et licentiam dedimus Almarico Gras, Baroni de Gras, quod ipse Tibinam filiam O'Meagher Hibernici suæ nationis Capitanei ducere possit in uxorem, quibuscumque statutis, ordinationibus," &c. &c. Rot. Pat. Cancel. 9°. Ric. 2. m.16.

(2) Sir Oliver Grace (called *Feaseg*, the Fearded,) Lord of Grace's Country and Baron of Courtstown, married Ellen, youngest daughter of Anthony O'More, the Dynast or Sovereign of Leix (or Lea); and with Dorothea, the eldest daughter of this Chieftain, Thomas Fitz-Gerald, seventh Earl of Kildare, received in dower the Manors of Rheban and Woodstock: it appears also that another of his daughters was the wife of Bryan Fitz-Patrick, Lord of Upper-Ossory.—The greatness of the O'More's family, previous to the year 1600, may be inferred from the direct alliances it formed with the noble houses of Kildare, Ormond Tyrone, Kingsland, Upper-Ossory, Glanmalyra, and others.—It is stated

in

Then did the minstrel-music breathe again,
To sounds of joy the harp once more was strung;
And, while it struck upon a bolder strain,
The bard the deeds of Leix' brave Dynast sung.
Then hearts were warm within his castle walls,
Where dwelt Sir Oliver, the "bearded" chief;
And Erin joy'd to see, in Courtstown halls,
The rose united to her triple leaf[3].

XI.

His heir, who tarnish'd not his noble name,
And oft protected yonder ruin'd shrine,
Here, with his kinsman, noble Butler, came,
To crush ambition in the Geraldine[4].
'Twas here the "iron-belted John" then hurl'd
The spear, and bore upon his arm the shield;
And here the standard of the Grace unfurl'd,
The white lion rampant on a blood-red field[5].
Alas! the helm that crown'd his manly brow,
The greaves, and corslet, unregarded rust;
The sword he bore, supinely rests; and now
St. Canice[6] towers inclose his noble dust.
And little of the great and brave is known,
Around whose brow was twined the laurel wreath,
Save the few words engraven on a stone,
To tell us who it is that rests beneath.

XII.

Nor let thy last Lord[7], Jerpoint, be forgot,
Whose sorrows teach a lesson man should learn;—
But Fancy leads me to the very spot
From whence he parted, never to return.

in the Dissertations on the Ancient History of Ireland, that "the actions of the O'Mores of Leix might fill a history of considerable extent; nor could the English pale reckon itself secure till their enemies (the O'Mores), were removed, in the reign of Philip and Mary." In civilization, talent, and political consequence, the Dynasts of Leix are said to have greatly surpassed the other native Chieftains; and the ruins of their many splendid religious and military edifices throughout the Queen's County (Leix) evince a degree of taste and munificence highly illustrative of this characteristic preeminence.

(3) It is scarcely necessary to observe, that the "triple leaf" is meant to designate the Shamrock, which is the ancient emblem of Ireland, as the Rose is that of England.

(4) Lord Thomas Fitz-Gerald, afterwards tenth Earl of Kildare, having in 1534 gone into open rebellion, indulged the hereditary feud of his family against the house of Ormond, by laying waste the County of Kilkenny. In these turbulent times of feudal warfare, we find the family of Grace firmly adhering to that of Butler: and it is accordingly stated, that Sir John Grace (called *Crios-iarann*, the Iron-belted), Lord of Grace's Country and Baron of Courtstown, was engaged on the side of Lord James Butler in the battle with Lord Thomas Fitz-Gerald, which took place about midway between Thomastown and the Abbey of Jerpoint.

(5) The armorial bearings of the Grace family are, gules, a lion rampant, per fess argent & or.

(6) Viz. the Cathedral Church of St. Canice in Kilkenny, or St. Canice's Church where the family of Courtstown had their place of interment, though some of them were occasionally buried in Grace's Chapel at Tullaroan.

(7) The last Lord Abbot of Jerpoint was Oliver Grace Fitz-Oliver, a younger brother of Baron

I mark the venerable Abbot stand
  Beneath the shadow of his church's towers,
Grasping the wicket in his trembling hand,
  Reverting to past scenes of happier hours,
And dwelling on the many years gone by
  Since first his young lips breath'd his earliest prayer,
To lisp of Him who lives beyond the sky,
  And nurse the hope he might behold him there.
And now he gazes, ere his steps depart,
  While earthly feelings wake that long had slept;
Then, with a look which spoke a breaking heart,
  He turn'd him from his hallow'd home, and wept.

XIII.

How little dream we, in our days of joy,
  That sorrow's stab will reach our bosoms yet,
And wound the heart it cannot all destroy,
  When the bright sun of early hopes is set.
Who that had seen the Abbot in his power,
  Lord of a palace and a rich domain,
Had thought that time would bring a blighting hour,
  And prove that all his honours bloom'd in vain?
Oh! what is man? even in his brightest day,
  An insect whom the summer sun gives birth,
To bask and perish in the solar ray,
  Then sink again into his kindred earth.
But he whose good deeds form his monument,
  Whose heart the world may wound, but not defile,
To whom Heaven's image not in vain is lent,
  May still, amid the wreck of Nature, smile.

XIV.

Forget not him—while many a noble name
  The memory of the spot I tread, supplies—
Who to the sacred fount of learning came,
  And gain'd the appellation of "the wise,"
The founder of "the Leagans[1]," honour'd line,
  Whose name is unforgotten even now,
When war unfurl'd his standard, sought to twine
  The olive-branch around his country's brow.

Baron John (*Crios-iarann*) Grace, and Uncle both to Baron John (*More*) Grace of Courtstown, and to Sir Oliver (*Ciallmhar*) Grace of Legan, Ballylinch, and Carney, each of whom were men of considerable note in their time. He enjoyed the privileges of a peer of Parliament, and the plentiful revenues of one of the most splendid Abbeys in the kingdom were at his command. On the suppression of this religious house in 1540, the Abbot and Monks were expelled, and thrown upon the world, with the dole of a scanty and precarious pittance for their subsistence.

(1) Sir Oliver Grace (called *Ciallmhar*, The Wise) of Leagan Castle &c. was a younger son

Rewarded by his regal Mistress, long
He bore the honours he had earn'd so well;
And still the herald's list and minstrel's song
The deeds and virtues of "Ciallmhar" tell.
And now within yon abbey-towers he sleeps;—
But oft the peasant, wandering through its walls,
Upon the grave, that holds his ashes, weeps,
And the high name, his fathers loved, recalls.

XV.

Mourn for thy Chieftain, Ballylinch[2]! the field,
The battle-field, where met the young and brave!
That sun which shone o'er many a broken shield
Gleam'd o'er thy youthful Gerald's[3] soldier-grave.
There, by his kinsman bold Mountgarret's side,
While o'er the crimson'd plain high waved their crests,
There, as a soldier loves to die, he died;
There, where a soldier loves to rest, he rests.
Oh! weep for him; and let the minstrel strains
To other times his worth and valour tell!—
Kilrush! Kilrush! accursed be thy plains,
Where the bright star of Grace's lineage fell!—

son of Sir John Grace (called *Crios-iarann*, the Iron-belted), Lord of Grace's Country and Baron of Courtstown. "*Grasagh ciallmhar an Leagan*" (The wise Grace of the Leagan), furnishes in this neighbourhood, even to the present day, subject for a comparison, and material for a proverb. His services to the Crown are noticed in Sir Henry Sidney's State Letters; and Queen Elizabeth, in 1563, granted the site, estates, and livings in the counties of Tipperary, Kilkenny, the King'sCounty, and elsewhere, of the dissolved Priory of St. John, near Nenagh, to Sir Oliver Grace of "the Leagan," to be held by the sole tenure of homage and fealty, with remainder to his issue male by Mary, sister of Maurice Lord Viscount Decies, and daughter of Sir Gerald Fitz-Gerald, third Lord of Decies, by Ellice, daughter of Pierce Butler, eighth Earl of Ormond. He died about 1580; and was interred in Jerpoint Abbey, where his wife, who died in 1605, was also buried.

(2) "The primitive choice," says Gibbon, "of every word must have had a cause and a meaning;" an observation which the significancy of the Celtic language strikingly exemplifies. In Ireland as in Wales, the original denominations of places are uniformly descriptive of their topography, unless where altered by some strong effort of human exertion, or by some extraordinary revulsion of the laws of nature. Thus Bally-Inch (sometimes corruptly called Ballyhinch as well as Ballylinch) *i.e.* 'the peninsulated townland,' or 'the dwelling-place of the peninsula,' obtained its name from the large curve or bend of the river Nore, commencing on the north between Killerney and the junction of the Oon-Righ or King's-river, and terminating on the south, a little beyond Thomastown. The whole tract of land here encompassed on three sides by this great sweep was formerly known by the general name of Bally-Inch, though parts of it are now exclusively recognized by its sub-denominations.

(3) Gerald Grace, of Ballylinch, Leagan and Carney Castles, was son of Oliver Grace of Ballylinch &c. (who dying in 1626, was interred at Jerpoint Abbey), by his wife, Margaret Butler, daughter of Edmund, second Viscount Mountgarret, and sister of Richard the third Viscount. It is well known that this last nobleman was President of the Supreme Council of Catholics, and Commander-in-chief of their army which was defeated in 1642, with great slaughter, at Kilrush, in the county of Kildare. Lord Mountgarret was accompanied by his nephew, Gerald Grace, who was slain in the battle; and also by his kinsmen, the Lords Ikerrin, Dunboyne, Loughmoe, Sir Morgan Kavanagh, and others.

But tranquilly the youthful warrior sleeps,
And on his grave the lark has built her nest,
While o'er the hero's head the willow weeps,
And many a floweret blooms above his breast.

XVI.

But, when the battle, vainly fought, was o'er,
And the bright sun had drunk the hero's blood;
When his heart beat with youthful hope no more,
Its life-stream mingled with the passing flood;
The democratic Despot[1] seized the land
Of him who, fighting for his country, fell:—
'Tis melancholy, that the spoiler's hand
Can touch the temple where the free should dwell!
Then, Leix[2], thy plains received the injured race,
Denied the shelter of their castle walls;
And Gracefield, thy sweet spot, their resting-place;—
They grieve no longer for their ancient halls.
There, tranquil Arles[3], on thy wood-crown'd hill,
Beneath whose base thy waters, Barrow! spread,
The hallow'd Mausoleum stands, and still
Inurns the honour'd ashes of the dead.—

XVII.

But other feelings rise to speak of him,
The splendours of whose virtues gild the Grace;
The lustre on the warrior's sword grows dim,
And the proud statesman's honours, years efface;

(1) On the death of Gerald Grace (slain at Kilrush), Oliver Cromwell seized the estates of the Ballylinch family, in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, and also in the King's and Queen's Counties, containing above seventeen thousand acres of land, and sixteen rectories, which he distributed among his followers. The loss of this great patrimony was soon afterwards rendered irretrievable, by the Act of Settlement, which, on the Restoration, secured to the grantees of Cromwell, with some few exceptions, whatever possessions they then enjoyed. A very ancient and curious original MS. contains the following extract relative to the Kilkenny Estates, "Ballylinch, Leagan, Raduth, Killearney, Fussamacuda, Grace's-Court, Thomastowne, and Aghaviller, were at the same tyme given to the Captaines Rogers and Joyner. Sir John Barlowy had some interest in the said lands from Captain Joyner, but reconveyed the same to Joyner, who was cook to King Charless, tho' not his friend; wherefore to secure said estate hee conveyed it to his brother-in-law, Col. Daniel Redmonds, who gave Ballylinch and Legan to his daughter the Lady Ikerin, and the remainder to his other daughter marryed to Sir John Meade."

"Capt. Rogers gave Killearney and Raduth to one Myhell, on a marriage of Rogers his daughter to Myhell."

(2) The Queen's County was formed in 1557, out of the great territory of Leix (or Leas), of which the O'Mores were Lords; and obtained its present appellation in compliment to Queen Mary, the reigning Sovereign. The King's County was also so denominated from her Consort, King Philip. Hence also was the County town of the former called Maryborough; and that of the latter, Philipstown.

(3) The picturesque little village of Arles is distant about two miles south of Gracefield; and the only building within the ancient limits of its Church-yard is the Grace Mausoleum, embosomed in venerable trees of great size. This burial-place occupies the highest point of an arm or promontory of the Sleivemarigue Hills, that stretches into the spacious vale through which the river Barrow pursues its way to the town of Carlow, and is distinguishable from Rathcoole in the County of Dublin, distant above 36 miles.

But time can never blot a virtuous deed;
And his of Shanganagh[4] shines bright and fair:
He little reck'd his adversary's creed,
Who sought his hearth, and found protection there.
The children loved him, and their parents bless'd
The hand that fed their offspring: even his foes
(Foes only in the field of war) attest
His worth, whose heart in danger did not close,
But open'd like that fair and fragrant flower[5],
Which, leaving other blooms to deck the light;
Shines not, unfolding, in the sunny hour,
But gives its sweets and beauty to the night.

(4) Oliver Grace of Shanganagh (now Gracefield) was the son of William Grace, denominated of Ballylinch, and the grandson of Gerald Grace, who accompanied, as already noticed, his Uncle, the Lord Mountgarret, to the battle of Kilrush, where he was slain in 1642. At the period of the Revolution, Oliver Grace held the high office of Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer, and was also of King James's Privy Council, and a member of his Parliament. But during the short gleam of prosperity his party enjoyed, though thus officially circumstanced, he threw open his house at Shanganagh, as a place of sure refuge to the helpless wives and children of the absent Protestants. This service, so valuable at such a season, was gratefully acknowledged in the petition of the Protestant Gentry of the Queen's County to King William, that its beneficent author should be exempted from the penalties incurred by his attachment to the fortunes of the fallen Prince. It is but just to King William's memory, to add, that with the prayer of this petition he not only immediately complied, but expressed his satisfaction at being enabled so to do, in favour of conduct so honourable and humane. He died in 1708, aged 47, and is interred in the Grace Mausoleum at Arles. The conduct also of Colonel Richard Grace of Moyelly Castle, while Governor of Athlone, is further illustrative of the feelings by which men of sense, of honour, and of principle, to whatever party they belong, always are, and always must be, influenced. In King James's Memoirs, edited by Clarke, it is stated, that "Colonel Richard Grace, after having served "the late King Charles till the surrender of Oxford, then going over into Ireland, had "there served King Charles II. so long as any part of that island held out for him: "when that war was ended, he obtained leave from the English rebels to carry over a "regiment into Spain of his own countrymen, consisting of twelve hundred fine effective men." He appears, by Heath's Chronicle, to have been the last person of note who resisted the power of Cromwell; and his individual importance may be gathered from a rudely-executed engraving, under which is written, "The pourtraiture of Collonell "Richard Grace, now utterly routed by the coragious Coll. Sanckey,"—"are to be "sould by J. Smith in Back layne, 1652."—We find, in Strean's account of Athlone, that "during the Usurpation of Cromwell, Colonel Grace had been for many years the "Chamberlain to King James while Duke of York. When the Duke, in 1655, took refuge "in the Spanish territories, he alone was confided with the secret of his sudden journey, "and accompanied him. He also attended him to Breda, when his brother, Charles II. "was recalled from thence, in 1660, to his dominions. And it appears, by a letter still "extant, acknowledging the receipt of a thousand gold pieces from John Grace of "Courtstown in the County of Kilkenny, for the use of the exiled princes, that "his royal master, during that period, treated him with the familiarity of an equal "rather than the reserve of a sovereign. Hence arose that warm attachment to his "person, and those indefatigable exertions in his service, that so preeminently distinguished him on all occasions."—"His conduct to the Protestant inhabitants of the "district (Athlone) under his command is said to have been so singularly humane and "just, as to bring censure upon him, for granting them protections too profusely, and "administering to them justice too impartially. Hence it was that, till the arrival of "General Douglas, this neighbourhood enjoyed a degree of tranquillity unknown "elsewhere. The lifeless bodies of ten of his soldiers, executed together beyond the "walls of the town, proclaimed his determination to repress military outrages: but "though the severity of his discipline was contrasted with the prevailing licentiousness "of the Irish army, he nevertheless possessed, in an eminent degree, the affections as "well as the confidence of his soldiers."

(5) The great night-blowing Cereus begins to open between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, is fully blown by eleven, and by three or four in the morning it fades, and hangs down quite decayed. It is likewise singularly beautiful, odoriferous, and magnificent, and the calix when open is a foot in diameter.

XVIII.

Oh! can the good, the honour'd, be forgot,
When virtue claims the tribute of the Muse;
And he of Boley[1] be remember'd not,
While many a tearful eye his tomb bedews?—
There Genius loves his station still to keep,
And dignify the tomb affection rears;
There Piety bends o'er the spot to weep;
And Pity gems his sepulchre with tears.
There the lone mother brings her infant child,
There breathes the woe-fraught accents of distress,
For him, beneath whose smile the widow smiled,
For him, the father to the fatherless.
The peasants loved their master as their sire,
And grieve for him as for a parent dead;
They mourn him, whom to know was to admire;
And bless him, as his grave they lightly tread.

XIX.

Who, when Rebellion rear'd her wither'd form,
And pour'd her baneful stream on noblest hearts—
Hearts kind by nature, and by country warm—
Disarm'd the dæmon of her poison'd darts?
Who in the Senate gave his country laws?
And who, when Discord levell'd at her weal,
Stood forth the champion of his country's cause,
And hallowed language with the patriot's[2] zeal?

(1) Richard Grace, of Boley, M.P. was son of William Grace, who was third son of Michael Grace, of Gracefield. He died at Southville, on Friday the 9th of January, 1801, aged 40; and is interred in the Grace Mausoleum at Arles; leaving issue, by Jane, daughter of the Honourable John Evans of Bulgaden Hall, three sons; viz. Sir William Grace, Bart.; Sheffield Grace, of Lincoln's Inn, F. S. A. formerly of Winchester College, and afterwards of St. Mary Hall, Oxford; and Percy Grace, a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding his Majesty's ship Cyrenê.

(2) The term *patriot* has undoubtedly been debased in a promiscuous circulation; but be it remembered, that while it retains its sterling value, the medal is the proudest upon which the name of man can be impressed. Be it likewise remembered, that the same term bears no *necessary* connection with political interferences; for he is the best of patriots by whom the brightest example of all the domestic virtues is exhibited. In the present instance, the public services of this gentleman, at a very disastrous period, were of no ordinary kind; and must be regarded with the more complacency, as having been not enforced by violence, but rendered efficacious by the milder influence of an affectionate authority. His zeal to suppress the rebellion of 1798, both in his military and private character, though tempered by humanity and governed by law, was perhaps, in solid results, unequalled. The love and veneration which the whole tenor of his conduct had previously established among a people warm-hearted and grateful, when gratitude is deserved, so influenced his exhortations, that he recovered from them seven hundred stand of arms, in the sincerity of their repentance. This important proof of contrition, strengthened by their subsequent good conduct, enabled him to obtain a full pardon and security for their lives and property, which their delusions had forfeited. His disinterested parliamentary conduct likewise contributed to this influence, as well as the practice

'Twas Richard Grace!—and if a noble mind,
A genius brilliant, and a heart sincere,
If feelings soften'd, and if taste refined,
Gone from us, claim the tributary tear,
We weep for him. That tear can never cease,
Which flows when virtue's mortal course is o'er;
When the earth's excellent depart in peace,
And, fading from us, are beheld no more.

XX.

Yet with him perish'd not the name of Grace:
His Son[3], to whom my muse inscribes her lays,
Bears with the name the virtues of his race,
And claims a portion of the muse's praise.
Long may he tread the path his sires have trod,
Like them to deck his brow with wreaths of fame!
And when he sleeps beneath the clay-cold sod,
The bard shall eulogize his honour'd name.—
Yet blame him not, if, while he breathes the lay
To worth departed, ere his efforts end,
He seeks—though weak those efforts be—to pay
The tribute of affection to his friend;
That hallow'd name round every heart entwines,
And all the feelings of the soul awake;—
Sheffield! thou wilt accept these nerveless lines—
Deem kindly of them for the minstrel's sake.

XXI.

But my thoughts wander:——I again retrace
The path from whence those feelings led astray,
Now I have paid that tribute to the Grace,
Which still is claim'd by grandeur in decay.

practice in his domestic circle of an active and well-regulated benevolence. In a year of general dearth, but too well remembered through the country, his extensive and (in proportion to his property) splendid charity was of the most decisive service to a distressed population: nearly five hundred people were indebted to him for their daily supply of food, throughout this trying season. But it seemed good to that Being who measures out time at his pleasure, to limit his days to the short period of forty years. It is melancholy to reflect, that a man so gifted, so adorned, so active in the cause of virtue, so eminently valuable in every relation of life, should have been so immaturely lost to his country. Wealth and poverty, youth and age, testified, in a funeral procession of nearly 10,000 people, the liveliest sentiments of love, esteem, and gratitude. It was, indeed, scarcely possible to approach him, uninfluenced by the captivating powers with which he was so peculiarly gifted. His prepossessing appearance of person, refinement of manners, brilliancy of talent, and extent of knowledge, were as untainted by affectation, as his beneficence was unsullied by display, his morality by ostentation, or his religion by bigotry. In him the character of an accomplished gentleman was unequivocally exemplified, and the duties of a virtuous citizen conscientiously discharged.

(3) Sheffield Grace, Esq. F.S.A. the second son of Richard Grace, of Boley, M.P. —See the two preceding notes.

And if my fancy has been with them long,
And with their former greatness—now gone by,
It is the minstrel's pride to breathe in song
Of deeds and heroes that should never die.
And if no longer Rulers in the land;
Their ancient power and splendour traced alone
In ruins, touch'd by Time's unsparing hand,
O'er which the plough has pass'd, or weeds have grown;
Yet they are numberless[1]; and o'er each scene
Exist the broken walls of castles fair,
To tell what Courtstown's Barons once have been,
And what the Lords of Grace's Country[2] were.

XXII.

No more the banners o'er their ramparts wave,
Or lead their Chieftains onward to the fight,
Where die the vanquish'd, or exult the brave,
For victory—basking in its worshipp'd light.
Gone are the heroes of the days of yore;
Their enemies, like them, have felt decay;
The Chiefs of Ossory, and Leix' O'More[3],
Are mingled in the dust with common clay.

(1) Among the Castles built by different branches of the Grace Family, the Ruins are still standing of those of Inchmore, Gaulstown, Tubrid, Rathely-Grace, and Killaghy in the barony of Cranagh and in Grace's Country; of Ballylinch, Killerney, and Leagan near Thomastown; of Agheviller near Knocktopher; of Grace Castle near Castletown in the Queen's County; of Grace-Town Castle near Kellenaule; of Grace Castle near Clogheen; of Carney Castle near Nenagh; of Brittas Castle near Thurles, and of Uskane in the county of Tipperary; of Castle Grace near Tullow, county of Carlow: and there have been, doubtless, many others belonging to this family, throughout their extensive possessions, of which no vestiges remain. Time and innovation have, however, hitherto spared the foregoing venerable landmarks of towering greatness and mighty ruin.

(2) Grace's Country comprehends the barony of Cranagh; and extends northwards, by the liberties of Kilkenny and the river Nore, to the borders of the Queen's County; and thence southwards, along the borders of Tipperary and the Munster-river, to the liberties of Callan; forming a district between eleven and twelve miles in length, and between five and six in breadth. The attachment of the last baron of Courtstown to the House of Stuart, at the period of the Revolution, induced the loss of all that then remained to the family of this ancient and princely patrimony. According to the analysis of the Down Survey, the forfeiture on that occasion, of estates in this county and elsewhere, amounted to 32,870 acres of land.

(3) Among the peasantry of Grace's Country, many traditionary tales, both in prose and verse, are still preserved, illustrative of scenes of feudal warfare between the Barons of Courtstown and the royal Milesian Septs of the Fitz-Patricks of Ossory, and the O'Mores of Leix (or Leas). The tales of these exploits are the tales most dear to the descendants of the combatants engaged in these encounters; and, with a filial piety of forgetfulness, they cannot remember one single occasion upon which they were ever worsted. There are also other Poems still extant in the Irish language, of a more domestic character, commemorating births, deaths, marriages, feasts, hunting, and other occurrences of the Grace family. Several of these traditionary effusions have been transcribed from their oral sources, and are far from being destitute of merit. The peculiarity of their style is remarkable for that excessive luxuriance of figurative language and hyperbole of expression which characterize the Poetry of Ossian. The peasantry of the Walsh mountains, in this neighbourhood, could furnish many a weapon to those who contend that Ireland is the birth-place of the ancient bard.

Nor now through Tullaroan's[4] sacred aisles
The holy fathers meditating tread;
Or Rossibercon near the waters smiles;
Or o'er the vale Rathely lifts its head.
The wonted minstrel in Killerney's halls
Awakes no more his lone harp's tuneless string;
No longer now from Inchmore's echoing walls
The sounds of revelry and rapture spring.

XXIII.

But mark where yonder dusky clouds roll on,
To cast a darker shade on all below!
Now that the minstrels of the woods are gone,
The stream makes lonely music in its flow:
Thy stream, thou lovely river! thine, sweet Nore!
Flowing, though all around thee feel decay;
Thy banks still verdant as in days of yore;
Through the same plains thy crystal waters stray;
Still through the same untrodden pathway glide,
On to the trackless ocean's silver shore,
Till, mingling with the dark and briny tide,
Its clear and taintless nature is no more.—
How like each early hope, each infant thought!
When the young heart like yonder stream could stray,
Till from the world its spotless hue has caught
The taint and tinge of sorrow on its way.

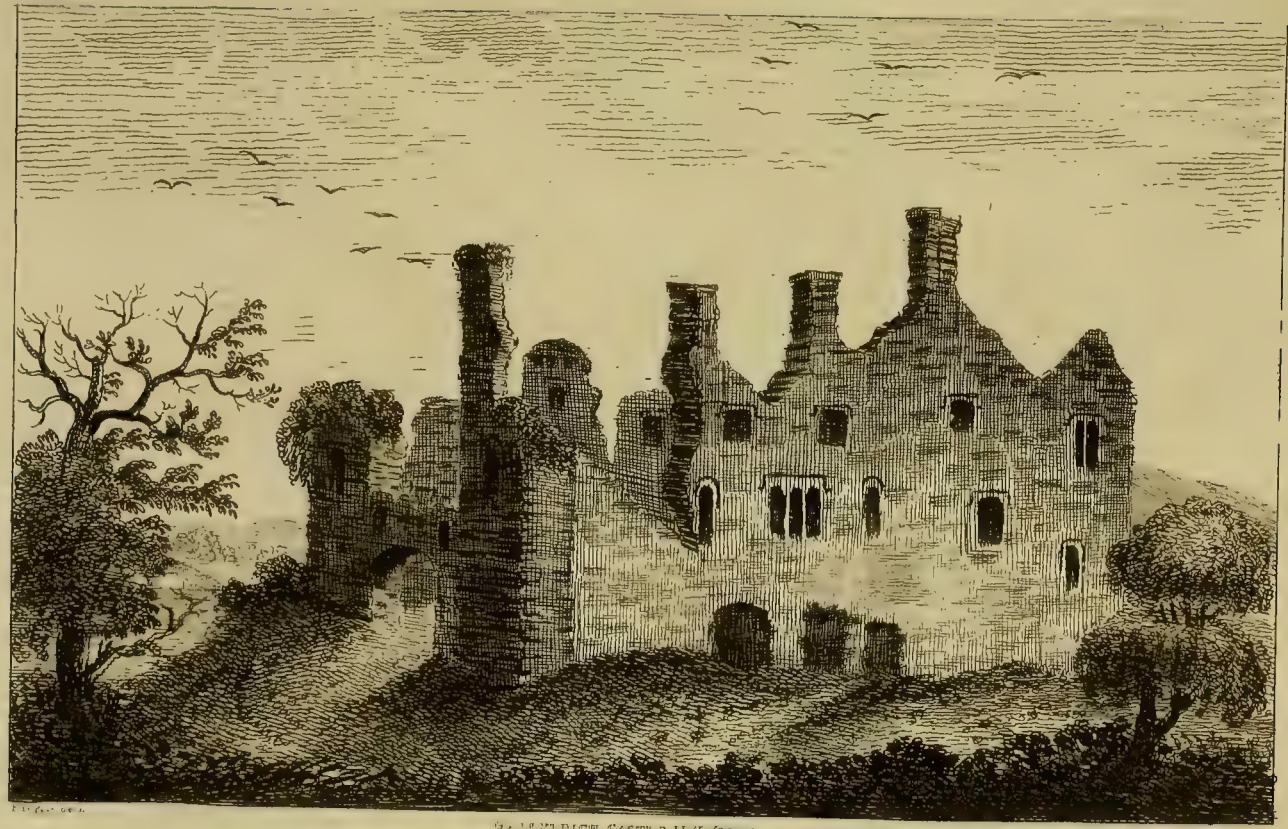
(4) A small Friary was founded by the Grace Family at *Tullaroan*, in Grace's Country, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The foundation walls, situated to the south of Tullaroan church and Grace's chapel, are now scarcely discernible, though it appears that part of the eastern window was standing when Mr. Anthony Chearnley, of Burnt Court, formed his collection of views from ancient remains, about the year 1750. It is said to have been a dependent Cell on the great Dominican Priory of *Rossibercon*; conjointly founded in 1267, by the families of Grace and Walsh. The monastic ruins of Rossibercon are singularly picturesque and attractive. From the lofty tower of the church, supported on four pointed arches, and adorned with pinnacles, an arcade extends, formed by the interior south wall of the aisle, containing five Gothic arches of noble dimensions, over which are ten windows, each divided by mullions, and terminating in circular tops. Other less interesting remains, together with numerous tomb-stones, are dispersed around. But to the adjoining scene, as connected with this monastery, must be attributed the chief attraction. Seated on the river Barrow, which here magnificently expands, and is navigable for ships of considerable size, the eye contemplates, through a lofty row of ivy-covered arches, the larger vessels occasionally passing in full sail, amongst the scattered and almost motionless specks of fishing-boats. To this animated scene a noble back-ground is furnished by the town of Ross, which occupies the side of a precipitous hill, majestically crowned by the extensive and venerable ruins of the great conventual church and monastery of St. Saviour. The interspersion also of trees in the gardens through the town, and about the cottages in its outskirts, even down to the water edge, contribute to the enlivening variety of the picture. It is indeed scarcely possible to imagine a happier or more eloquent or more impressive combination of circumstances than this grouping presents, for the pencil of the artist, the reasoning of the philosopher, or the reflections of the moralist to pause upon. The eastern window, gable-end, and side walls of the church of *Rathely-Grace*, in the Barony of Cranagh and Grace's Country, is still standing. This very ancient structure of the Grace Family measures, internally, 30 feet in length, by 18 in breadth.—*Killerney* was a seat of the Graces of Ballylinch Castle; and *Inchmore*, situated in Grace's Country, was formerly a residence of considerable note, belonging to the Barons of Courtstown.

XXIV.

O Night! how many a thing we learn from thee—
Mother of contemplation! we may gaze
Through thy deep curtains on the Deity,
With eyes unblinded by the sun's bright blaze.
Oh, nurse of fancy! on thy spotless wing,
When in thy holy west the day-beam falls
To happier, brighter worlds, the soul may spring,
And leave the day to its ephemerals.
How oft, when thou wert passing o'er the earth,
And trampling Nature's fairest on thy way,
Thy shadows gave my pensive feelings birth,
And I have loved in thy lone hour to stray!
Thy coronet was gemm'd with worlds of light,
By distance soften'd; and thy sable dress
Was sparkled o'er by orbs, that beam'd so bright,
As they were conscious of thy loveliness.

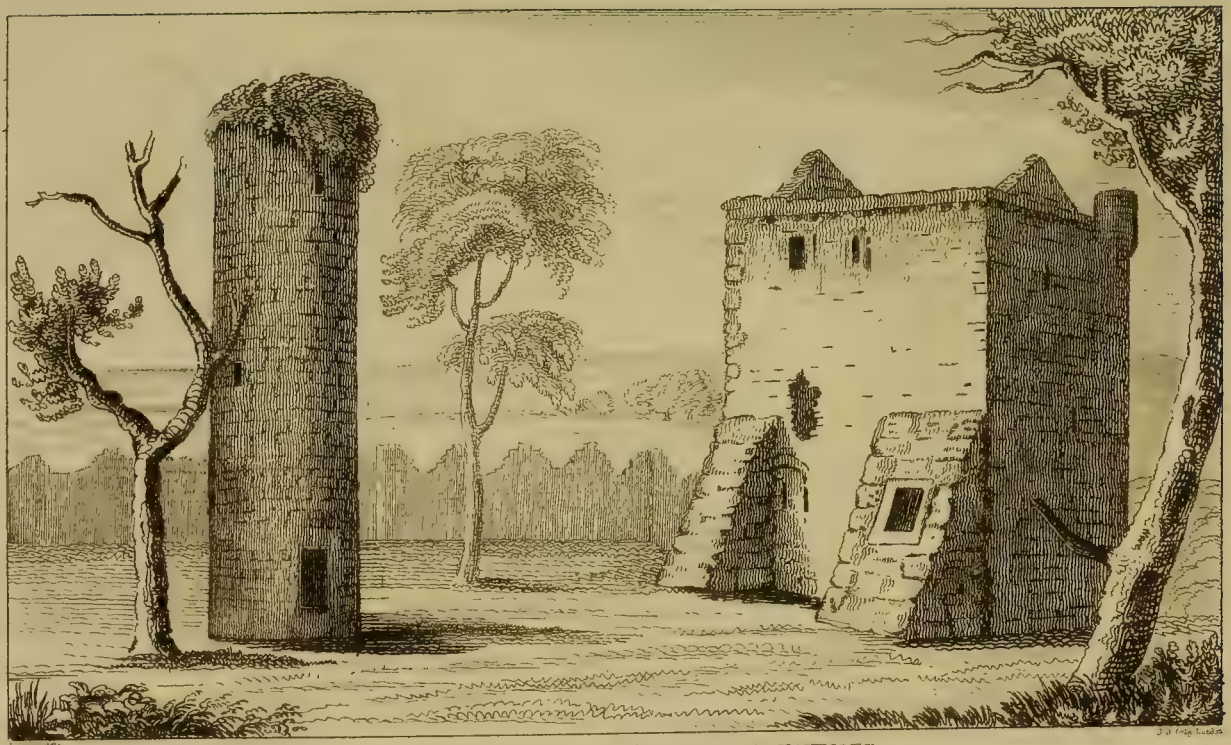
XXV.

But now it seems as 'twere thy mourning hour;
The dew, thou weep'st, falls heavily around;
And Nature feels not thy refreshing power,
Give trees their bloom and verdure to the ground.
Farewell!—all chill and cheerless as thou art,
Thy clouds hang o'er yon fane; whose fallen state—
How true an emblem of the human heart!
Which, once deserted, soon is desolate.——
Farewell!—those relics of the days gone by,
Have waken'd feelings which thy shadowy reign
Has call'd forth into being; and thy sky,
Though dark, I have not gaz'd upon in vain.——
Farewell!—yon ruin'd tower and broken wall,
Near which on many an eve I've loved to stray,
Teach me, that thus our proudest hopes must fall,
And leave us, time-worn, darkly to decay.



BALVENIE CASTLE, WEST VIEW.

LOCH LEVEN CASTLE.
S.S.



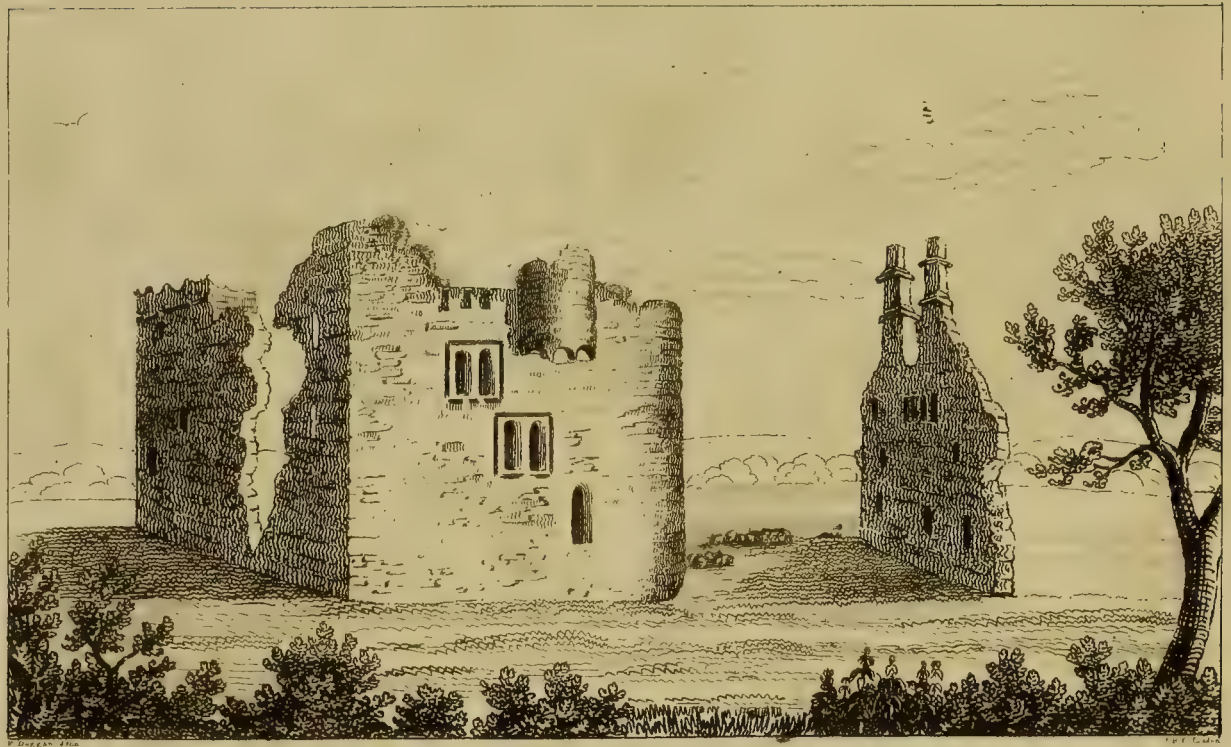
THE ROUND TOWER AND CASTLE OF AGHAVILLER,

Formerly the Residence of a Branch of the Grace-family.

W.G.

ENNISCORTHY CASTLE. CO. Wexford

ENNISCORTHY CASTLE and BRIDGE, co: Wexford.



CARNEY CASTLE, S.E. VIEW.

P. Duggan del.

J. Basire fecit. Lond.

BRITTAS CASTLE, S.W. VIEW.

THE SEAT OF HENRY GRACE LANGLEY ESQ.R

S.G.

On JOHN GRACE *of Brittas Castle, and on his Wife* ELLEN PURCELL *of Loughmoe.*

Siste Viator, et vide

Non Epitaphium sed Epithalamium, non Tumulum sed Thalamum, extructum anno Domini 1683. Maritus et Uxor, alter in alterius gremio recumbentes, hic pleni gratiæ requiescunt. JOANNES GRACE, Armiger, legum et juris potens, antistes, vir pectore et linguâ inculpatus, pater patriæ, propaginis solicitus. ELLENA PURCELL obiit sexto Junii 1681: fœmina cœlestis, claris orta natalibus, pauperibus matrona, mater studiosa. Uterque unus, non duo; ambo beati, non mortui hic, sed vivi latitant. Precare ergo Viator, et cane,

Io Triumphe!

One faith in Christ us joined in bonds of love,
Nor life nor death our tie could e'er remove,
We lived. Christ was our guide through life alone;
Christ holds us up, though laid within this stone.

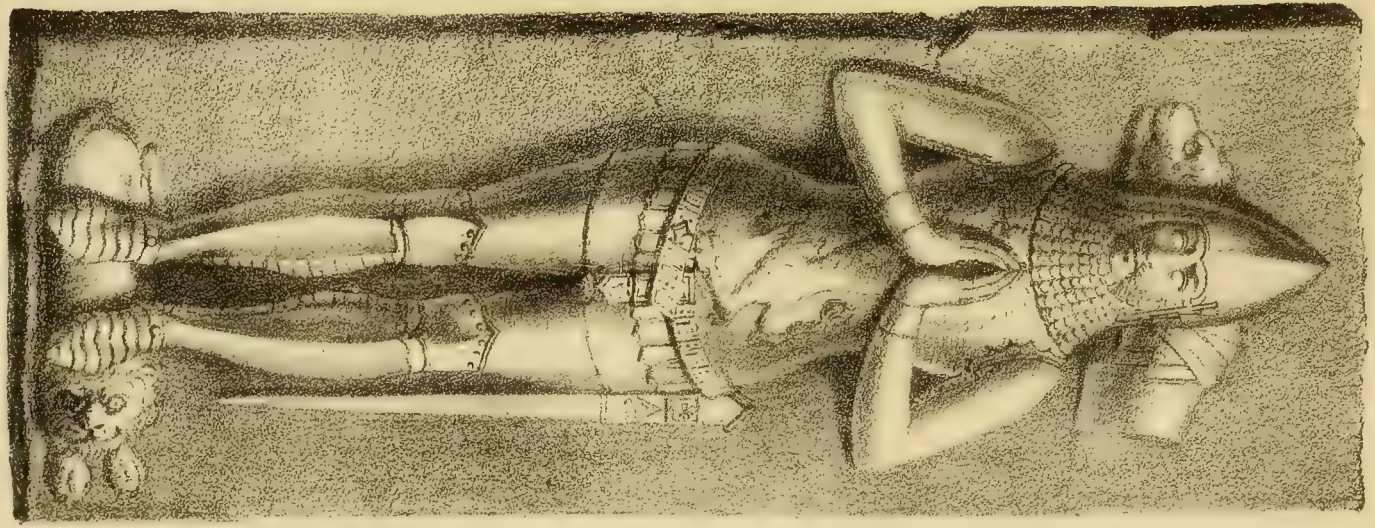
Thurles Church.

CASTLE GRACE CHURCH
NEAR CLOGHEEN, CO. OF TIPPERARY

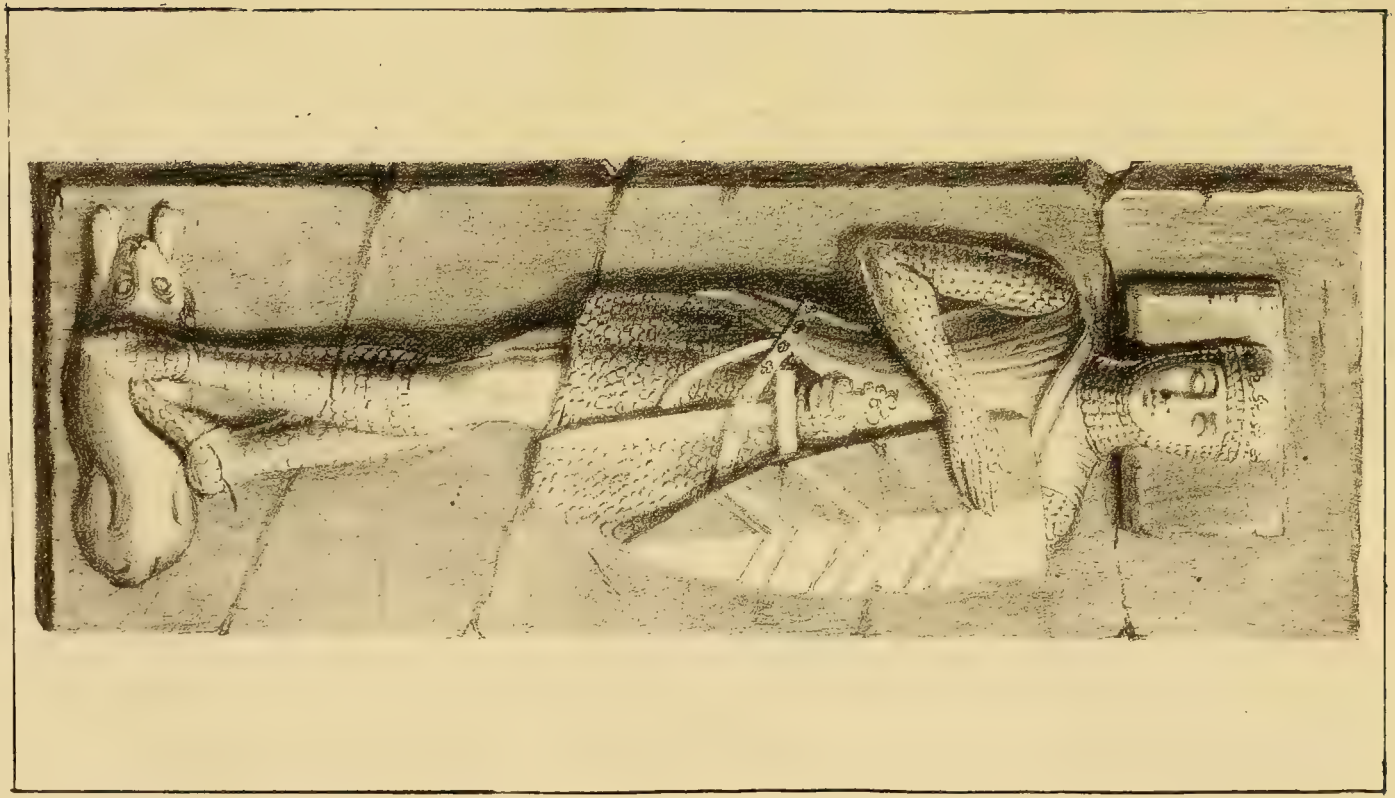
John Hewetson, delin. et Lithog.

CASTLE-GRACE, N.W. VIEW, NEAR TULLOW, CO. OF CARLOW.

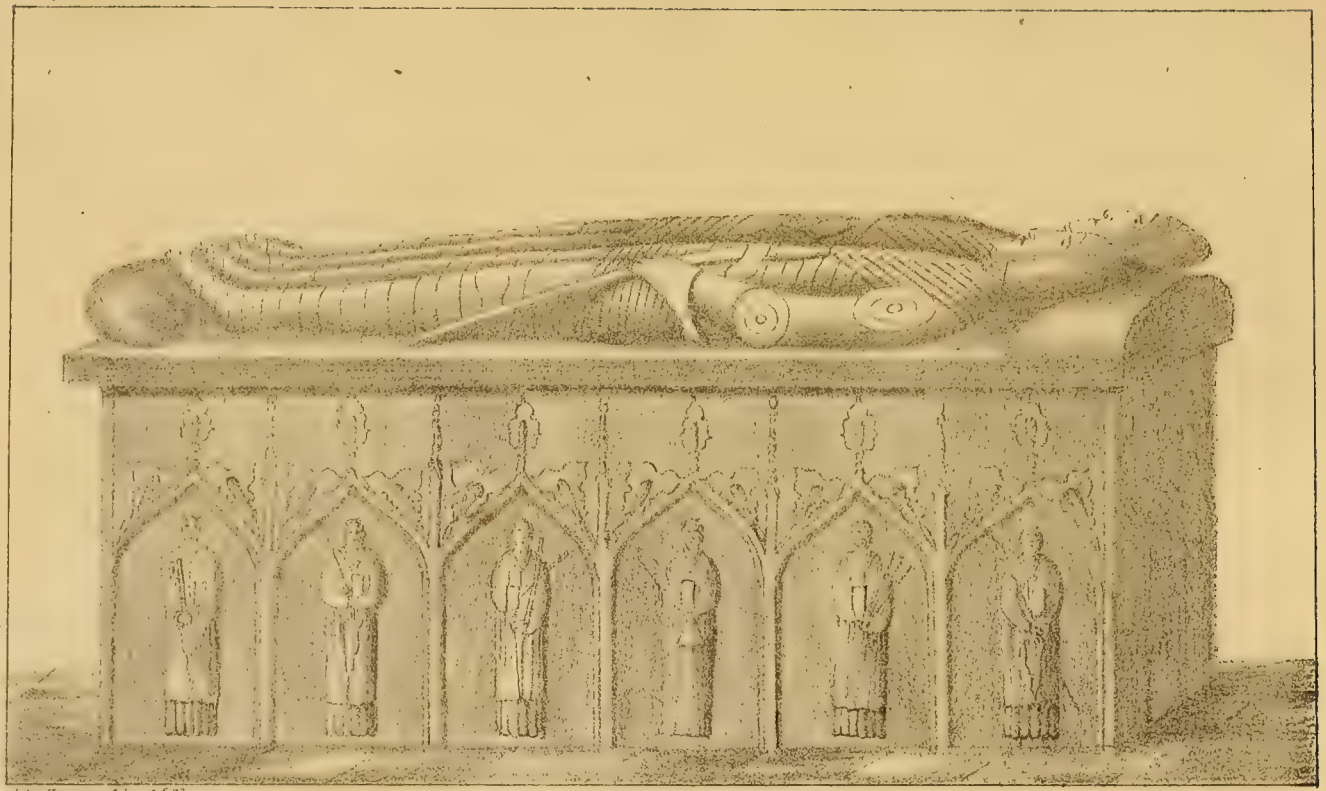
GRACE CASTLE, NEAR CASTLE-TOWN, QUEEN'S COUNTY.



TOMB OF RHYS AP TUDOR, PRINCE OF SOUTH WALES. *1096.*
at St. David's Cathedral



TOMB OF GILBERT DE CLARE SURNAMED STRONGBOW 1st. EARL OF PEMBROKE *1149*
AT TINTERN ABBY

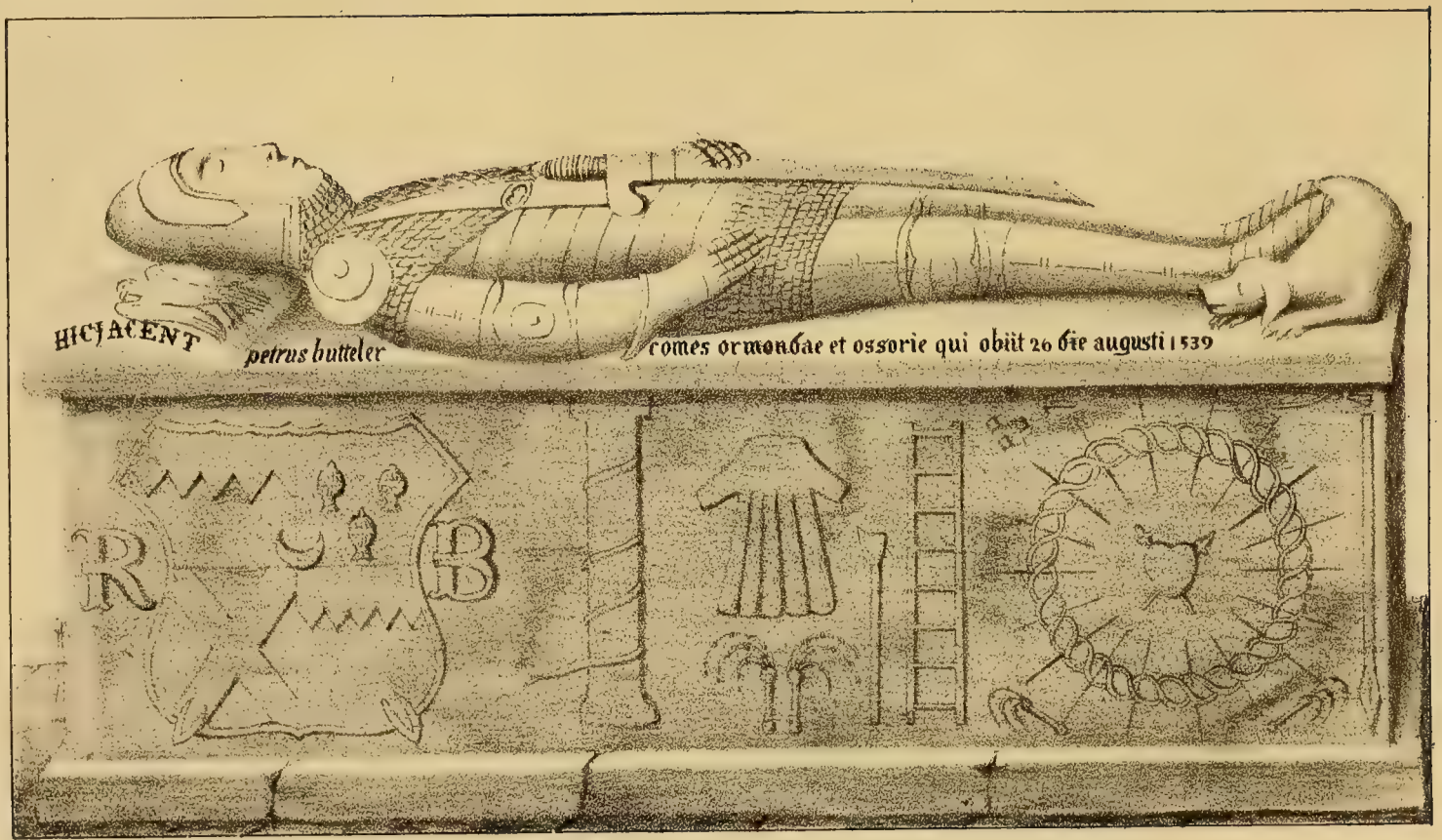


John Hewitson, del. et Lithog

TOMB OF THEOBALD BUTLER 5TH LORD BUTLER OF IRELAND 1299 & OF HIS BROTHER EDMUND 6TH LORD BUTLER & 1ST EARL OF CARRICK 1321. AT GOWRAN ABBEY.

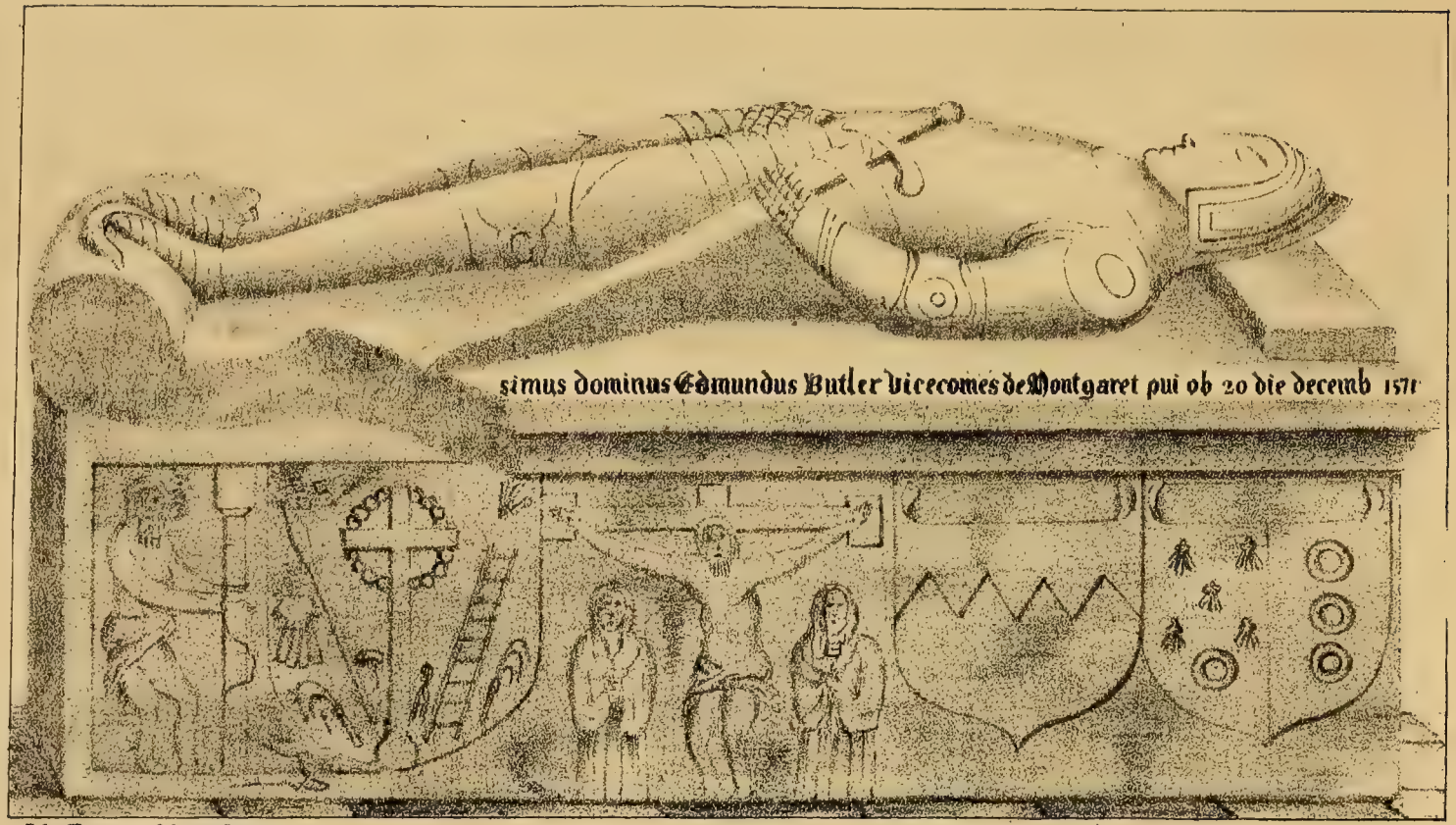
John Hewetson delin et Lithog.

TOMB OF JAMES BUTLER 1ST EARL OF ORMONDE, 2D EARL OF CARRICK & 7TH LORD BUTLER OF IRELAND
1337. at Gowran Abbey.



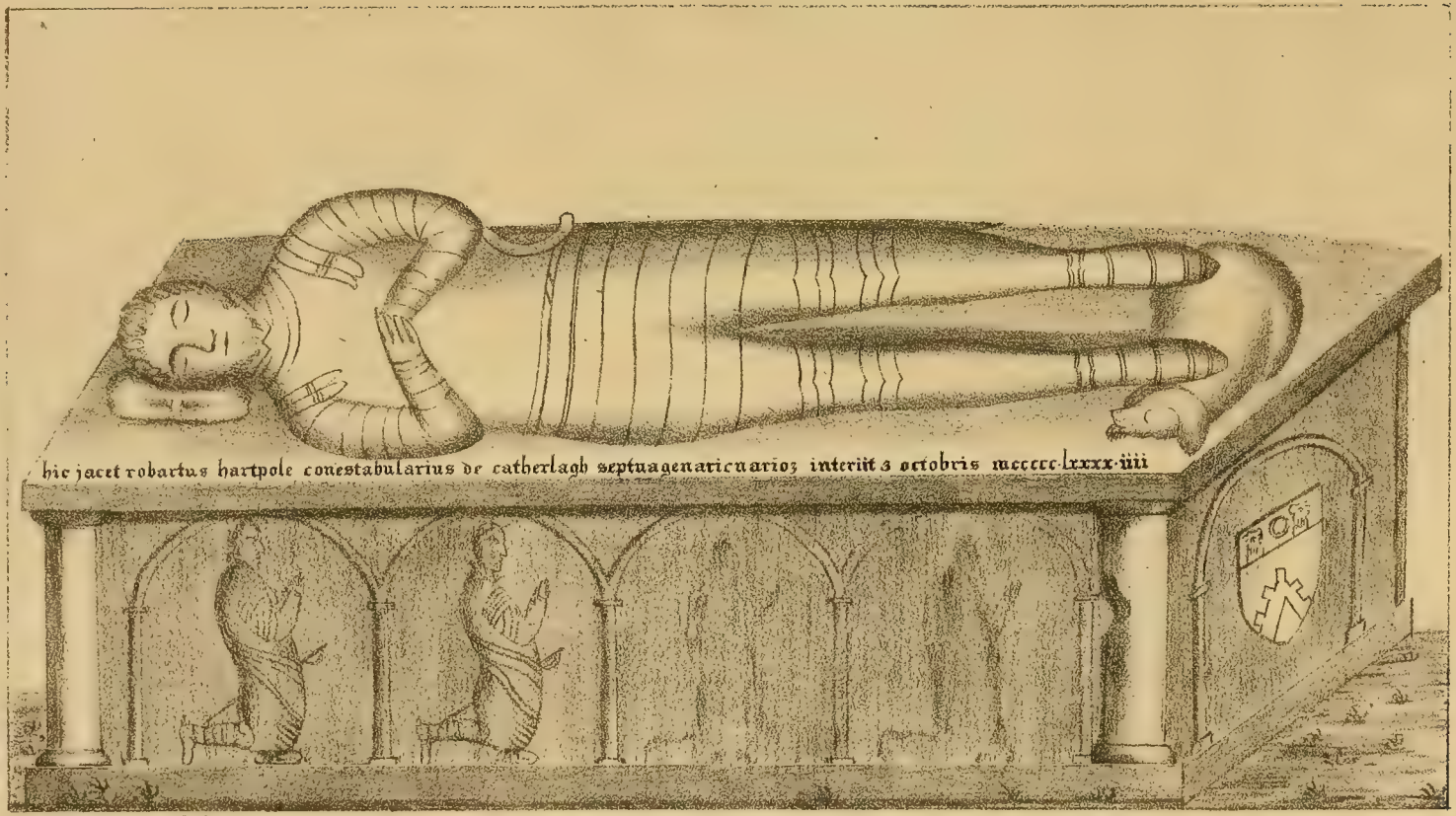
John Hewetson, delin. et Lithog.

TOMB OF PIERCE BUTLER, 8TH EARL OF ORMONDE & OSSORY. 1539.



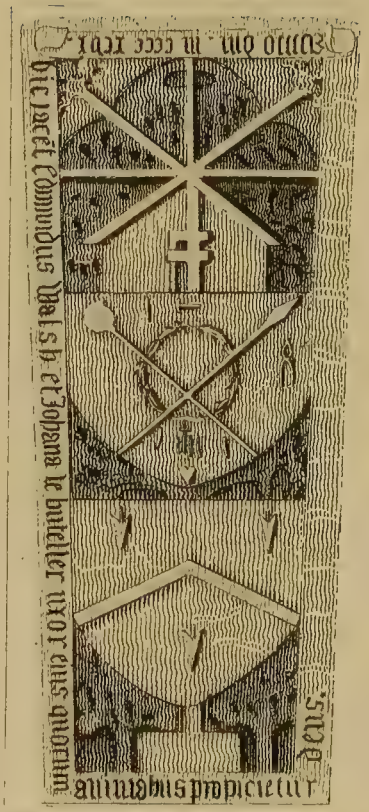
John Hewetson, delin. et Lithog.

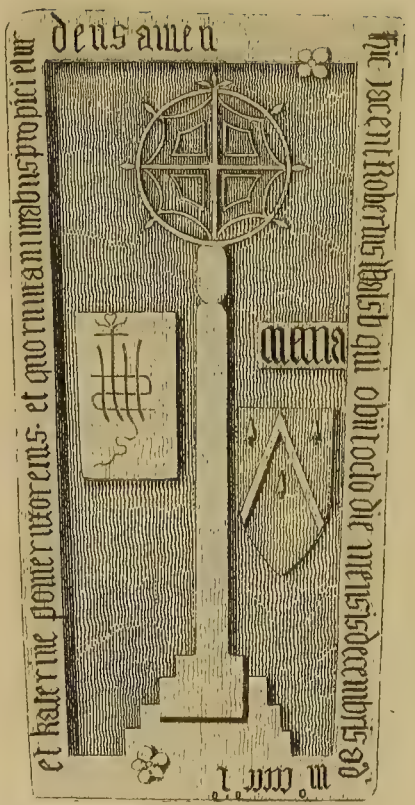
TOMB OF EDMUND BUTLER, 1ST LORD VISCOUNT MOUNTGARRET. 1571.


hic jacet robartus hartpole conestabularius de catherlagh septuagenaricus anno; interiit 3 octobris mccccc·lxxxx·iiii

John Hewetson, delen. et Lith.

TOMB OF SIR ROBERT HARTPOLE OF SHRULE CASTLE. 1594.




deus amen
hic jacent Robertus Walsh qui obiit octo die mensis decembris ao
m cccc l
et katerine ux̄ eius quorum animabus propicietur
deus amen

J. Parnell fc.

TOMB-STONES OF THE WALSH-FAMILY,

IN JERPOINT ABBEY.

S.G.

TRANSLATIONS

OF THE

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

AND OTHER COMMEMORATIVE COMPOSITIONS

IN THIS COLLECTION.

Over the North Entrance to the Grace-Mausoleum at Arles, in the Queen's County.

Here, in heaven-hallow'd sleep the Graces lie.
They sleep:—we dare not say the good can die.*

This Mausoleum
Was erected in the year of our Lord, 1818,
By
Alicia Kavanagh, daughter of Michael Grace, of Gracefield, esq.
Sir William Grace, baronet,
And his brothers,
Sheffield Grace, a barrister at law, and
Percy Grace, a captain in the royal navy,
For themselves and their posterity,
On the site of the south wing of Arles-church,
Founded in the year of Christ, 1687,
By Oliver Grace, of Shanganagh, now Gracefield, esq.
For the cemetery of the Grace-family,
But long since fallen into ruins.

Lo! where those fallen monuments recline,
The lords o'erwhelming of an ancient line;
With omens good, and hope of lasting days,
This pile fraternal love unites to raise—
Hail, pious work! and may'st thou shelter those
In death, who rear'd thee for their sires repose.

S. G.

* The Greek distich, of which these lines are the translation, has been also thus rendered:

Within these walls in sacred dust recline
The long, long train of Grace's noble line:
They are not dead—though silent here they lie,
How can the noble and the virtuous die?

And in Latin thus,

Hic Crassi, gens clara, jacent, sacroque fruuntur
Somno: crede mihi morte carere bonos.

And thus,

Hic Gracæorum sacra gens pace quiescunt
Nobilis: haud credas posse perire bonos.

Epitaph on the first Oliver Grace, of Gracefield, al. Shanganagh.

Here lies the body of Oliver Grace, late of Shanganagh, esquire,
Who departed this life on the 8th day of June, 1708,
And in the 47th year of his age.*

His name above—beneath his virtues trace,
His actions noble as the name of Grace;
Pious and just, to spouse and offspring kind,
Frank to his neighbour, and in death resign'd.

Grace-Mausoleum.

* In the original epitaph this part is in English, and is followed by four lines of Latin verse, translated as above.

On the first Michael Grace, of Gracefield, and on his wife, Mary Galway, of Lota-House.

To the memory of
Michael Grace,
A man of untainted morals,
Of boundless charity, of exalted virtue:
He lived 78 years, and died in 1760
And of Mary his wife,
Who was faithful to her husband,
Exemplary to her children, most devoted to her God.
She lived 55 years, and died in 1736.
To his very deserving parents,
Oliver,
Their eldest son, has erected this monument.

Grace-Mausoleum.

On Frances Grace, al. Walker, the first wife of John Grace, of the Grange.

Here lies the body of Madam Frances Walker,
Widow of colonel Thomas Dalzell, and late wife unto John Grace, esq.,
Who departed this life the 26th day of July,
In the five and thirtieth year of her age,
And in the year of our Lord 1709.*

Lo! stranger, thou who wand'rest thro' the gloom
In faith unsettled, haste to Frances' tomb;
There, there the light, th' unerring light you'll find,
Pursue each virtue that adorn'd her mind;
E'en from the tomb these brilliant virtues glow,
They'll light your footsteps thro' this world of woe;
They shine a torch to all that wander here,
She shines an angel in th' exalted sphere.

Grace-Mausoleum.

* In the original epitaph this part is in English, and is followed by four lines of Latin verse, translated as above.

On the second Michael Grace, of Gracefield.

D. O. M.*
Sacred to the memory
Of Michael Grace, of Gracefield, in this county, esq.,
Son and heir of Oliver Grace, esq.

* *Deo Optimo Maximo.* To God the most excellent and the Almighty.

He was distinguished by
The extensive knowledge he acquired
As well in ancient as in modern learning,
His extraordinary candour of disposition,
His peculiar sweetness of manners,
His spotless integrity of heart,
And his sincere piety towards God.
He lived not less beloved than he died lamented.
He was born at Gracefield, in 1735,
Was married in 1765,
And, dying in Dublin, on the 25th day of August,
Was buried in this cemetery,
On the 1st day of September, A. D. 1785.

Cease, dearest spouse, thy pious tears to shed,
Not floods of woe can renovate the dead:
Not e'en thy faith, thy duteous deeds thro' life
Th' unfeigned affection of a pious wife,
The vital spark from certain death can save—
Know all must die—then think upon the grave.

Alicia, his most affectionate only daughter and heiress, has erected this lasting monument of her love and fond regret.

Grace-Mausoleum.

On Mary Grace, al. Plunket, of Dunsoghly-Castle, the wife of the second Michael Grace, of Gracefield.

D. O. M.

Sacred to the memory
Of Mary Grace, daughter and co-heir of Nicholas Plunket,
Of Dunsoghly-Castle, in the county of Dublin, esq.,
And widow of Michael Grace, of Gracefield, in this county, esq.,
She was distinguished by
Her extreme charity towards the poor,
Her great fidelity towards her friends,
Her singular piety towards her parents,
Her most faithful love towards her husband,
And her perfect devotion towards her God.
Thus indued with pure faith and Christian virtues,
And already matured for heaven, she died.
She was born at the castle of Dunsoghly, in 1734,
Was married in 1765,
And, dying in Dublin, on the 9th day of October,
Was buried in this cemetery
On the 16th day of the same month, A. D. 1797.

Dear spouse, most cheerfully submiss to fate,
I follow thee through life's eternal gate;
With heart most willing thro' the shades of night
I fly to seek thee in the realms of light.
Oh! may our concord, truth, connubial love,
Unite our spirits in the realms above.

Alicia, her most affectionate only daughter and heiress, has erected this lasting monument of her love and fond regret.

Grace-Mausoleum.

On John Dowell Grace, of Mantua-House, second son of the 2d Oliver Grace, of Gracefield; and on his wife, Mary Hussey, of Ardimore.

A • ☧ • Ω*

Sacred to the ashes and the memory
Of John Dowell Grace, of Mantua, in this county,
The youngest son of Oliver Grace, of Gracefield,
In the Queen's County.
Who, devoted in his youth to arms,
Acquired much honor, under the Austrian generals,
While commanding a corps in the Wirtemberg dragoons,
In the German and Turkish wars:
He was moderate in prosperity, and not dejected in adversity,
Was kind towards his associates, faithful towards his friends,
Of a most sweet disposition:
He lived 75 years;
And, exhausted by a lingering illness, but unconquered in mind,
He died
On the 25th day of April, in the year of Christ, 1811;
And lies buried in this sepulchre,
Together with his most beloved and most virtuous wife,
Mary, the daughter and co-heir of
Patrick Hussey, of Ardimore, in the county of Kerry,
Who died on the 7th day of November, in the year of Christ, 1819,
Aged 57 years.
Oliver, their only son,
Erected this marble to his most excellent parents, A.C. 1820.
Hail, ye pious spirits! may ye repose together in peace!

Tulsk-Abbey, co. of Roscommon.

* To Christ, the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the end.

On William Grace, 3d son of the 1st Michael Grace, of Gracefield; & on his wife, Mary Harford, of Marshfield; & also on John Grace, their 2d son.

D. O. M.

Sacred to the memory
Of William Grace, esq., third son of Michael Grace, of Gracefield, in this county, esq., descended from the ancient family of the Graces, of Ballylinch-Castle, in the county of Kilkenny. He died in London, on the 23d day of November, 1777, and was interred in the burial vault of the church of St. Giles in the Fields.

Sacred also to the memory
Of Mary Grace, eldest daughter and eventual heir of Richard Harford, esq., of Marshfield, near Dublin, and widow of the said William. She died also in London, on the 10th day of April, 1799, and was interred in the same tomb with her husband.

Two sons and one daughter blessed this marriage.

Richard, the eldest son and heir, married, in 1781, Jane, daughter of the honourable John Evans, of Bulgaden-Hall, in the county of Limerick, and grand-daughter of George baron Carbery. John Grace, the other son, made his first campaign as aid-de-camp to the celebrated field-marshal count de Lacy, his kinsman, in the Imperial German service: soon after he was nominated to a command in the life-guards, the emperor Joseph II. himself appointing him; finally, he fought against the Turks

with distinguished bravery, and accompanied the prince of Anhalt-Coethen as his aid-de-camp, to the siege of Belgrade. There, on the 21st day of October, 1789, and in the 29th year of his age, he died, unmarried, and was buried at Semlin. Clara Louisa Grace, the only daughter, married, in 1782, William Middelton, of Stockeld-Park, in the county of York, esq.

Who slumbers here? lo! 'tis an empty tomb,*
Interr'd far distant lies the warlike Grace:
Far from his home the hero met his doom—
But deathless laurels mark the fatal place.

They mark where fiercely through the foes he broke,
While hostile blood Pannonia's† champaign steeps;
But (where his patriot wish a tomb bespoke)
Here the fond marble for the warrior weeps.

This marble long his valour shall relate,
Though his pale dust renowns an alien strand—
Such also was his parents' hapless fate,
Remote they perished from their native land.

Yet oft when death's too certain hour drew nigh
Their hearts would vibrate with their country's love;
And often for their home would heave the sigh,
Or pant to join some kindred souls above. *Grace-Mausoleum.*

* Viz., a cenotaph. † Hungary, Servia, &c.

Greek Poem, of thirty-two lines, to the Memory of Richard Grace, of Boley, M.P., eldest son of William Grace, who was third son of Michael Grace, of Gracefield.

TO MY BELOVED FATHER, RICHARD GRACE, INTERRED IN THE GRACE MAUSOLEUM, AT ARLES.

Thou, sacred dome, whose lofty walls inshrine
The hallow'd dust of Grace's noble line!
Though in thy silent chambers of the dead
Rest many a dauntless heart and able head,
Yet can I boast of all that honour'd race,
Whose ashes blend within thy cold embrace,
Not one has yet excell'd my blameless sire
In virtuous act or intellectual fire:
My blameless sire, whom unrelenting fate,
That strikes alike the lowly and the great,
Ere forty summers had impair'd his bloom,
Sent a rich victim to the greedy tomb:
My sire—whose mansion in Ierne's isle,
(Where green Queen's County sees her meadows smile,)
Welcom'd the wand'rer to its opening door,
And for the houseless stranger spread its store:
My sire—in whom a friend the friendless found,
Whose soothing hand relieved the bosom's wound:
Who cheer'd the poor, who pleased the wealthy guest
At home, abroad, by ev'ry tongue confess'd;
Of husbands, fathers, patrons, friends the best.
In his pure heart, when minist'ring the laws,*
No private feelings wrong'd the public cause:
Justice his single aim; beneath his sight
Contention died, and feuds dispersed in flight.

* As a magistrate of the Queen's County.

When o'er the land fell discord rear'd her head,*
And, breathing venom, foul contagion spread;
When the wide realm, convulsed with strong alarms,
Saw lawless thousands madly fly to arms,
His kindness moved e'en men with fury blind,
And his soft words chased error from the mind.
In him the senate of Ierne saw
A patriot, true to freedom and to law,
Averse from ends, which meaner souls pursue;
Apart from all the mercenary crew,—
His aim—his noble aim was but to see
Ierne rich in British liberty.
To learning early led, her choicest flowers
He cull'd, and revell'd in her rosy bowers;
And thence, to speak his elegance of mind,
Wreaths for his youthful brow, in Fancy's hour, he twined.
Yet nought scholastic stiffen'd in his mien:
There in full ease the polish'd man was seen;
While from his lips, in purity of tone,
Each foreign language glided as his own.
All hail, thou best of parents! and farewell!
Long, long on thee my ev'ry thought shall dwell.
Though sever'd from me by the tomb's deep night,
Affection still shall hold thee in her sight,
Her day's fond musing, and her dream's delight.
Loved sire! the second of thy filial trine,
Thy Sheffield hangs this offering on thy shrine.

From London, 1820.

* The rebellion of 1798.

On Richard Grace, of Boley, M.P., son of William Grace, who was third son of Michael Grace, of Gracefield.

A • ☧ • Ω

Here are deposited the ashes
Of Richard Grace, of Boley,
The son of William Grace, and the grandson of Michael Grace,
Of Gracefield, in this County:
A man honourable in lineage; handsome in form and countenance;
Bright in genius; and most kind in disposition:
Who, having traversed nearly the whole circle of the sciences,
Was extensively conversant
With the world of men, with its manners, its languages, and its literature;
Distinguished by his integrity, and by the constancy of his friendships,
He most honourably fulfilled all his duties
In the senate, in the magistracy, and in the home of his domestic felicity:
For his country he manifested a paternal affection;
For his children, an affection even more than paternal.
He died at Southville, on the 9th day of January, A.C. 1801,
Having lived 40 years, 1 month, and 10 days.
This marble,
Still bedewed with the tears of his countrymen,
His second son, Sheffield Grace,
Caused to be erected, in the year of Christ, 1819.
Most excellent of fathers, hail! and farewell.

Grace-Mausoleum.

On Jane Grace, al. Evans, of Bulgaden-Hall, the wife of Richard Grace, of Boley, M. P.

A • ☧ • Ω

Underneath,
Entombed with her beloved husband, Richard Grace, of Boley,
Reposes Jane Grace,
The daughter of John Evans, of Bulgaden, in the county of Limerick,
And the grand-daughter of George lord Carbery;
Who, enriched with the fairest endowments of person and of mind,
Was gentle, benevolent, and pure:
Loving and beloved,
She maintained an uniform intercourse
Of kindness, fidelity, and piety
Towards her friends, her children, her husband, and her God:
With a constitution long harassed by disease,
But with a spirit soothed by the hopes of immortality,
She gradually and quietly faded from this life,
And breathed her last in Dublin,
On the 24th day of March, in the year of our holy redemption, 1804,
And in that of her age 41.
This marble is erected, by Sheffield Grace,
To the memory of his most deserving mother.
Jane,
Thou delight and thou fondly bewailed loss of thy kindred! farewell!

Grace-Mausoleum.

Greek Poem, of twenty-five lines, addressed to Sheffield Grace, F. S. A. second son of Richard Grace, of Boley, M. P.

THE LINES OF JOHN SYMMONS, ON GOING ABROAD, TO HIS FRIEND SHEFFIELD GRACE.

Good from the good! of an illustrious line,
The virtues, Sheffield! with the name are thine;
To thee, my Grace! this heart-indited strain
I send where Themis holds her ancient reign;
Where in the Temple's innermost recess,*
Thou livest with comfort and with cheerfulness.
Hail! thou my friend, affectionate and kind,
Hail! for thy virtues of the heart and mind;
Hail! for the friendship which, as first we met,
At once matured, improves in vigor yet.
Yes! 'tis from me, thy fond and faithful friend,
Whose heart with thine, long blended, long shall blend,
These lines salute thee, as my cheek is fann'd
With the last breathings of my native land.
While o'er the waves I mark our ship advance,
To the gay capital of warlike France;
And the fresh breeze of morning fills the sail,
I turn to think of thee, and bid thee hail!
But change of place can never change the soul,
Our hearts still one, though seas between us roll,
When my stray foot shall press an alien shore,
My love shall yet be with thee as before.
Companion kind and cheerful, fare thee well!
I pause awhile on thee, and all thy worth to dwell:

* No. 5, King's-Bench Walks, in the Inner-Temple, London.

Thy varied converse I enjoy no more,
Thy skill in ancient and in modern lore;
I leave thee, to thy books devoted still,
Thy mind from learning's holy spring to fill;
To cheer the graver's toils with bounteous hand,
Toils that the painter bear from land to land.
Thou filial love! thou record of thy sires,
Whom still the land that gave them birth admires:
Thou kin of peers, who, shining round the throne,
Boast not of blood more noble than thine own;
Thou, that my honest praise may justly swell,
Thou friend and blessing of the poor,—farewell.

From Chiswick. J. S.

On Frances Grace, al. Bagot, of Castle-Bagot, the wife of Sheffield Grace, fourth son of the first Michael Grace, of Gracefield.

Of lofty genius, modest, gentle, fair,
Beneath this sod the lovely Frances lies:
Yet the pure soul, through blissful realms of air,
Seeks the bright recompense this earth denies.

As faith and duteous piety ordain'd,
Child, wife, and parent, virtue's paths she trod;
The world's vain cares and joys her soul disdain'd,
Her care the poor, her only joy her God.

For her Religion weeps, each Virtue mourns,
The matron's pattern, and the virgin's pride:
Sheffield laments—his mournful muse adorns
The deathless memory of his much-loved bride.

Yet were it folly long for her to pine,
Who lives for ever on her Maker's breast;
He trusts to meet her in the realms divine
Of love unfading and eternal rest.

Frances Grace, otherwise Bagot, wife of Sheffield Grace, died the 3d day of May, in the year of our Lord 1742, and in the 32d of her age.

Executed by Du Plessis, at Rouen. *Grace-Mausoleum.*

On Sheffield Grace, 4th son of the 1st Michael Grace, of Gracefield.

D. O. M.

Here reposes in peace
Sheffield Grace, the youngest son of Michael Grace, of Gracefield, in this county, and grandson of Oliver Grace, (chief-remembrancer of the Irish Exchequer in the reign of James II.) and great-grandson of William Grace, of Ballylinch-Castle, in the county of Kilkenny, esq.
A man of no ordinary talents;
Pre-eminent for probity, wisdom, beneficence,
And sweetness of manners:
He was distinguished among his contemporaries
For his pursuit of literature,
(Having himself successfully cultivated the Muses,)
His quickness of apprehension,
And his soundness of judgment.
He married Frances, daughter of John Bagot, of Castle-Bagot, in the county of Dublin, by whom he had an only son, Raymond Grace.
He was born in 1710,
And, dying in Dublin, on the 5th day of September, A.D. 1746,
Was buried in this cemetery.

Here, where in chilly drops the marble weeps,
Where their sweet bard the Aönian virgins mourn,
Loved Sheffield, sprung from high-born Raymond,* sleeps;
Sheffield, whose worth would any race adorn.

In manners nobly mild; in friendship proved:
Admired for soul benevolent and free:
In bounty lavish: much by heaven beloved:
Learn'd, and most dear, Pierian Muse to thee.

And art thou gone, Ierne's favorite child?
Does Sheffield's harp of song melodious cease?
Yes, Frances calls: no longer here exiled,
With Christ she'l meet thee in the realms of peace.

Castaliam maids! with roses deck his tomb:
Ye Barrow nymphs!† around your lilies shed;
And, Stranger! here bid laurels ever bloom;
And bliss eternal be his peaceful bed.

* Viz, the celebrated Raymond le Gros, who came into Ireland, in 1170, and was viceroy of that kingdom in 1176.

† Bervades, the nymphs of the Barrow, which river flows through the plains, adjoining the hill of Arles, on which the mausoleum of the Grace family is situated.

Grace-Mausoleum.

On Sir Oliver Grace, of Leagan, Carney, and Ballylinch Castles.

Here lies Sir Oliver Grace, knight, lord of Leagan, Carney, &c. descended from the most ancient and noble family of the Graces, of Courtstown. He was distinguished both in peace and war, and signally endowed with very many mental virtues and personal accomplishments. Dame Mary Fitz-Gerald erected this monument to the memory of her husband.

Virtue survives death.

If noble race, if virtue, form divine,
If heavenly science, earthly wealth outshine,
If deeds of arms superior honours claim,
All these endowments dignified his name;
All these and more, which nature could bestow:
What greater blessings can be wish'd below?
These Heaven rewards; and thus the hero won
A wreath of glory for the race he run.

Jerpoint-Abbey, co. of Kilkenny.

On Dame Mary Grace, al. Fitz-Gerald, of Decies, the wife of Sir Oliver Grace, of Leagan-Castle.

Here lies, in certain hope of a resurrection, dame Mary Fitz-Gerald, daughter of the late noble Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, knight, baron of Decies, and widow of the late illustrious Sir Oliver Grace, lord of Leagan, Ballylinch, and Carney, to whom she bore Gerald Grace, now lord of Leagan, &c. who erected this monument.

Mary, descended from a princely line,
The great, the ancient house of Geraldine;
Of noble soul, of hospitable mind,
And only equall'd by the spouse she join'd:
A bounteous parent to the child distress'd,
With pure religion glowing in her breast:
She praised the Lord: then closed her dying eyes,
And, borne by angels, sought the exalted skies.

She died the 2d of December, 1605. *Jerpoint-Abbey.*

On Gerald Grace, of Ballylinch, Leagan, &c.; and on his wife, Margaret Hartpole, of Shrule-Castle.

Here lie the bodies of Gerald Grace, of Ballylinch, &c., who died on the 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1618, and of Margaret Hartpole, his wife, who died on the 11th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1619.

Gerald, descended from a noble line,
Whose generous deeds still dignify thy name,
Thou, by thy mother, born a Geraldine,
Of sire distinguish'd in the field of fame;
Beloved of heaven and earth! is such thy doom?
Must virtue's flower thus seek the silent tomb?

No, no—thy spirit flew to realms of light;
Thy mortal relics only slumber here,
Thy consort, too, repairs with joyous flight,
To join her consort in the heavenly sphere.
Here each with each in mingling dust reclines;
Yet each with Christ a spotless angel shines. *Jerpoint-Abbey.*

On John Grace, of Brittas-Castle; and on his wife, Ellenor Purcell, of Loughmoe.

Stop, passenger, and behold

Not a funeral plaint, but a wedding song; not a tomb, but a bridal chamber; constructed in the year of our Lord 1683. The husband and the wife, reclining on each other's bosom, repose here replete with bliss. John Grace, esq., was learned in law and equity, a devout man, blameless in thought and word, a father to his country, and a fond parent. Ellenor Purcell died on the 6th of June, 1681, a heavenly-minded woman, illustrious by birth, a mother to the poor, and an attentive parent. They are not two, but one; both blessed: they are not dead, but living, though here lost to mortal sight. Pray, then, O passenger, and rejoice.

One faith in Christ us join'd in bonds of love,
Nor life, nor death, our tie could e'er remove;
We liv'd. Christ was our guide through life alone;
Christ holds us up, though laid within this stone.*

Thurles-Church, co. of Tipperary.

* These four lines of verse are in the original epitaph in English, as here given.

Inscriptions composed for the Commemorative Tablet of the Grace-Mausoleum, at Arles, but not adopted.

By the Rev. Robert Bland.

See p. 55 of Memoir.

The south wing of Arles church
(Originally erected by Oliver Grace, of Shanganagh or Gracefield,
In the year of our redemption, 1687,
And destined for the Sepulchre of the Gracefield family,)
Having, from the decays of time, recently fallen into ruin,
Mrs. Alicia Kavanagh, formerly Grace of Gracefield,
Sir William Grace, baronet,
Sheffield, a barrister at law, and
Percy, a captain in the royal navy,

All of the same name and family,
Unite in consecrating
This resting-place of the dead
For themselves and their posterity,
In the year of our Lord, 1818.

For us and for our progeny we raise
This tomb, and ask our meed from future days.
Let unborn races, to our labours just,
Gaze on these stones, and venerate our dust:
And, moved as by their fathers' urns they stand,
Refuse their ashes to an alien land.

By D. B. Hickie, *Esq.*

See p. 55 of Memoir.

Stranger, whoe'er thou art, whose wand'ring feet
Conduct thee, musing, to this lone retreat,
With holy rev'rence come—with awe profound;
Hence all unhallow'd!—this is sacred ground.
But thou, accursed, who darest profane this shrine,
Heaven's vengeance heavy lie on thee and thine:
Last of thy race be thou pursued by woes,
Nor sod, nor stone, thy scatter'd bones inclose.

By Charles Bathurst, *Esq.*

See p. 56 of Memoir.

Here, as thy silent step is hast'ning on,
All-wasting Time, pass gently on thy way;
Stay thy rude hand, nor let this hallow'd stone
Fall by the cank'ring tooth of slow decay.

Let not the tomb, where memory's tender strain
Tells of departed worth, resign its trust;
Nor future sons this record seek in vain,
And tread unconscious on their fathers' dust.

And ye, whose wand'ring footsteps here repair,
Where the tomb stands at filial duty's call;
The mansion of the hallow'd sleepers spare—
Enough, that once it has been doom'd to fall.

By the Hon. Algernon Herbert.

See p. 56 of Memoir.

Thou, Earth, be sacred where these ashes rest,
For not with us expires the name of Grace;
Hope lingers still—sweet Erin, in thy breast
Give to the dead at least a resting-place:

Here, with a mother's tender care, protect
Our limbs committed to their silent home;
Thrice happy, whom our sons, with fond respect,
Deck with the brightest honours of the tomb.

And ye, the future offspring of our line,
From violation shield this mould'ring clay;
So shall your hallow'd dust in peace recline,
And find Heaven gracious at the last great day.

By ———.

See p. 56 of Memoir.

HERE we repose from toiling life, and trust
To our dear natal earth our crumbling dust.
Respect it, countrymen! The bard of Rome*
Found from barbarian hands† an honour'd tomb.
O! guard this dome! lest, mocking its intent,
Its lords once more survive their monument.

* Ovid. † The Getæ.

ON LEAVING ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, AT WINCHESTER.

See p. 85 of Memoir.

NURSE of my studies, Winchester! farewell
Farewell! but long, where limpid Itchin glides,
My thoughts, yet sporting on his grassy sides,
Shall, ling'ring, 'mid thy sweets delight to dwell.

And you, ye comrades of my life's young hours,
My love shall clasp with fond remembrance still.
Long,—long the name of Wykehamist shall thrill
My heart, and waken all its finer powers.

My kind companions, ye, the Muse's friends!
May you be happy! recollections dear
Of you, and of that dome we all revere,
Will cheer me till my mortal being ends.

Yes! that your Sheffield once has cropt their flow'rs,
As by your side he traced those classic meads;
Near which his Naiad train old Itchin leads,
Will brighten all his fading age's hours.

Oh! be it then my joy, my pride, to rear
The flowers which there I cull'd and nursed with you,
When our hope sparkled as our sun was new;
And grasp them as life's richest fragrance dear.

That lore are they, which all the great of old,
In lands that shone amid a world of gloom:
When both Minervas crown'd their Greece and Rome,
Form'd, loved, and nourish'd, in an age of gold.

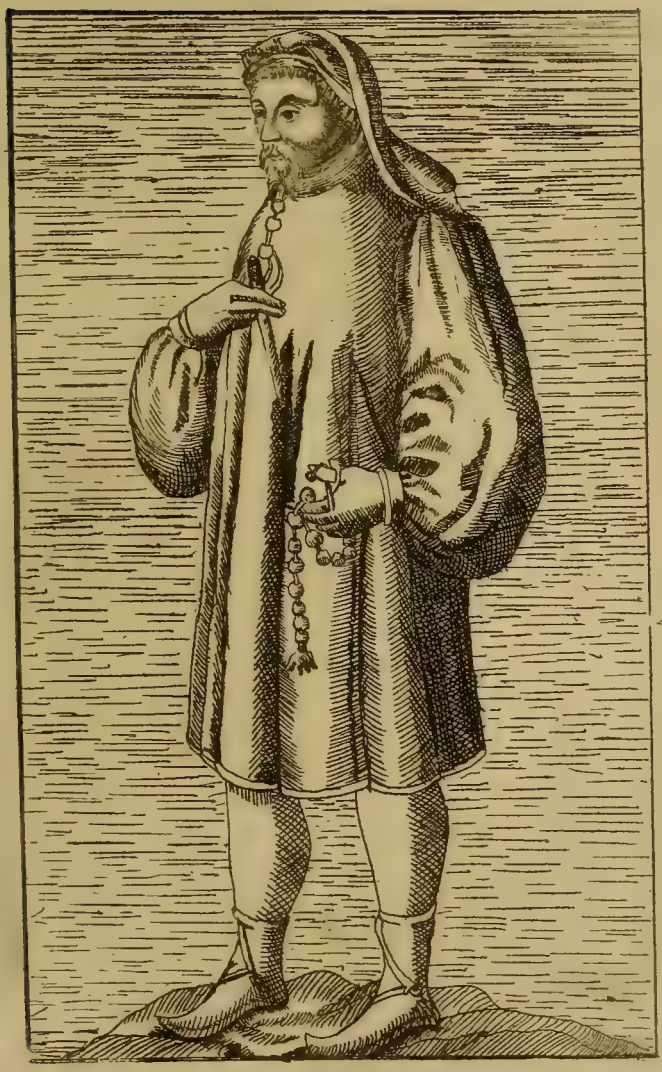
Another Translation of the Latin Lines

ON LEAVING ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, AT WINCHESTER.

VENTA, farewell! by classic lore refined,
Thy fostering care first rear'd my youthful mind.
Farewell! while Itchin rolls her crystal stream,
Still shalt thou live in memory's pensive dream.
And ye, beloved associates, fare ye well!
Long in my breast shall your dear image dwell;
With you I climb'd the sylvan height, and quaff'd
At Helicon's pure spring the inspiring draught:
Here to have studied Sheffield counts for fame,
Proud of a Wykehamists' illustrious name;
Here from the bards of Greèce he caught new fire;
Here his soul melted at the Roman lyre:
Oh! may the sweet reflection long remain,
That Venta's Muses were not wooed in vain.

THE END.

Printed by Weed and Rider, Little Britain, London.



GEFFREY CHAUCER.

ob. 1400.

S. G.

S. G.

HENRY HOWARD E. OF SURREY.

Son of Thos 3d D. of Norfolk K.G. &c.

ob. 1547.

EDWARD the 6th.

ob. 1553

from an original Picture.

S. G

CHARLES V

EMPEROR OF GERMANY

ob. 1558.

S.G

SIR THOMAS SMITH.

ob. 1577.

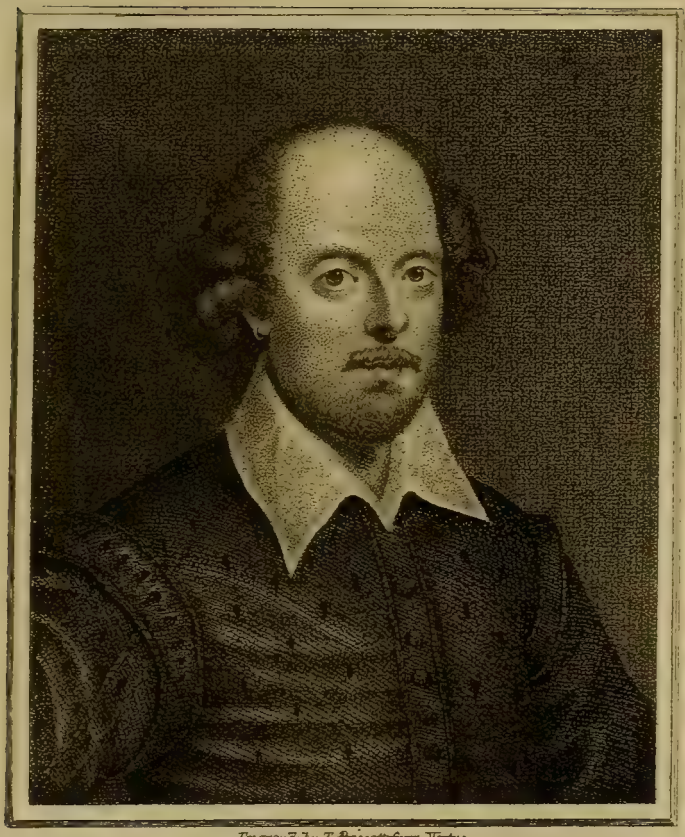
GEORGE BUCHANAN

ob. 1582.

TORQUATO TASSO

ob. 1595.

S. G



Engraved by T. Prescott from Vertue.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Publ.d by C. Dyer Compton Str.t

THOMAS S^r^. LORD COVENTRY.

ob. 1639.

S. G.

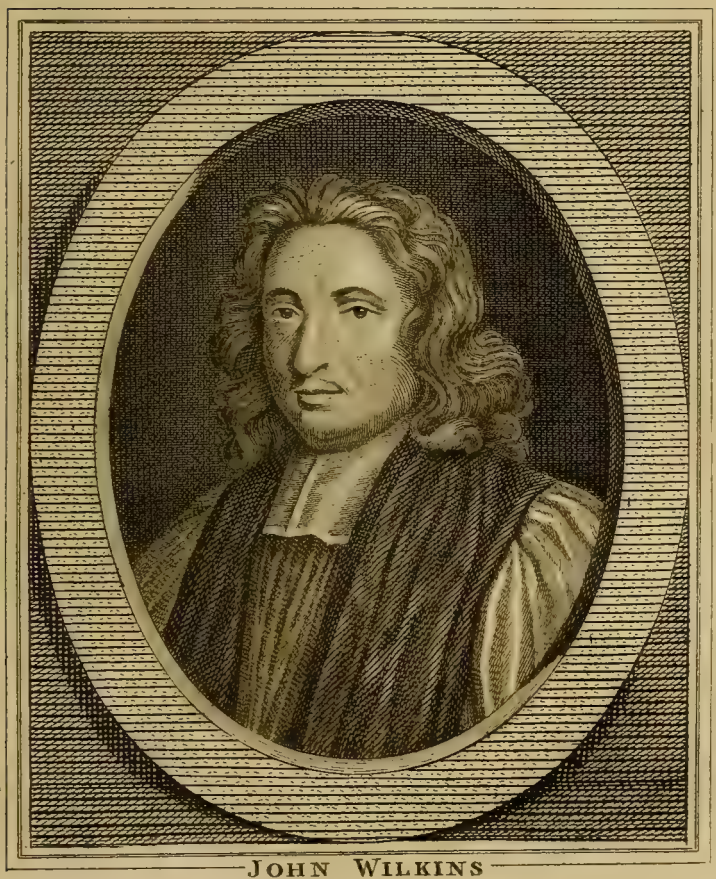
OLIVER CROMWELL.

LORD PROTECTOR

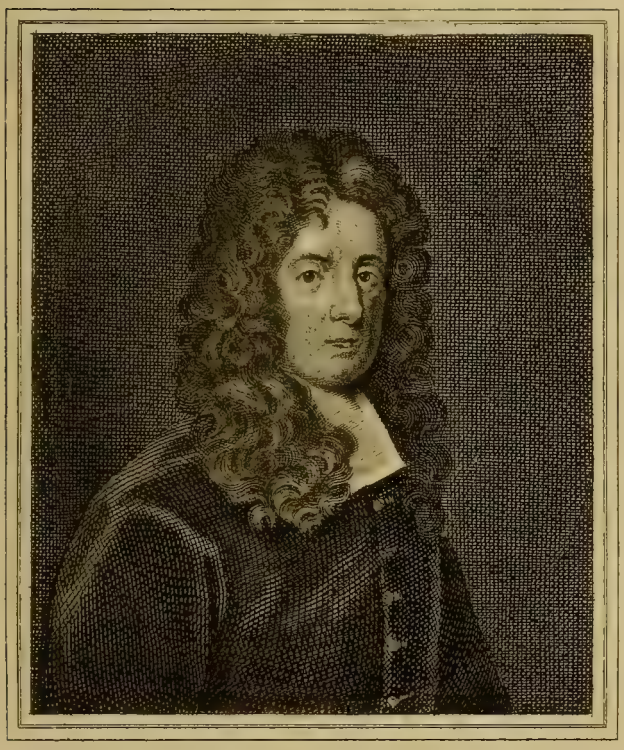
OB. 1658.

96.

Carolus Secundus
Dei Gratia
HONI SOIT QVI MAL Y PENSE



JOHN WILKINS
Bishop of Chester
ob. 1672.
S. G



EDMUND WALLER.

ob. 1687.

S. G

SIR GODFREY KNELLER

ob 1723

S G

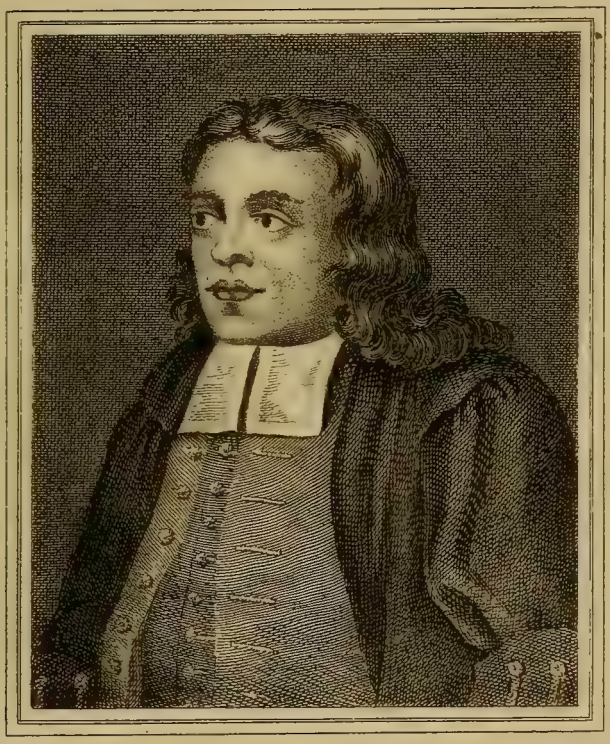
SIR JOHN VANBRUGH.

ob. 1726.

S. G

JAMES FITZ-JAMES DUKE OF BERWICK.K.G.

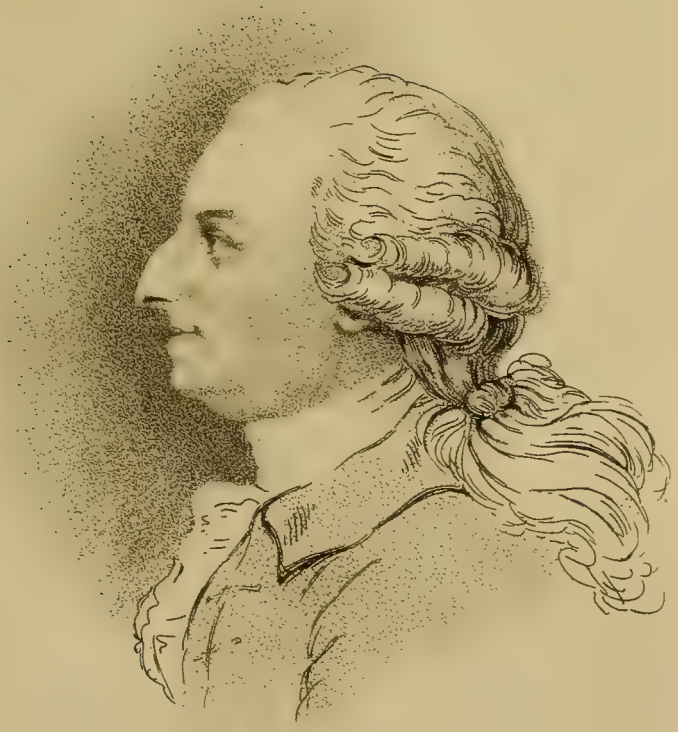
ob.1734.



THOMAS HEARNE.

ob1735.

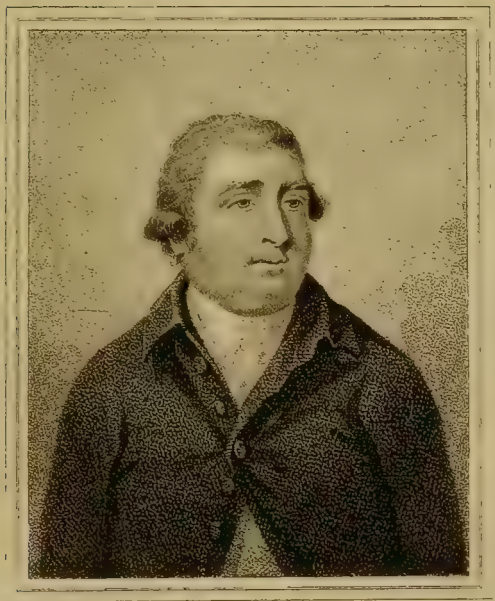
S.



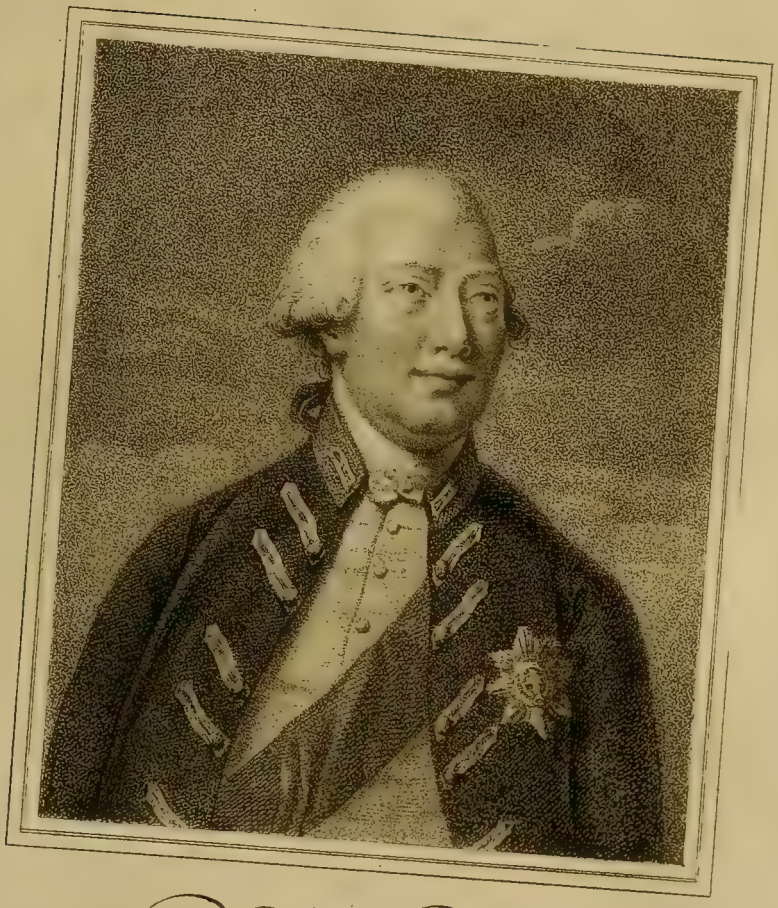
Mr. GRAY.

Engraved by T. R. Smith from an Original Drawing in the possession of The Revd W. Mason.

BARON DE MONTESQUIEU.
ob. 1755.



The Rt. Honble. C. J. FOX.



George the Third.

S. G.

CUI MENS DIVINIOR.

S. 6.

To the Queen's most excellent Majesty, the unanimous address of her Loyal subjects, visitors at the sea-bathing town of Dieppe, in the dominions of her Majesty's august ally, the King of the French.

We, your Majesty's British subjects, the undersigned resident clergy and visitors at the town of Dieppe, beg leave to approach your Majesty with the expression of our feelings on the momentous and interesting event, which, through the medium of Parliament, you have been graciously pleased to communicate to a free and loyal People.

The great empire which Providence has committed to your government, can, in it's appeciation of public and private virtue, indulge in deep and honest aspirations for your individual happiness.

Permit us therefore to assure your Majesty, that every British breast feels a lively interest in your announced marriage with his Serene Highness, the Prince Albert of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha; and though the first emotions are those of heartfelt prayers to the Almighty for your personal felicity, they are not unaccompanied by a conviction, that few events, within the exclusive controul of the Sovereign, could more effectually contribute, as well to the future welfare and tranquillity of your realm, as to the present satisfaction of your people.

The amiable disposition, high principles, and many excellent qualities of this young and illustrious Prince afford a pleasing guarantee of his concurring with your Majesty in supporting the best interests of morality by examples of domestic virtue.

Descended, through the royal house of Saxony, from the most ancient MALE dynasty now extant; and possessing the advantages of a highly cultivated intellect, his Serene Highness's enligtened views on the subject of civil and religious liberty, eminently quality him for the distinguished position he is about to occupy in a free country, where the expression of political opinions, and where all modes of worshiping the Deity are most fully sanctioned, while, at the same time, a due obedience to the supremacy of the law, whether an illegal excitement has reference to the church or to the state, is wisely, promptly and firmely enforced.

We, the undersigned also concur in deputing to Sheffield Grace of Knole House Esq., K. H., one of her Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants and a Magistrate of the County of Sussex, the honor of presenting this adrerss to her Majesty.

Dieppe, January 29. 1840.

Printed by CORSANGE. - Dieppe.

To his Serene Highness, the Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the unanimous address of her Majesty's loyal subjects, visitors at the sea bathing town of Dieppe, in the dominions of her Majesty's august ally, the King of the French.

We, her Majesty's British subjects, the undersigned resident clergy and visitors at the town of Dieppe, beg leave to approach your Serene Highness with the offer of our sincerest congratulations on the transcendent favor with which you have been hnooured by our beloved and highly gifted Sovereign, in her Majesty having selected you for her consort, in preference to many other distinguished Royal personages.

Through two previous alliances of your illustrious house with the kingly line of Britain, the fullest practical opportunities have necessarily occurred of appreciating its innate worth. And the first, and most assuredly the very warmest emotion that induces us to value such worth, is the strong conviction hence derived, that a union, thus as obviously sanctioned by the head as by the heart, has every prospect, under the Almighty's blessing, of contributeing to the domestic felicity of our most amiable and accomplished Queen.

In a generous and manly breast, the attractions of great personal beauty, of singularly engaging manners, of a confiding and gracious nature, and of high and varied mental endowments combined with all the endearing charms of her present youth, will be scarcely more tenderly prized, than the fond friendship of her maturer years.

But on the occasion of this auspicious marriage, the duties of a loyal subject and of a good citizen are happily combined, for the proverbial principles of your illustrious house have been so admirably exemplified, as well in Catholic Belgium as in Protestant Britain, that unnumbered testimonies might be adduced, manifesting a profound respect for the laws, and a zealous participation in the honor and welfare of their adopted countries.

Deriving your descent from the most ancient MALE dynasty now bearing regal sway, and from an ancestor, to whose celebrated *Protest* in favor of religions liberty, the name of « PROTESTANT » is attributeable, your princely house has not been more emineutly conspicuous for its paternal government, liberal institutions, and freedom of political opinion, than for the priviledges which all its subjects enjoy, of obeying the dictates of their consciences in the adoration of the supreme ~~sing~~. Being.

We, the undersigned also concur in deputeing to Sheffield Grace of Knole House Esq., K. H., one of her Majestys Deputy Lieutenants and a Magistrate for the County of Sussex, the honor of presenting this address to his serene highness.

Dieppe, January 29. 1840.

The following interesting Communication from his Holiness, is taken from the London Catholic Miscellany for 1827. pp. 164 & 251.

HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XII.

Our readers will no doubt feel highly gratified at the testimony which the following letters afford of the marked urbanity of the Court of Rome to British subjects, and of the flattering notice which his Holiness takes of every suitable manifestation of their respect. The late Pope's attention, and, it may be almost said, affectionate partiality towards Englishmen, was proverbial throughout Italy, as well as in the capital of the Christian world. These feelings which extended themselves to all around him, and were uniformly evinced on every public and private occasion, were in this country erroneously supposed to have expired with the deceased pontiff. But the very reverse is certainly the case, for his present Holiness, who with a strong understanding and considerable literary attainments, combines all that innate benevolence of feeling and refinement of manners which so invariably characterised the parental conduct of his venerable predecessor, omits no becoming opportunity of testifying his regard for every thing English that has any just pretext to claim his patronage, require his attention, or attract his notice. Mr. John Gage,* with whose name most readers of taste are acquainted, having a short time back presented to him his truly elegant work on the Antiquities of Hengrave—the interesting mansion of his distinguished family,—received from his Holiness in every possible way, during his residence at Rome, the most gratifying acknowledgments for this very trivial instance of personal respect. Mr. Sheffield Grace,† being also desirous of depositing in the Vatican Library an illustrated copy, on yellow coloured drawing paper, in two volumes quarto, of the "Memoirs of the Family of Grace," his accomplished friend Mr. Charles Bathurst,‡ of Lydney Park, conveyed it to Rome, together with a letter from Mr. Butler,§ of Lincoln's Inn, to Dr. Grad-

* The brother of Sir Thomas Gage, Bart. who married the Lady Mary Anne Browne, daughter of the late Earl of Kenmare.

† It appears by Debrett's Baronetage, that Mr Sheffield Grace is the second son of the late Richard Grace, Esq. M.P. who married a sister of the present Lord Carbery's father, and is brother of Sir William Grace, Bart. and of Captain Percy Grace, R.N. and cousin of Oliver John Dowell Grace, Esq. of Mantua House. Sir William Grace inherited the baronetcy from his near relative, Sir Richard G. Gamon, Bart. M.P. whose sister married the last Duke of Chandos, and had an only child, the Lady Anna Eliza Brydges, married to the present Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

‡ The eldest son of the Right Hon. Charles Bathurst, M.P. who in 1823 resigned the high offices of Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, and President of the Board for Control of the Affairs of India, together with his seat in the Cabinet.—Mr. Bathurst is of the family of the Earl Bathurst, and of the exemplary Bishop of Norwich, and is married to a sister of the Viscount Sidmouth.

§ This eminent lawyer is not more distinguished for extent and soundness of legal knowledge than for a variety, which may be almost termed, a universality, of literary attainments. He has been long and most deservedly considered an ornament to the English bar, and every friend to religious liberty as well as those of his own persuasion must peruse with profit and with pleasure his mild and enlightened and persuasive productions on that subject. The Lives of the Saints compiled by his uncle the Rev. Alban Butler, have elicited the approbation of even the fastidious and hostile Gibbon, and have been translated into all the languages of modern Europe.

well, president of the English college there. The following highly-interesting answer has been recently received to that letter:—

"Rome, July 21, 1827.

"Dear Sir,—On the 10th instant I wrote to you to apologize for my delay in presenting Mr. Sheffield Grace's Memoirs of his Family to the Pope, on account of the state of his Holiness' health. I have now the pleasure to inform you that the week following he recovered, and towards the end of it began to receive visits as usual. I lost no time in executing your commission. Last Sunday evening Dr. Wiseman and I went to the Vatican with the books, and a short letter drawn up by Dr. Wiseman in the name of Mr. Sheffield Grace, of which I insert a copy:—

"'Beatissime Pater,—Quum historiam Gentis meæ hiscæ tomis absolverim, nihil putavi aut mihi jucundius aut ipsi honorificentius posse accidere, quam ut ipsam benigno oculo Sanctitas tua dignetur respicere.

"'Ipsam igitur Sanctitatis tuæ veniæ commendo; nec accipere recuset velim pertenue, sed sincerum, obsequii et reverentiæ monumentum. Sanctitatis tuæ humillimus et obsequentissimus Famulus,

"'Londini, Die 10 Maii, 1827. 'SHEFFIELD GRACE.*

"'Sanctissimo Domino Nostro,

"'Leoni Papæ XII.'

"The Pope, who knew for some time past the object of our coming, called us first into the hall of audience, and received us with his usual kindness, and I may almost say familiarity. He read the letter, then took and examined the books, admired the paper, the print, and the plates, observed that it was "veramente un libro di lusso,' and surpassed in costliness and execution the work of Mr. Lysons, and the elegant volume of the Antiquities of Hengrave presented to him a few months ago by Mr. John Gage, and made some remarks on the public spirit of English gentlemen in printing such very elegant and expensive works. In turning over the leaves he fixed his eye on the names of Buckingham and Chandos,† which are

* *Translation.*—"Most blessed Father,—When in these volumes I compiled the history of my family, I felt that nothing could be more agreeable to me, or could confer more honour upon the work itself, than that your Holiness should deign to regard it with favour.

"I therefore commend it to the indulgence of your Holiness, and beg you will receive it as a slight but sincere testimony of the devotion and reverence of

Your Holiness' most humble and most obedient Servant,

"London, May the 10th, 1827. "SHEFFIELD GRACE.

"To our most holy Lord,

"Pope Leo XII."

† The powerful influence of this distinguished Nobleman, and of the Lords Grenville, Glastonbury and Nugent, who are younger branches of his illustrious house, has uniformly been exerted to regain, for the adherents to our more ancient faith, a full admission to all the constitutional rights and unalienable privileges of free born Britons, which their forefathers of the same faith fought and bled for, won and enjoyed. But his Grace's decision of character and sincerity of profession, have been in an especial manner evinced by the adoption of a measure which has been justly pronounced the most important service that has yet been rendered to the cause of religious liberty. It is, of course, unnecessary to more distinctly allude to the spirited and admirable resolutions of the 79 *Protestant Peers possessing property in Ireland* who assembled at the meeting convened by him at Buckingham House, on which occasion the justice, policy and imperative expediency of Catholic Emancipation is distinctly and forceably expressed. Nor is national welfare more indebted to his patriotic views than national literature is to his disinterested generosity. Three quarto volumes printed at his private expence have given to the world a catalogue of those invaluable treasures, the "Stowe Manuscripts," the celebrity of which has carried the name of their princely reper-

familiar to him. I told him that the duke was expected in Italy. We then spoke of the nature and contents of the work. I told his Holiness that only twenty-five copies were printed in that superb manner, and not for sale but presentation; and that Mr. Sheffield Grace was ambitious that his Holiness should do him the honour to accept one of them. 'Surely,' said the Pope, 'I am much obliged to Mr. Sheffield Grace for thinking of me, and tell him that I receive his elegant book with pleasure and with thanks.' He asked if Mr. Sheffield Grace was a Catholic. I answered that I understood not, though many of his connections were, but that you, who are a particular friend of his, and who had desired me to do him this favour, had assured me that you hardly knew an individual who had been more active and successful in procuring votes in our favour in both houses of Parliament. His Holiness kept us good twenty minutes and I flatter myself he will return an answer to Mr. Sheffield Grace's letter.

"I have the honour to remain, Dear Sir,
"Your very obedient and much obliged Servant,
"ROBERT GRADWELL."

"To Charles Butler, Esq.
"Lincoln's Inn, London."

The Rev. Dr. Gradwell's Letter, addressed to Sheffield Grace, Esq. is as follows:—

"Rome, English College, 19th August, 1827.

"DEAR SIR,—

"I flatter myself that our mutual friend, Mr. Butler, will have informed you, that on the 15th of July I had the honour of presenting to his Holiness in person, your very superb present, with a short note adapted to the occasion; and how graciously both were received. Yesterday I had the honour to receive the Pope's answer and acknowledgment in a Breve; together with a dispatch from Cardinal Della Somaglia, Secretary of State, requesting me to see the Breve safely conveyed to you. I feel a satisfaction in observing, that the Pope has sent his answer to you not through the ordinary channel of the *Segretaria delle Lettere Latine;* but in a more dignified and complimentary form of a Breve sub annulo Piscatoris, through the *Segretaria dé Brevi á Principi.* It was minuted by my particular friend, Monsignor Testa, Secretary of Breves to Princes. Not knowing your exact address, I have taken the liberty of sending the Breve, or Pope's answer, together with the Cardinal's letter, to Mr. Charles Butler, of Lincoln's Inn.

"I have the honour to remain, dear Sir,
"Your very obedient Servant,

"To Sheffield Grace, Esq. London. "ROBERT GRADWELL."

tory and of their still more princely proprietor into every literary society throughout Europe. The materials for four quarto volumes entitled "Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores," have been selected from these M.S.S. and have been also printed at his expence solely for private distribution. Nor should the name of the Rev. Charles O'Conor, D.D. be omitted as the person to whose indefatigable zeal, extensive, varied and minute erudition the public are indebted for the compilation and production of these very curious and important historical volumes. Dr. O'Conor was domestic chaplain to the late Marchioness of Buckingham, and since her decease has continued, as the Duke's valued guest, to reside at Stowe. The memory of his grandfather, Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, Esq. is enshrined in the literature of his country, and embalmed in the grateful recollection of his being the first *open* and efficient constitutional assertor of her religious liberty; while the sentiments of his brother, the present O'Conor Don, evince a mind worthy of his enlightened and patriotic predecessor, a mind worthy of the ancient name he bears, worthy of the descendant and representative of the last national Monarch of Ireland.

Cardinal Della Somaglia's Letter, enclosing the Pope's Breve, and addressed to the Rev. Dr. Gradwell, is as follows:—

"Dalle Stanze del Vaticano, 17 Augosto, 1827.

"Il Cardinal Decano Segretario di Stato si fa un dovere di remettere a V. S. il qui unito Breve di Sua Santita responsiro ad una lettera che ella stessa fece tenere alla Santita sua.

"V. S. è pregata di volerne assicutare il recapito.

"Gui Cardle. Della Somaglia."*

"Sigr. Rettore del Collegio Inglese, con Breve.

His Holiness Pope Leo XIIth's. Breve or Letter addressed to Mr. Sheffield Grace, is as follows:—

"Leo P. P. XII.

"Nobilis Vir Salutem.—Pervenustam et ensignem Generis tui Nobilitatem, ac typographicæ isthic artis præstantiam admirati sumus, in opere magnificæ a te edito, quod dilectus filius Robertus Gradwell Anglicani hujus Conlegii Rector, nobis tuo nomine reddidit. In litteris autem quas una cum eodem opere a te accepimus, officiosam voluntatem erga nos tuam, tuumque nobis gratificandi studium palam agnovimus. Nos igitur ut de munere, quod plane gratum nobis accidit, et multo magis de sensibus in nos tuis debitas tibi gratias agimus, ipsarumque re aliqua testandarum desiderio teneri te facimus certiorem. Tuum eret opportunas id agendi occasiones nobis præbere. Interim Datoris omnium bonorum supplicamus, ut te cælestibus suæ gratiæ donis cumulet, perfectaque nobiscum charitate conjungat. Datum Romæ apud Sanctum Petrum sub annulo Piscatoris die xi. Augusti MDCCCXXVII. Pontificatus nostri anno Quarto.

L. S. "Dominicus Testa."†

"Nobili Viro Sheffield Grace, Armig, L.L.D., S.S.A., &c. &c. &c."

* *Translation.*— "From the Chamber of the Vatican, 17 of August, 1827.

"The Cardinal Deacon, Secretary of State, feels it his duty to transmit to your Lordship the accompanying Breve of his Holiness, in answer to a letter that he himself had conveyed to his Holiness.

"Your Lordship is requested to insure its being received.

"Gui. Cardinal Della Somaglia."

"To the Lord Rector of the English College, with a Breve.

† *Translation.*— "Leo XII. Pope.—Chief Bishop.

"Noble Sir, Health.—The very ancient and distinguished rank of your family, and the typographical beauty of the magnificent work upon it compiled by you, and presented to us in your name by our beloved son, Robert Gradwell, Principal of our English College, have excited our admiration. Together with the work we have received your letter, and acknowledge your spontaneous good wishes for us, and your desire of giving us pleasure. For the gift, therefore, which we receive with satisfaction, but much more for your feelings towards us, we return you due thanks, and assure you that we desire to testify the same by every means in our power. For you it will be to point out fit opportunities for so doing. In the mean time we pray the giver of all good to bestow upon you abundantly the heavenly blessings of his grace, and to unite you to us in perfect love. Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, under the fisherman's seal, this eleventh day of August, 1827, and in the fourth year of our pontificate.

"Dominick Testa, Secretary of Breves to Princes."

"To the noble Sheffield Grace, Esq. D.C.L. and F.S.A. &c. &c. &c."

J. J. Hadley, Cheltenham.

DIRECTIONS FOR ARRANGING THE LETTER-PRESS AND GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS.

MEMOIRS of the Family of Grace, containing 104 pages.
The Descent (Genealogical) of the Family of Grace, containing four pages.
A Table (Genealogical), explanatory of Portraits, &c.
Frontispiece of "Graphic Illustrations."
Views of Gracefield-Lodge, Queen's Co., in copper-plate and lithography, two plates.
Gracefield Antiquities, two plates.
Account of Gracefield-Lodge, containing four pages.
Oliver Grace, of Gracefield, M.P. 1708.
Armorial bearings of Viscount Galmoy.
Elizabeth Viscountess Mountgarret, Wife of Oliver Grace, of Gracefield, M.P.
Michael Grace, of Gracefield, 1760, with back-ground.
Ditto, without back-ground.
Mary Galway, of Lota-House, Wife of Michael Grace, of Gracefield.
Epitaph on Mary Grace, als. Galway, of Lota-House, in the Grace-Mausoleum.
Armorial bearings of Michael Grace and Mary Galway, 1712.
Oliver Grace, of Gracefield, 1781.
Epitaphs on the first Oliver Grace, of Gracefield, als. Shanganagh, M.P., &c. in the Grace-Mausoleum.
Michael Grace, of Gracefield, 1785.
Armorial bearings of Michael Grace and Mary Plunket, of Dunsoghly-Castle, 1767.
Epitaphs on the second Michael Grace, of Gracefield, &c., in the Grace-Mausoleum.
Alicia Grace, married to Morgan Kavanagh, of Borris-House.
Armorial bearings of Alicia Grace and Morgan Kavanagh, 1799.
Borris-House, Co. of Carlow.
Kilkenny-Castle.
James, second Duke of Ormonde, K.G.
Armorial bearings of Walter, Marquis of Ormonde, K.P., 1816.
James, 19th E. of Ormonde & Ossory, K.P.
Armorial bearings of James, 19th E. of Ormonde and Ossory, K.P.
John Dowell Grace, of Mantua-House, 1811.
Epitaphs on John Dowell Grace, of Mantua, &c., at Tulsk-Abbey, Co. of Roscom.
Tulsk-Abbey, Co. of Roscommon.
Oliver J. Dowell Grace, of Mantua-House.
Frances Nagle, of Jamestown-House, Wife of Oliver J. Dowell Grace, of Mantua.
Armorial bearings of Oliver J. Dowell Grace and Frances Nagle, 1819.
Mantua-House, Co. of Roscommon.
Elizabeth Grace, of the Grange, Wife of Richard Gamon, of Datchworthbury.
Sir Richard Gamon, Bart., M.P.
Lady Amelia Murray, Wife of Sir R. Gamon, Bart.
Armorial bearings of Sir Richard Gamon, Bart., and Lady Amelia Murray, 1796.
Henry, second Duke of Chandos, K.B.
James, third Duke of Chandos.
Anna Eliza Gamon, Duchess of Chandos.
Armorial bearings of James Duke of Chandos and Anna Eliza Gamon, 1777.
Richard, first Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G.
Richard Plantagenet, Marquis of Chandos.
William Grace, third son of the first Michael Grace, of Gracefield, 1777.
Mary Harford, of Marshfield, Wife of William Grace.
John Grace, 2d son of William Grace, 1789.
Epitaphs on William Grace, Mary Harford, and John Grace, in the Grace-Mausoleum.
Richard Grace, of Boley, Queen's Co., M.P. 1801, with back-ground.
Ditto, without back-ground.
Greek Poem, of thirty-two lines, to the Memory of Richard Grace, of Boley, M.P.
Lines by Charles Symmons, D.D., on reading the Memoir of Richard Grace, M.P.
Charles Symmons, D.D.
George, first Lord Carbery.
Anne Stafford, Lady Carbery.
Armorial bearings of George, Lord Carbery, and Anne Stafford, of Laxton-Hall, 1715.
Hon. John Evans, of Bulgaden-Hall, Co. Lim.
Hon. Grace Evans Freke, of Castle-Freke.
Castle-Freke, Co. Cork.
John, sixth Lord Carbery.
Jane Evans, of Bulgaden-Hall and Castle-Freke, Wife of Richard Grace, of Boley, M.P.
Armorial bearings of Richard Grace and Jane Evans, 1790.
Epitaphs on Richard Grace, of Boley, &c. in the Grace-Mausoleum.
Sir William Grace, Bart.

Armorial bearings of Sir W. Grace, Bart.
Sheffield Grace, F. S. A.
Armorial bearings of Sheffield Grace, F.S.A.
Greek Poem, of twenty-five lines, addressed to Sheffield Grace, F.S.A.
St. Mary's College, Winchester.
St. Mary's Hall, Oxford.
Percy Grace, R.N.
Armorial bearings of Percy Grace, R.N.
Ditto of Jane Brooke.
Sheffield Grace, 1746.
Raymond Grace, 1763.
Epitaph on Frances Bagot, of Castle-Bagot, Wife of Sheffield Grace, in the Grace-Mausoleum.
Ditto on Sheffield Grace, 1746, in the Grace-Mausoleum.
Col. Richard Grace, of Moyelly-Castle, 1652.
Inscription to the Memory of Colonel Richard Grace.
Sheffield Grace, 1684.
Elizabeth Viscountess Dillon, Wife of Sheffield Grace.
Twelve Portrait-plates of the Sheffield family, commencing with Sir Robert Sheffield, Speaker of the H. of C., who ob. 1516, & ending with Edmund Sheffield, D. of Buckingham & Normanby, who ob. 1735.
Armorial bearings of John Sheffield, first Duke of Buckingham, K.G.
Epitaph on John, first D. of Buckingham.
Arles-Church, in the Queen's Co.
Grace-Mausoleum, at Arles.
Pinnacle and Interior of Ditto, 2 plates.
Inscription over north entrance of Ditto.
Account of Ditto.
Views of Courtstown-Castle, Co. of Kilkenny, two plates.
Poem, in Irish, entitled "Grasagh aboe," being the Slogan or War-Song of the Graces of Courtstown, with a translation in English, and music to both versions.
Historical engraving of John Grace, Baron of Courtstown, rejecting the Duke of Schomberg's Proposal, 1689.
Inscription to the Memory of Robert Grace, only son of John Grace, the last Baron of Courtstown.
Baron of Courtstown's Tomb, 1568, 2 plates.
Tombstones of the Grace Family, in Kilkenny Cathedral.
Cathedral of St. Canice, in Kilkenny.
Baron Almaric Grace's Tomb, 1385.
St. John's Abbey, in Kilkenny.
Tullaroan-Church and Grace's-Chapel, near Courtstown-Castle.
Ornamented Entrance to Grace's-Chapel.
Tombstones of the Grace Family, in Grace's Chapel, two plates.
Tullaroan Monastery.
Stone Crosses in Tullaroan, or Grace's-Parish.
Account of Tullaroan-Church and Grace's-Chapel.
Map of Ireland.
Ditto of the Queen's County.
Ditto of the County of Kilkenny.
Ditto of Tullaroan, or Grace's-Parish, 1655.
Ditto of Ditto, 1818.
Poem, in Irish, entitled "Grace's Country."
Molana-Abbey, Co. of Waterford.
Rossibercon-Monastery, Co. of Kilkenny.
Jerpoint-Abbey, Ditto, two plates.
Epitaphs on Sir Oliver Grace, of Ballylinch-Castle, who ob. 1580, and others, at Jerpoint-Abbey.
Poem, entitled "Jerpoint-Abbey," containing 16 pages.
Ballylinch-Castle, Co. of Kilkenny.
Legan-Castle, Ditto.
Aghaviller-Castle and Round Tower, Ditto.
Enniscorthy-Castle, Co. of Wexford.
Carney-Castle, Co. of Tipperary.
Brittas-Castle, Ditto.
Epitaph on John Grace, of Brittas-Castle, &c. 1683, at Thurles, Co. of Tipperary.
Gracetown-Castle, Ditto.
Castle-Grace, Ditto.
Castle-Grace-Church, Ditto.
Castle-Grace, Co. of Carlow.
Grace-Castle, Queen's Co.
Tomb of Rhys ap Tudor, Pr. of S. Wales, 1096.
—— of Gilbert, first E. of Pembroke, 1149.
—— of Sir Geoffrey de Morisco (al. Morres) Lord of Lateragh, 1246.
—— of Theobald, fifth Lord Butler of Ireland, 1299, and of Edmund, first Earl of Carrick, 1321.
—— of James, first Earl of Ormonde, 1337.
—— of Pierce, eighth E. of Ormonde, 1539.
—— of Margaret Fitz-Gerald, Countess of Ormonde.
—— of Rich. 1st Visc. Mountgarret, 1571.
—— of Malachias O'More, Prince of Leix, 1486.
—— of Sir Robert Hartpole, of Shrule-Castle, 1594.
—— of Edmund Walsh, of Castle-Howel, 1496, and of Robert Walsh, of Ditto, 1501.
Translations of Monumental Inscriptions, &c. containing 12 pages.
Topographical Plates, alphabetically placed.
Biographical Plates, chronologically placed.